

THE UNIVERSITY

OF ILLINOIS

LIBRARY

360

I 62

1878/80

60 p. '2





SIXTH BIENNIAL REPORT

OF THE

BOARD OF STATE COMMISSIONERS

OF

PUBLIC CHARITIES

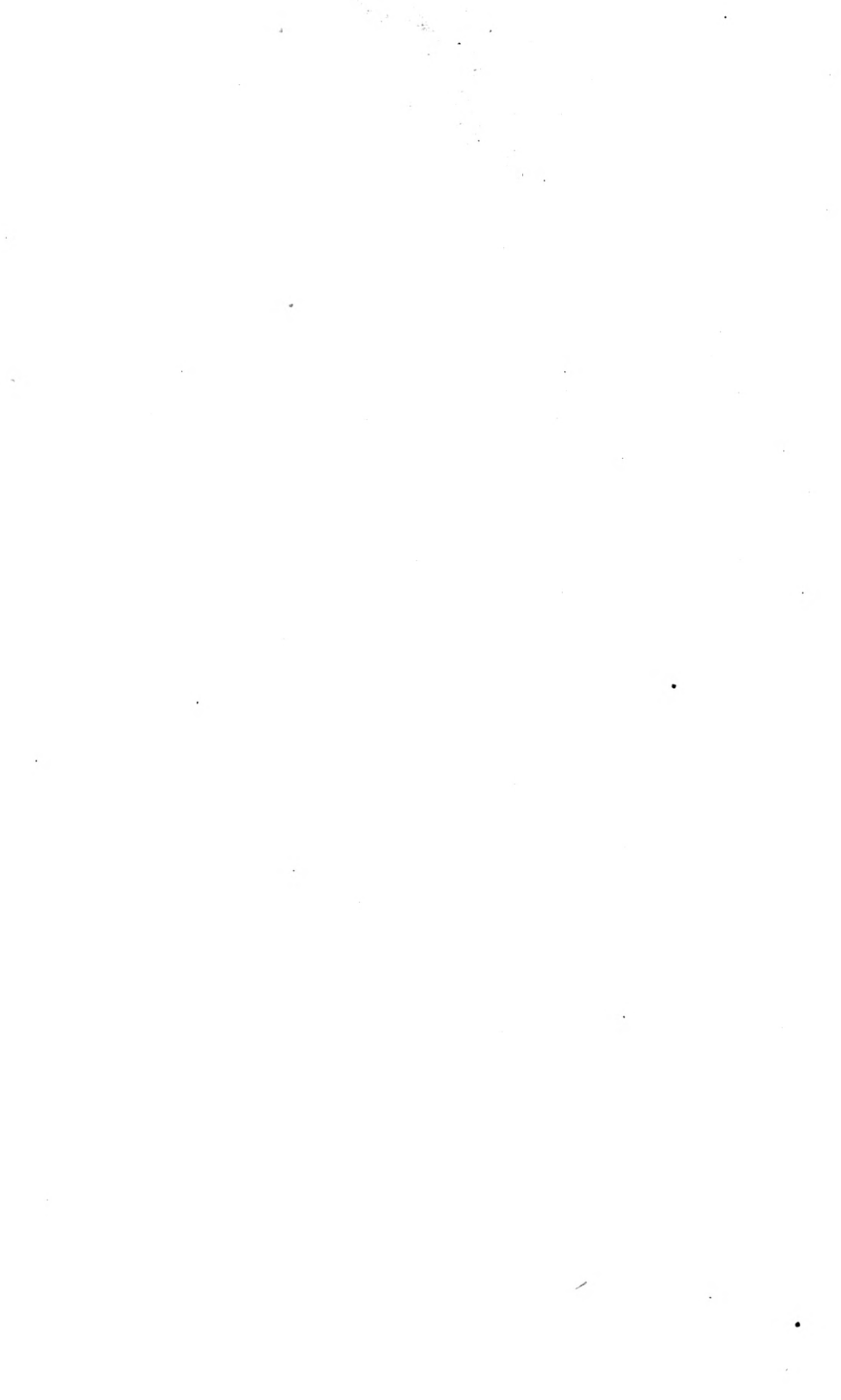
OF THE

STATE OF ILLINOIS.

PRESENTED TO THE GOVERNOR

NOVEMBER, 1880.

SPRINGFIELD, ILL :
H. W. ROKKER, STATE PRINTER AND BINDER.
1880.



BOARD OF COMMISSIONERS.

President,

GEORGE S. ROBINSON.

Commissioners,

J. C. CORBUS, M. D., Mendota.

Term expires 1881.

*

Term expires 1882.

JOHN M. GOULD, Moline.

Term expires 1883.

GEORGE S. ROBINSON, Sycamore.

Term expires 1884.

JOHN N. McCORD, M. D., Vandalia.

Term expires 1885.

Secretary,

FRED. H. WINES, Springfield.

* Vacancy; the Hon. William A. Grimshaw, of Pittsfield, resigned his position on the board, October 23, 1880, in consequence of his being a candidate for elector on the Republican ticket, and his resignation was accepted by the Governor.

STATE OF ILLINOIS,
OFFICE OF BOARD OF PUBLIC CHARITIES,
November 1, 1880.

HON. SHELBY M. CULLOM, *Governor*:

The Board of State Commissioners of Public Charities has the honor to make to you its Sixth Biennial, or Twelfth Annual Report, as required by law.

We are, with respect,

Your obedient servants,

GEORGE S. ROBINSON, *President*,
J. C. CORBUS,
JOHN M. GOULD,
JOHN N. McCORD.

FRED. H. WINES, *Secretary*.

AN ACT

To provide for the appointment of a Board of Commissioners of Public Charities, and defining their duties and powers.

SECTION 1. *Be it enacted by the People of [the State of] Illinois, represented in the General Assembly,* That within ten days after the passage of this act, the governor, by and with the consent of the senate, shall appoint five persons, to be called and known as "The Board of State Commissioners of Public Charities." One of the persons so appointed, shall hold his office for one year, one for two years, one for three years, one for four years, and one for five years, as indicated by the governor in making the appointments, and all appointments thereafter, except to fill vacancies, shall be for five years. In case of any vacancy occasioned by the removal from the state by any such person so appointed, or death, or resignation, or non-acceptance of the office, or removal from office by the governor, by any such person so appointed, the governor shall immediately fill such vacancy; and all appointments made by the governor when the senate is not in session, shall be valid, until the next session of the senate.

§ 2. Before entering upon their duties, the said commissioners shall, respectively, take and subscribe the constitutional oath required of other state officers, which shall be filed in the office of the secretary of state, who is hereby authorized and directed to administer such oath. The said commissioners shall have power to elect a president out of their number, and such other officers and agents as they may deem proper, and to adopt such by-laws and regulations, for the transaction of their business, as they may consider expedient.

§ 3. The said commissioners shall have full power, at all times, to look into and examine the condition of the several institutions, which they may be authorized by this act to visit, financially, and otherwise; to inquire and examine into their methods of instruction, and the government and management of their inmates, the official conduct of trustees, directors, and other officers and employes of the same; the condition of the buildings, grounds, and other property connected therewith, and into all other matters pertaining to their usefulness and good management; and for these purposes they shall have free access to the grounds, buildings, and all books and papers relating to said institutions; and all persons now or hereafter connected with the same are hereby directed and required to give such information and afford such facilities for inspection as the said commissioners may require.

§ 4. The said commissioners, or some one of them, are hereby authorized and required, at least twice in each year, and as much oftener as they may deem necessary, to visit all the charitable and correctional institutions of the state, excepting prisons receiving state aid, and ascertain whether the moneys appropriated for their aid are or have been economically and judiciously expended; whether the objects of the several institutions are accomplished; whether the laws in relation to them are fully complied with; whether all parts of the state are equally benefited by said institutions, and the various other matters referred to in the third section of this act; and report in writing to the governor, by the fifteenth of December, annually, the result of their investigations, together with such information and recommendations as they may deem proper; and the said board of public charities, or one of them, shall make any special investigation into alleged abuses in any of said institutions, whenever the governor shall direct, and report the result of the same to the governor.

§ 5. The said commissioners, or one of them, shall also, at least once each year, visit and examine into the condition of each of the city and county alms or poor houses, or other places where the insane may be confined, and shall possess all the powers relative thereto, as mentioned in the third section of this act; and shall report to the legislature, in writing, the result of their examination, in connection with the annual report above mentioned.

§ 6. Whenever any charitable or correctional institutions, subject to the inspection herein provided for, require state aid for any purpose other than their usual expenses, the said commissioners, or some, or one of them, shall inquire carefully and fully into the ground of such want, the purpose or purposes for which it is proposed to use the same, the amount which will be required to accomplish the desired object, and into any other matters connected therewith; and in the annual report of each year they shall give the result of such inquiries, together with their own opinions and conclusions relating to the whole subject.

§ 7. The said commissioners, or any one of them, are hereby authorized to administer oaths, and examine any person or persons in relation to any matters connected with the inquiries authorized by this act.

§ 8. The said board of commissioners shall have power, and they are hereby authorized to appoint a clerk, who shall hold his office during their pleasure, with a salary not exceeding — dollars per annum, who shall, when required, act as an accountant, from time to time, as they may have occasion to investigate the financial or other affairs of any of the institutions affected by this act, or the accounts or official conduct of any of their officers; and when acting as such accountant he shall, in addition, be allowed his actual traveling expenses.

§ 9. The number of the board of trustees of the "Hospital for the Insane," the board of directors of the "Illinois Institution for the Education of the Deaf and Dumb," the board of directors for the "Institution for Educating the Blind," and the board of trustees of the "Soldiers' Orphans' Home," respectively, shall, immediately

after the passage of this act, be, by the governor, reduced to three.

§ 10. The said commissioners, or some, or any one of them, shall attend upon the session of the legislature whenever any committee of either house shall require their attendance.

§ 11. Said board of commissioners shall be furnished by the secretary of state with the necessary blank books, blanks, and stationery.

§ 12. The said commissioners shall receive no compensation for their time or services, but the actual expenses of each one of them, while engaged in the performance of the duties of their office; and any actual outlay for any actual aid and assistance required in examinations and investigations, on being made out and verified by the affidavit of the commissioners making the charge, and approved by the governor, shall be paid quarterly by the treasurer, on the warrant of the auditor of public accounts, out of any moneys in the treasury not otherwise appropriated; and the clerk of the board shall be paid in like manner.

§ 13. No member of the board of said commissioners shall be, directly or indirectly, interested in any contract for building, repairing or furnishing any of the institutions which by this act they are authorized to visit and inspect; nor shall any trustee or other officer of any of the institutions, embraced in this act, be eligible to the office of commissioner hereby created.

§ 14. The governor is hereby authorized to remove any of the trustees and directors of any of the institutions named in the ninth section of this act, whenever in his opinion, the interests of the state require such removal; and in case of removal, he shall communicate to the legislature the cause of such removal.

§ 15. No two members of the aforesaid boards of trustees or directors of said institutions shall be residents of the same county, nor shall more than one trustee or director aforesaid reside in the county where said institutions shall be respectively located. The principal of the "Institution for the Education of the Deaf and Dumb" shall continue to be, *ex-officio*, a member of the board of directors of that institution.

§ 16. All laws, or parts of laws, inconsistent with the provisions of this act, are hereby repealed.

§ 17. This act shall be in force from and after its passage.

APPROVED April 9, 1869.

AN ACT

To regulate the State charitable institutions and the State Reform School, and to improve their organization and increase their efficiency.

SECTION 1. *Be it enacted by the People of the State of Illinois, represented in the General Assembly,* That the state institutions hereinafter named are hereby recognized and continued, and that they shall hereafter be known and designated by their respective titles, as expressed in this section, namely:

CHARITABLE.

The Illinois Central Hospital for the Insane, at Jacksonville.

The Illinois Northern Hospital for the Insane, at Elgin.

The Illinois Southern Hospital for the Insane, at Anna.

The Illinois Institution for the Education of the Deaf and Dumb, at Jacksonville.

The Illinois Institution for the Education of the Blind, at Jacksonville.

The Illinois Asylum for Feeble-Minded Children.

The Illinois Soldiers' Orphans' Home, at Normal.

The Illinois Charitable Eye and Ear Infirmary, at Chicago.

CORRECTIONAL.

The Illinois State Reform School, at Pontiac.

§ 2. The trustees of each of the said state institutions shall be a body corporate and politic, for certain purposes, namely: To receive, hold, use and convey or disburse moneys and other property, real and personal, in the name of said corporations, but in trust and for the use and by the authority of the state of Illinois, and to control, manage and direct the several trusts committed to them respectively, including the organization, government and discipline of all officers, employes and other inmates of said institutions, with power to make contracts, to sue and be sued, plead and be impleaded, to have and to use a common seal and to alter the same at pleasure, and to exercise all other powers usually belonging and incident to such corporations and necessary for the successful discharge of the obligations devolving by law upon said boards of trust: *Provided*, that they shall not have power to bind the state by any contract beyond the amount of the appropriations which may at the time have been made for the purposes expressed in the contract, nor to sell or convey any part of the real estate belonging

to their respective institutions without the consent of the legislature, except that they may release any mortgage or convey any real estate which may be held by them as security for any money or upon any trust the terms of which authorize such conveyance: *And, provided, further*, that the general assembly shall have power, at any time, to amend, alter, revoke or annul the grant of corporate powers herein contained or heretofore expressed in any and all charters previously granted to any of said institutions.

§ 3. The object of the hospitals for the insane shall be to receive and care for all insane or distracted persons residing in the state of Illinois, who may be committed to their care in accordance with law, and to furnish all needed medical treatment, seclusion, rest, restraint, attendance, amusement, occupation and support which may tend to restore their health and recover them from insanity, or to alleviate their suffering: *Provided*, that the trustees shall have power to discharge patients and to refuse additional applications for admission to the hospitals under their care, whenever, in their judgment, the interests of the insane demand such discharge or refusal, and that in the admission and retention of patients, curable and recent cases shall have the preference over cases of long standing, and that violent, dangerous or otherwise troublesome cases shall have the preference over those of an opposite description.

§ 4. The object of the institutions for the education of the deaf and dumb, and of the asylum for feeble-minded, shall be to promote the intellectual, moral and physical culture of the classes of persons indicated in their titles, respectively, and to fit them, as far as possible, for earning their own livelihood and for future usefulness in society.

§ 5. The object of the soldiers' orphans' home shall be to provide a home for the nurture and intellectual, moral and physical culture of all indigent children below the age of fourteen years, whose fathers served in the armies of the Union during the late rebellion, and have died or been disabled by reason of wounds or disease received therein, or have since died: *Provided*, that in special cases of peculiar inability of a pupil to support himself or herself, the trustees may retain such pupil, although above the age of fourteen years, and until such pupil has reached the age of sixteen, beyond which no pupil shall be retained.

§ 6. The object of the charitable eye and ear infirmary shall be to provide gratuitous board and medical and surgical treatment for all indigent residents of Illinois who are afflicted with diseases of the eye or ear.

§ 7. The management of each of the state charitable institutions and of the state reform school shall be vested in a board of three trustees, to be appointed by the governor, by and with the advice and consent of the senate, and to be divided into three classes, and one class appointed every two years, to serve for six years from the first of March in each year bearing an odd number, as follows: Upon the taking effect of this act three trustees shall be appointed for each charitable institution, and for the state reform school, of whom one-third shall serve until the first of March, A. D. 1877, one-third shall serve until the first of

March, 1879, and one-third shall serve until the first of March, 1881, as may be determined by lot; and their successors, respectively, shall serve for six years each, and in every case a trustee shall hold his office until his successor is appointed and qualified: *Provided*, that not more than one trustee for the same institution shall be appointed from or reside in any one county, and that no person shall be appointed or serve as trustee of more than one institution at one and the same time: *And, provided, further*, that no superintendent or employé of any of said institutions shall be trustee thereof.

§ 8. The governor shall have power to remove any trustee for inefficiency or other good and sufficient cause; and every vacancy occurring from death, removal, or otherwise, shall be filled for the remainder of the unexpired term in the same manner as prescribed in the seventh section of this act, but if the senate be not in session when such vacancy occurs, the governor shall fill such vacancy, subject, however, to the approval of the senate at its next regular session.

§ 9. Every person appointed as trustee of any state institution shall, before entering upon the duties of his office, take and subscribe the oath prescribed in the twenty-fifth section of the fifth article of the constitution of the state of Illinois, which oath shall be filed in the office of the secretary of state.

§ 10. Each of the boards of trust appointed in accordance with the provisions of this act shall have charge of the general interests of the institution committed to its care, and shall have the power to appoint such officers and other agents, not herein otherwise provided for, as may be needed for the successful management thereof, to define their duties, to fix their compensation, to remove and discharge them whenever, in their judgment, the welfare of the institution demands, and to make all necessary by-laws, rules and regulations for the government of the institution and its inmates: *Provided*, that no person shall be appointed superintendent of either of the hospitals for the insane, nor for the institution for the education of the feeble-minded children, who is not an educated and competent physician.

§ 11. The trustees shall receive no compensation for their services; but the actual expenses of each of them, while engaged in the performance of the duties of his office, shall be audited by the board and paid out of the funds of the institution.

§ 12. The principal executive officer of each of the state charitable institutions shall be officially known and designated as the superintendent of said institution. He shall be the financial agent of the trustees, and shall have charge of the premises, property and inmates, subject to their direction. He shall, with the consent of the trustees, appoint all subordinate officers and employés, and assign them their respective duties, and may at any time discharge them from service. He shall see that all officers, agents and employés of the institution faithfully discharge their duties, and shall be directly responsible to the trustees for the economy, efficiency and success of the internal management. In all institutions which furnish board to the inmates, the superintendent shall reside in the institution.

§ 13. The trustees of each of the state institutions shall appoint one of their own number to be president of the board and shall appoint some person not a member of the board to be treasurer of the institution. They shall also appoint such person as they may select to be their secretary.

§ 14. The treasurer and superintendent, before entering upon the duties of their office, shall each give bond payable to the people of the State of Illinois, in such amount and with such sureties, not less than two, as shall be approved by the trustees and by the governor, conditioned for the faithful performance of the duties of their office, which bond shall be filed in the office of the state commissioners of public charities, at Springfield.

§ 15. The books and papers of the treasurer shall be open at all times to the inspection of any of the trustees of his institution, officers of state, members of the general assembly, or state commissioners of public charities.

§ 16. The treasurer shall receive and be custodian of all moneys due or belonging to the institution, whether derived from the state treasury or from other sources, and the superintendent, or any other officer into whose hands any money rightfully belonging to the institution may chance to come, shall pay over all such moneys in full to the treasurer, at least once in every month. The treasurer shall not pay out any of the funds of the institution except on proper vouchers, namely, on the order of the board of trustees by such agent as the board may appoint, and the original orders upon which said funds are paid out shall be returned from time to time to the trustees, to be filed in the office of the institution and there permanently preserved, and the president of the board shall give his receipt to the treasurer for said orders when returned, showing in detail their numbers and amounts, which receipt shall be a final clearance of the treasurer from all further responsibility for said money so paid. The treasurer shall keep an itemized account in a substantially bound book, showing, under appropriate heads, all the receipts and disbursements, in detail, with the date when and the parties from or to whom the same were received or paid, and also the current number of the order of the trustees upon which each cash payment is made.

§ 17. The trustees shall hold regular stated meetings of the board, at the institution, at least as often as once in every three months, at such times as they may appoint, and called meetings at the request of any one of their number. A majority of the board shall constitute a quorum to do business. At each regular meeting they shall inspect the institution under their charge, and they, or any one of them, may visit and inspect the same at any time.

§ 18. At each stated meeting of the board the treasurer shall make a full report of all moneys received and paid out by him, accompanying the same with a copy of his itemized account, which account shall be verified by affidavit, and make settlement with the trustees. The superintendent shall present to the trustees an itemized statement of the kind, quality and cost of all articles purchased for the institution during the interval since the last regular

meeting of the board, and a classified summary of expenses incurred, with which the report of the treasurer shall be compared. The trustees having examined said reports and accounts of the superintendent and treasurer, and the balance in the treasurer's hand, together with the amount of outstanding unpaid liabilities, shall endorse their approval thereon and transmit the same, with duplicate vouchers accompanying, to the state commissioners of public charities, at Springfield, to be filed in their office for inspection at any time by the governor and by the members of the general assembly. And no installment of any appropriation heretofore or hereafter made by the general assembly shall be due or payable to any of the state institutions until the state commissioners of public charities shall have certified to the governor the accuracy of the said statements and accompanying vouchers, which certificates shall be approved by the governor, and delivered to the auditor of public accounts.

§ 19. All appropriations for the ordinary expenses of a state institution shall be due and payable from the state treasury quarterly, in advance, unless otherwise specified in the act making said appropriations. But no appropriation, ordinary or special, nor any installment thereof, shall be paid to or for the benefit of any institution, by the treasurer of state, except upon the warrant of the auditor of public accounts, nor shall the auditor draw his warrant therefor except upon the order of the board of trustees signed by the president and attested by the secretary, with the corporate seal of the institution, accompanied by the certificate of the commissioners of public charities, approved by the governor, as specified in the eighteenth section of this act.

§ 20. No portion of any special appropriation for the erection of any building or for the doing of any work, or for any purpose other than ordinary expenses, shall be drawn from the state treasury in advance of the work done or materials furnished, and then only upon proper estimates thereof, approved by the trustees, which estimates shall be filed in the office of the commissioners of public Charities; and no portion of any appropriation for any purpose shall be drawn from the state treasury before it shall be required for the purpose for which it is made; and no appropriation which is or may be made for one purpose shall be drawn or used for any other purpose; and if at any time hereafter the sum appropriated by the general assembly for any specific purpose shall be found insufficient to complete and accomplish the purpose for which said appropriation is made, then no part of said sum so appropriated shall be expended or drawn from the state treasury, nor shall any liability on the part of the state be created on account of said appropriation.

§ 21. All moneys which have been heretofore, or which may be hereafter appropriated to any state institution for any purpose, other than for ordinary expenses, and which remain in the hands of the trustees of such institution, and are not required for the uses for which the same were appropriated, shall be paid into the state treasury immediately on the taking effect of this act.

§ 22. No trustee, treasurer, superintendent or other officer or agent appointed by virtue and under the provisions of this act, shall

be directly or indirectly interested in any contract or other agreement for building, repairing, furnishing or supplying said institutions. Any violation of this section shall subject the offender, on conviction, to be punished by a fine of not more than double the amount of said contract or agreement, or by imprisonment in the penitentiary for a term of not less than one nor more than three years.

§ 23. In the matter of the purchase of supplies for an institution, the trustees shall cause such purchase to be made wherever the best grade of articles of suitable quantity can be bought at the lowest price, and, so far as practicable, in large rather than in small quantities, and they shall, if in their judgment it can be done to advantage, advertise for proposals for staple supplies, such as meat, flour, sugar, coffee, tea, fuel, and other staple articles, and make contracts for the furnishing of the same in bulk or in quantities as may be needed for use: *Provided*, that the trustees shall have power, by themselves or by their financial agent, to terminate and annul such contract whenever the supplies furnished do not fully correspond in quality and quantity to the samples previously furnished by the contractors, and to the letter and spirit of the proposals made by them: *And, provided, further*, that no drawbacks, presents or secret discounts shall be given to or received by any person whatever on account of any articles or materials furnished to or labor done for any state institution, and a violation of this proviso shall subject the offender, on conviction thereof in any court of record, to a fine of not more than one thousand dollars or imprisonment in the penitentiary for a term of not less than one nor more than three years.

§ 24. Every state institution shall keep a register of the number of officers, employes and inmates present each day in the year, in such form as to admit of a calculation of the average number present each month.

§ 25. Every state institution shall, so far as may be practicable, keep a record of stores and supplies, showing the amount of stores, etc., received and issued, with the dates and the names of the parties from or to whom the same were received or issued.

§ 26. All residents of the state of Illinois who are or may become inmates of any of the state charitable institutions, shall receive their board, tuition and treatment free of charge during their stay. The residents of other states may be admitted to said institutions upon the payment of the just costs of said board, tuition and treatment: *Provided*, that no resident of another state shall be received or retained, to the exclusion of any resident of the state of Illinois: *And, provided, further*, that should any inmate be unwilling to accept gratuitous board, treatment or tuition, then any superintendent of a state charitable institution is hereby authorized to receive pay therefor, and is required to account for the same in an itemized monthly or quarterly statement to the trustees, as donations, duly credited to the persons from whom they were received; and if any superintendent shall receive any moneys for the purpose of furnishing extra attention and comforts to any inmates of the institution under his charge, he shall account for the same, and for the expenditures, in

like manner, to the trustees: *And, provided, further*, that until July 1. 1877, superintendents of state institutions are hereby authorized to charge for board to inmates as heretofore authorized by law.

§ 27. In all cases where persons sent to the institution for the blind, the institution for the deaf and dumb, or the institution for feeble-minded children, are too poor to furnish themselves with sufficient clothing and pay the expenses of transportation to and from the institution, the judge of the county court of the county where any such person resides, upon the application of any relative or friend of such person, or of any officer of his town or county (ten days' notice of which application shall be given to the county clerk), may, if he shall deem such person a proper subject for the care of either of said institutions, make an order to that effect, which shall be certified by the clerk of the court to the principal or superintendent of such institution, who shall provide the necessary clothing and transportation at the expense of the county, and upon his rendering his proper accounts therefor semi-annually, the county board shall allow and pay the same out of the county treasury.

§ 28.* On or before the first day of November preceding each regular session of the general assembly, the trustees of each of the state institutions named in this act shall make out and transmit to the state commissioners of public charities, and they, if they find the same to be correct, shall deliver the same to the governor, a full and detailed report of all their transactions and doings for the two years ending on the thirtieth day of September immediately preceding, showing, for the two years, and for each of them, separately, the number of inmates admitted and discharged since their last report, the number then remaining in the institution, the average annual attendance, the receipts, disbursements and expenditures of moneys and other funds, the valuation of property in the hands of the trustees, the amount of each appropriation or fund under their control, and the balance thereof remaining unexpended in their hands or in the treasury of the state. The reports required by this section shall be accompanied with a cash statement made by the treasurer of the institution, and with such other information, financial, statistical or otherwise, in such tabulated form as the commissioners of public charities may prescribe and require: *Provided*, that the said commissioners shall prescribe forms of statements as nearly uniform as may be practicable for all the institutions, to the end that their accounts may be compared and consolidated for the information of the general assembly: *And, provided, further*, that the said commissioners may call for and require special reports when, in their judgment, the public interest shall demand the same.

§ 29. The number of copies of the several reports of the state institutions named in this act, now or hereafter prescribed by law, shall be printed and published under the supervision of the state commissioners of public charities, who shall have said reports printed, bound and ready for distribution to the members of the general assembly, within ten days after the meeting thereof.

§ 30. The board of state commissioners of public charities, created by an act approved April 9, 1869, is hereby recognized and

continued, and the powers heretofore granted to said board, of visitation, investigation, inquiry, counsel, recommendation and report, with respect to the management and affairs of the state and county charitable and correctional institutions, are hereby confirmed, and the same jurisdiction now exercised by said board over a portion of the state institutions is extended so as to apply to all penal institutions, all of which shall hereafter be subject to visitation and investigation by said board.

§ 31. It shall be the duty of the superintendent of public instruction to visit such of the charitable institutions of the state as are educational in their character, and to examine their facilities for instruction; and the several superintendents of these institutions shall make to him reports, at such times, on matters educational relating to their institutions, and in such forms, as he may prescribe.

§ 32. All acts and parts of acts inconsistent with the provisions of this act are hereby repealed.

APPROVED April 15, 1875.

AN ACT

To change the fiscal year of the state and designate the time reports shall be made to the governor by the secretary of state, auditor of public accounts, state treasurer, adjutant general, state entomologist, commissioners of the penitentiary, trustees of the industrial university, the trustees of the normal universities, the state board of agriculture, the trustees of the reform school, the board of public charities, and the trustees of the state charitable institutions.

SECTION 1. *Be it enacted by the people of the state of Illinois, represented in the general assembly, That the fiscal year of this state shall commence on the first day of October, and close on the thirtieth day of September.*

§ 2. The secretary of state, auditor of public accounts, state treasurer, adjutant general, state entomologist, commissioners of the penitentiary, trustees of the industrial university, the trustees of the normal universities, the state board of agriculture, the trustees of the reform school, the board of public charities, and the trustees of the state charitable institutions shall on or before the first day of November, in the year eighteen hundred and seventy-six, and biennially thereafter, make and deliver to the governor such reports as they are now required by law or the constitution to make of their acts and doings, respectively, closing with the fiscal year preceding each regular session of the general assembly, and no other annual or biennial report shall be made by such officers.

§ 3. The commissioners of the penitentiary, the trustees of the normal universities, the trustees of the industrial university, the state board of agriculture, the trustees of the reform school, and the trustees of the state charitable institutions shall arrange their reports required by the second section of this act so as to show the acts and doings of each fiscal year separately.

§ 4. An account shall be kept by the officers of the executive department, and of all the public institutions of the state, of all moneys received or disbursed by them, severally, from all sources and for every service performed, and a semi-annual report thereof be made to the governor, under oath.

APPROVED March 29, 1875.

EXTRACTS

From chapter 127 of the Revised Statutes, entitled "state contracts."

The following extracts from the law respecting state contracts apply to the publication of reports of the state institutions and of the state board of public charities.

§ 12. The printing of the state shall be and hereby is divided into six classes, to be let in separate contracts, as follows: * * * *Second*—The printing (in book or pamphlet form) of reports, communications and other documents, and of the volume of reports, shall constitute the second class.

§ 13. * * * the first, second and sixth classes shall be done at the state capital.

§ 18. The type used in doing work of the second and third and fourth classes, shall be long primer, set solid, and made up into medium octavo pages, twenty-six ems pica in width, and forty-five ems pica in length, without unnecessary leads, blanks or broken lines: *Provided*, that indexes, tables, * * * and quoted matter shall be printed in nonpareil solid.

§ 29. Hereafter the number of public documents printed, bound and distributed by authority of the state, shall be as follows: * * * 10th. The report of the state board of public charities, 4,000 copies, of which one copy shall be delivered to each member, and one to each officer of the general assembly, 10 copies be retained for the state library, and 1,500 copies for the volume of reports, one copy to be sent to each public library in the state, one copy each to every judge, county clerk and sheriff, 500 copies be deposited in the office of the secretary of state for general distribution, and the balance remaining be delivered to the commissioners of public charities for such exchanges and judicious distribution as they may deem proper. * * * 12th. All other public reports (except reports of committees of the senate and house of representatives) required to be made to the governor or the general assembly, 3,500 copies each, of which one copy shall be delivered to each member, and one to each officer of the general assembly, 10 copies be retained for the state library, and 1,500 copies for the volume of reports, 150 copies be delivered to the secretary of state for general distribution, and the remainder to the institution, trustees, commissioners or officer making the report.

§ 31. No report of any institution, department or officer shall exceed three hundred printed pages, unless the commissioners of state contracts and the governor shall, for good cause, certify to the secretary of state that the interests of the state require that such report shall exceed three hundred pages.

§ 58. The laws shall be distributed as follows, viz: * * * one copy to each state charitable institution.

§ 59. The journals, reports and messages shall be distributed as follows: * * * one copy to each state charitable institution.

SIXTH BIENNIAL REPORT.

There are, at the present time, ten institutions subject to the supervision of this board, namely: four hospitals for the insane, the institution for the education of the deaf and dumb, the institution for the blind, the asylum for feeble-minded children, the soldiers' orphans' home, the Illinois charitable eye and ear infirmary, and the state reform school.

STATISTICAL TABLES.

The tabular statements in the appendix to this report will be found to contain detailed answers to nearly all questions likely to be asked concerning the finances of the state institutions. (For a complete list of the tables referred to, see the index).

AMOUNT OF MONEY TO BE ACCOUNTED FOR.

On the first of October, 1878, there were in the hands of the several treasurers of the institutions under our care, the following cash balances :

Northern Insane Hospital.....	\$5,754 17
Central Insane Hospital.....	5,645 20
Southern Insane Hospital.....	19,976 01
Institution for the Deaf and Dumb.....	5,352 41
Institution for the Blind.....	6,494 80
Asylum for Feeble-Minded Children.....	10,664 16
Soldiers' Orphans' Home.....	1,971 52
Eye and Ear Infirmary.....	178 84
State Reform School.....	6,998 37
Total.....	<u>\$63,035 48</u>

In addition to these balances in the possession of the institutions, they had, in the state treasury, unexpended balances of appropriations undrawn, to the amount of \$602,255 97, as follows :

Northern Insane Hospital.....	\$79,335 18
Eastern Insane Hospital.....	99,803 46
Central Insane Hospital.....	112,309 13
Southern Insane Hospital.....	93,986 51
Institution for the Deaf and Dumb.....	60,082 79
Institution for the Blind.....	23,214 55
Asylum for Feeble-Minded Children.....	47,194 43

Soldiers' Orphans' Home.....	\$48,902 94
Eye and Ear Infirmary.....	13,306 16
State Reform School.....	24,120 82
Total	<u>\$602,255 97</u>

Of this unexpended balance in the state treasury, \$437,875 was for the ordinary expenses of the institutions until the first of July, 1879, \$99,803 46 was for the completion of the eastern insane hospital, and the remainder was for other special purposes.

In the unexpended balance, as above stated, no account is taken of the contingent appropriation made in 1877, for the increased ordinary expenses of the central hospital for the insane, at Jacksonville, from and after the opening of the second of the two new wings. The first wing had been opened on the fifteenth of April, 1878, prior to the date of our last report. The second wing was opened, March 18, 1879, and the amount of increased appropriation paid to the treasurer of that institution, to July 1, 1879, was \$2,166 67, which must be added to the balance in the treasury, September 30, 1878. This appropriation, under the law, could not take effect until a date not known at the time of the passage of the act, and had not matured at the time of our last report.

The last general assembly appropriated, for the use of these ten institutions, the sum of \$1,432,494, which was apportioned among them as shown in the following statement:

Northern Insane Hospital	\$222,030
Eastern Insane Hospital	257,500
Central Insane Hospital	255,496
Southern Insane Hospital.....	174,000
Institution for the Deaf and Dumb.....	176,979
Institution for the Blind	52,634
Asylum for Feeble-Minded Children.....	117,255
Soldiers' Orphans' Home.....	83,000
Eye and Ear Infirmary.....	38,000
State Reform School.....	55,600
Total	<u>\$1,432,494</u>

Of this amount, \$1,131,500 was appropriated for their ordinary expenses, for two years, from the first of July, 1879, to the thirtieth of June, 1881. The remainder of the appropriations, amounting to \$300,994, were for special purposes, the larger portion being set aside for the construction of the eastern insane hospital.

In addition to the income derived from appropriations, the institutions receive a minor income from the proceeds of sales of farm produce, stock, and manufactured articles, from collections for clothing, etc. The amount of this miscellaneous income, during the past two years, has been:

Northern Insane Hospital	\$18,731 58
Eastern Insane Hospital.....	1,181 19

Central Insane Hospital.....	\$20,070	65
Southern Insane Hospital.....	17,567	18
Institution for the Deaf and Dumb.....	17,494	65
Institution for the Blind.....	3,195	45
Asylum for Feeble-Minded Children.....	7,949	31
Soldiers' Orphans' Home.....	1,470	88
Eye and Ear Infirmary.....	80	00
State Reform School.....	9,635	26
Total.....	\$97,376	15

This, then, is the total amount to be accounted for in the present report, and in the reports of the institutions herewith transmitted :

Balances, October 1, 1878.....	\$63,035	48
Former appropriations undrawn.....	602,255	97
Increased appropriation for Central Insane Hospital.....	2,166	67
Appropriations by the 31st general assembly.....	1,432,494	00
Miscellaneous income.....	97,376	15
Total.....	\$2,197,328	27

It is evident that this amount must have been expended by the institutions, or remain either in the state treasury or in the hands of the local treasurers.

SUMMARY STATEMENT OF CREDITS, TO BALANCE THE ACCOUNT.

The cash disbursements by the state institutions, during the past two years, were :

Northern Insane Hospital.....	\$234,650	36
Eastern Insane Hospital.....	247,331	72
Central Insane Hospital.....	284,716	52
Southern Insane Hospital.....	198,595	65
Institution for the Deaf and Dumb.....	188,807	01
Institution for the Blind.....	60,553	39
Asylum for Feeble-Minded Children.....	122,787	35
Soldiers' Orphans' Home.....	95,534	15
Eye and Ear Infirmary.....	34,220	42
State Reform School.....	71,355	08
Total.....	\$1,538,551	65

The amount remaining in the hands of local treasurers, September 30, 1880, was :

Northern Insane Hospital.....	\$10,353	97
Eastern Insane Hospital.....	7,805	45
Central Insane Hospital.....	20,285	73
Southern Insane Hospital.....	13,041	23
Institution for the Deaf and Dumb.....	5,769	47

Institution for the Blind.....	\$4,943 79
Asylum for Feeble-Minded Children.....	847 28
Eye and Ear Infirmary.....	2,847 95
State Reform School.....	2,177 86
Total.....	\$68,072 73
Less overdraft, Soldiers' Orphans' Home.....	1,201 05
Total.....	\$66,871 68

The amount remaining in the state treasury, undrawn, September 30, 1880, was \$589,352 84, as follows:

Northern Insane Hospital.....	\$80,846 60
Eastern Insane Hospital.....	103,347 48
Central Insane Hospital.....	88,485 40
Southern Insane Hospital.....	93,686 36
Institution for the Deaf and Dumb.....	65,332 37
Institution for the Blind.....	19,895 98
Asylum for Feeble-Minded Children.....	59,428 27
Soldiers' Orphans' Home.....	41,012 24
Eye and Ear Infirmary.....	14,496 63
State Reform School.....	22,821 51
Total.....	\$589,352 84

Of this amount, \$498,750 was for ordinary expenses, until June 30, 1881; \$58,347 48 was for the completion of the eastern insane hospital; and the remainder was for other special purposes.

By adding these figures, together with \$2,552 10, the amount of former appropriations, which have lapsed because not drawn, we have as their sum \$2,197,328 27, the amount to be accounted for, thus:

Cash disbursements.....	\$1,538,551 65
Cash balances, September 30, 1880.....	66,871 68
Appropriations undrawn, September 30, 1880.....	589,352 84
Appropriations lapsed.....	2,552 10
Total.....	\$2,197,328 27

The details of these receipts and disbursements will be found in the tables appended to this report, and in the reports of the several institutions. For all payments during the past two years, receipted vouchers will be found, properly tied up in bundles, labeled and indexed, in the office of the board of public charities, where they are subject to the examination of the general assembly.

EXPENSES.

It will, of course, be understood that the figures given above represent cash receipts and disbursements only, and that the actual expenses of the two years may have been more or less than the

cash payments, according to the amount of outstanding debt at the beginning and at the end of the period. In fact, they were less. The actual expenses have been:

Ordinary Expenses.

Northern Insane Hospital.....	\$214,834 73
Eastern Insane Hospital.....	37,706 46
Central Insane Hospital.....	222,030 36
Southern Insane Hospital.....	175,713 10
Institution for the Deaf and Dumb.....	170,848 34
Institution for the Blind.....	53,513 12
Asylum for Feeble-Minded Children.....	106,884 39
Soldiers' Orphans' Home.....	89,393 45
Eye and Ear Infirmary.....	31,410 89
State Reform School.....	65,955 77
Total	\$1,168,290 61

Special Expenses.

Northern Insane Hospital.....	\$19,595 08
Eastern Insane Hospital.....	198,864 83
Central Insane Hospital.....	62,686 16
Southern Insane Hospital.....	21,916 04
Institution for the Deaf and Dumb.....	17,958 67
Institution for the Blind.....	7,040 27
Asylum for Feeble-Minded Children.....	15,919 41
Soldiers' Orphans' Home.....	6,140 70
Eye and Ear Infirmary.....	2,809 53
State Reform School.....	5,399 31
Total special	\$358,330 00
Total ordinary.....	1,168,290 61
Total expense	\$1,526,620 61

The agreement between the statement of cash payments and that of actual expenses is shown as follows:

Cash disbursements during two years.....	\$1,538,551 65
Deduct payments on account of expenses of 1877-8....	24,003 24
Paid on expenses of 1879-80	\$1,514,548 41
Indebtedness of 1879-80 outstanding, September 30, 1880	12,072 20
Total expenses, 1879-80.....	\$1,526,620 61

To meet this indebtedness of \$12,072 20, the institutions had the following cash resources:

In hands of local treasurers	\$66,871 68
In state treasury, on call	52,282 53
Total cash assets.....	\$119,154 21
Deduct amount of debt	12,072 20
Cash surplus	\$107,082 01

This surplus was divided among them as follows:

Northern Insane Hospital.....	\$8,424 98
Eastern Insane Hospital.....	7,763 93
Central Insane Hospital	21,080 22
Southern Insane Hospital.....	27,081 46
Institution for the Deaf and Dumb.....	7,459 40
Institution for the Blind	5,424 25
Asylum for Feeble-Minded Children	16,085 51
Soldiers' Orphans' Home	8,736 45
Eye and Ear Infirmary.....	2,847 95
State Reform School	2,177 86
Total.....	\$107,082 01

In addition to the cash surplus, they also had ledger accounts, for clothing furnished to inmates, etc., due and unpaid, the estimated value of which is not less than thirty thousand dollars.

NUMBER OF INMATES.

At the date of our last report, there were, in the nine institutions under our charge, two thousand, six hundred and seventy-four inmates, namely:

Northern Insane Hospital.....	525
Central Insane Hospital.....	534
Southern Insane Hospital	458
Institution for the Deaf and Dumb	403
Institution for the Blind (in vacation).....	7
Asylum for Feeble-Minded Children.....	200
Soldiers' Orphans' Home	290
Eye and Ear Infirmary.....	65
State Reform School	192
Total.....	2,674

The number since admitted has been:

	1879.	1880.	Total.
Northern Insane Hospital	149	137	286
Eastern Insane Hospital.....		116	116
Central Insane Hospital.....	230	242	492
Southern Insane Hospital	239	167	406

	1879.	1880.	Total.
Institution for the Deaf and Dumb	47	179	226
Institution for the Blind.....	126	42	168
Soldiers' Orphans' Home.....	109	122	231
Asylum for Feeble-Minded	169	157	326
Eye and Ear Infirmary.....	277	294	571
State Reform School.....	71	100	171
Totals.....	1,437	1,556	2,993

We have, therefore, an apparent grand total of five thousand, six hundred and sixty-seven individuals relieved, in whole or in part, from their misfortunes and the disabilities consequent upon them. But to the figures as just given, we must add the dispensary patients, in the charitable eye and ear infirmary, numbering, during the two years just closed, three thousand, six hundred and fifty-one. The total number of beneficiaries of the state, therefore, is more than nine thousand, three hundred.

The number remaining and actually present in the institutions, September 30, 1880, was:

Northern Insane Hospital.....	525
Eastern Insane Hospital.....	96
Central Insane Hospital	633
Southern Insane Hospital	501
Institution for the Deaf and Dumb	481
Institution for the Blind.....	75
Asylum for Feeble-Minded Children	296
Soldiers' Orphans' Home	307
Eye and Ear Infirmary	56
State Reform School	198
Total.	3,168

This is an increase of eighteen and a half per cent. over the number present at the close of the year 1878.

AVERAGE NUMBER.

In stating the average number present during the two years, a certain difficulty is always felt, in consequence of the fact that a part of the institutions enjoy a vacation, while the others do not. The average is obtained by ascertaining the number of days' board furnished to inmates, and dividing it either by the number of days in the year or by the number of days in the school term, as the case may be. There is only one average for the institutions without vacation, but for the educational institutions there are two. To compare the two classes of institutions, the average for the year must be taken. But to give a correct idea of the size of the several schools, the average for the school term needs to be stated also. We therefore state both; but, in calculating per capita expense, we use only the averages for the year, which are shown in the following table:

Institution.	Days' board of inmates.			Average number of inmates.		
	1879.	1880.	1879-80.	1879.	1880.	1879-80.
Northern Insane	190, 180	190, 533	380, 713	521	521	521
Eastern Insane		23, 227	23, 227		63	32
Central Insane	206, 729	228, 556	435, 285	566	625	595
Southern Insane	169, 943	182, 348	352, 291	466	498	482
Deaf and Dumb	109, 833	112, 511	222, 344	301	307	304
Blind	27, 474	28, 765	56, 239	75	78	77
Feeble-Minded	81, 971	100, 099	182, 070	224	274	249
Soldiers' Orphans	110, 086	112, 728	222, 814	302	308	305
Eye and Ear Infirmary	25, 260	22, 787	48, 047	69	62	66
Reform School	66, 701	69, 438	136, 139	183	190	186
Total.....	988, 177	1, 070, 992	2, 059, 169	2, 707	2, 926	2, 837

The averages for the term, in the educational institutions, are as follows:

Institution.	No. of days in school term.			Average number of inmates.		
	1879.	1880.	1879-80.	1879.	1880.	1879-80.
Deaf and Dumb.....	254	241	495	433	467	449
Blind	245	247	492	112	116	114
Feeble-Minded	303	304	607	271	329	300
Soldiers' Orphans	300	287	587	367	393	380
Total.....	1, 102	1, 079	2, 181	1, 183	1, 305	1, 243

The average number, for the two years, in all the institutions, in 1877-8, was 2,280; in 1879-80 it was 2,837, an increase of nearly twenty-five and a half per cent. The average for the next two years will be still greater. Two causes constantly operate to bring about this increase—the natural growth of the population of the state, and the enlargement of the institutions, of which the former is primary and the latter an inevitable consequence. The increase in cost, we are happy to say, does not keep pace with the increase in numbers; and the per capita cost is steadily diminishing, as will presently appear.

GROWTH OF THE INSTITUTIONS.

In looking back over the history of the state institutions subject to the supervision of this board, we are impressed anew with the capacity for growth which they manifest. The first of these institutions was created in the year 1839. Until the year 1865, there were but three, all of them in Jacksonville. In 1865, the legislature established three new ones, though one of these was for a time a private charity; in 1867, it created a seventh; then two more, in 1869; and the last of the series in 1877. The growth of our system of care of the insane is of as late date as 1869.

It was in the year 1869, also, that this board was established, so that we have had a complete view of the development of public opinion respecting the treatment of insanity on the part of the

state, and we are satisfied that still further applications for relief in this direction are likely to be made by county officials, and to meet with a response from the general assembly.

Not only has the number of our institutions increased of late, but additions have been made to existing institutions, greatly enlarging their capacity. The following statement exhibits the amount of appropriations made by the last six general assemblies (from 1869 to 1879, inclusive,) for lands, building, furnishing and fitting the ten institutions under our care :

Northern Insane Hospital.....	\$666,414 11
Eastern Insane Hospital.....	367,500 00
Central Insane Hospital.....	169,996 00
Southern Insane Hospital.....	635,000 00
Institution for the Deaf and Dumb.....	131,229 00
Institution for the Blind....	100,951 25
Asylum for Feeble-Minded Children	236,195 00
Soldiers' Orphans' Home	79,000 00
Eye and Ear Infirmary	53,425 00
State Reform School	117,356 97
Total	\$2,557,067 33

The sum here stated does not in fact represent all that has been expended in enlarging and extending the system of public charity in this state, for it does not include the amounts expended from ordinary expense and repair appropriations, nor the special appropriations for rebuilding and replacing portions of the system which have required renewal within the past twelve years.

With the increase of capacity has come a large increase also in the number of unfortunates cared for. The number, in 1869, may be estimated at 1,125, as follows: insane, 450; deaf mutes, 250; idiots, 75; blind, 75; and soldiers' orphans, 275. The number now cared for is 3,168, or nearly three times as many.

The average number of inmates, in all the state institutions under our care, in 1874, was 1,336; in 1875, it was 1,795; in 1876, it was 2,064; in 1877, it was 2,074; in 1878, it was 2,482; in 1879, it was 2,707; and in 1880, it was 2,926. In five years, from 1874 to 1879, the average number, as will be noted, more than doubled.

We have often been asked whether the per capita cost of maintaining these unfortunates is decreasing or not. Probably as satisfactory a reply to this question as can be given, is the statement that while the ordinary expenses of the state institutions, in 1874, were, in round numbers,* \$440,000, or \$330 54 per capita, they were, in 1879, \$551,213 66, or \$203 62 per capita. In other words, with an increased expenditure of a little over \$111,000 per annum, the state has been able to care successfully for nearly fourteen hundred more patients; and the increased cost of such care, with the reduction in expenses accomplished, has been only about eighty dollars each per year.

* It is impossible to state this figure more precisely, because of the imperfect manner in which expenses were then reported to the general assembly. As stated, however, it is under rather than above the actual cost.

IMPROVED FINANCIAL MANAGEMENT.

The decrease in the cost of maintenance just alluded to may be traced to the operation of three distinct causes, all of which have more or less to do with the result. The first is the general decline in the cost of living. The second is the increase in the total number of inmates of institutions: it is a principle worthy of universal recognition, that a larger number can be taken care of at less relative cost than a smaller number. But, in our judgment, neither of the causes named would have been effectual, were it not for the very marked improvement in the financial administration of our institutions. It is of this that we now wish to speak.

The act to regulate the state charitable institutions and the state reform school, and to improve their organization and increase their efficiency, went into effect, July 1, 1875. (It will be observed that this was the year after that taken to illustrate the decrease in the per capita cost of maintenance). Before the passage of that act, the supervision of the institutions by the commissioners of public charities was largely nominal. Since then, all the institution vouchers have been filed in our office, the institutions have been required to make quarterly financial statements for our information, and we have been allowed to prescribe the form in which reports shall be made to the general assembly. We have consequently been able to estimate with much greater accuracy the amounts necessary to be appropriated; and during the intervals between sessions of the legislature, we have held expenditures much more firmly in check. In part, this is, no doubt, due to the system which we have adopted of printing a comparative statement every three months, showing the exact financial standing of each institution, and so enabling the institutions themselves to profit by the common knowledge of each other's affairs. It is also due to the introduction of a uniform classification of accounts, for all the institutions, which renders comparisons possible; and to the pains taken to prevent the diversion of funds from the purpose for which they are appropriated, thus relieving the ordinary expense fund from many of the drafts formerly made upon it to meet expenses not properly included under the head of maintenance. The fact certainly is (whatever may be the explanation), that a healthy emulation between our state institutions has been aroused. It naturally follows, that their books are better kept, purchases are made with greater care, the consumption of supplies on hand is more closely watched, accounts current are more promptly settled, care is taken to keep expenses within the annual income, deficiencies are now unknown, and the credit of the institutions has in every way improved. A steady reduction has been effected, as already stated, in the per capita cost of living, and this without any diminution of comfort. The inmates are indeed better cared for than they were six years ago. The reduction in ordinary expenses, as compared with the total number of beneficiaries, appears in the following table:

TABLE.

Year.	Amount expended by ten institutions for ordinary expenses.	Average number of inmates.	Per capita cost.
1875.....	\$373,998 79	1,795	\$250 02*
1876.....	488,791 01	2,064	236 81
1877.....	482,071 39	2,074	232 42
1878.....	557,558 00	2,482	224 65
1879.....	551,214 66	2,707	203 62
1880.....	617,075 95	2,926	210 89**

The total ordinary expenses inevitably increase, in spite of the reduction in the rate shown in the foregoing table. This will still further appear from another statement, exhibiting the amounts appropriated, biennially, for the institutions now subject to our supervision, since the year 1869, by the general assembly:

Assembly.	Appropriated for expenses of ten institutions.		
	Ordinary.	Special.	Total.
Twenty-sixth.....	\$518,996 77	\$417,800 00	\$936,796 77
Twenty-seventh.....	673,328 63	719,833 54	1,393,162 17
Twenty-eighth.....	791,885 98	689,562 75	1,481,448 73
Twenty-ninth.....	884,500 00	492,330 00	1,376,830 00
Thirtieth.....	1,047,803 17	487,639 10	1,535,442 27
Thirty-first.....	1,131,500 00	300,994 00	1,432,494 00

According to this statement, although there is an increase in the amount necessary to be appropriated for maintenance, resulting from the growth of the institutions, the appropriations for special purposes are steadily decreasing in volume. The explanation of this fact is, that the state is not erecting at the present time so many buildings as formerly: the major portion of the provision required for the care of unfortunates appears to have been already made. It will be apparent, from the figures given, that we have been expending about a quarter of a million dollars a year, for the last twelve years, to improve and enlarge our system of accommodation for the unfortunate classes, in addition to the amount expended for their direct support. The demand for this expenditure has not yet ceased, but it seems probable that it will not continue for many years longer. And one remark may not be out of place here, as meeting a criticism sometimes made by persons not informed as to the true management of our institutions: with all the added responsibilities, cares and duties of the superintendents of institutions in this state, in consequence of this enlargement, their salaries have not been increased.

* The fiscal year 1875 included ten months only, which would make the per capita cost for those ten months \$208 35. But in the table, for comparison, the cost for twelve months, at the same rate, has been stated, to show the reduction in the rate of expenses, from year to year.

** This apparent increase is due to the opening, during this year, of a new institution—the eastern hospital for the insane, at Kankakee. If the expenses of the Kankakee hospital are omitted from the comparison, then the total ordinary expenses were \$51,656 09; the average number of inmates, 2,863; and the per capita cost, \$203 16—a still further reduction, of forty-six cents, from the per capita cost in 1879.

COMPARISON WITH OTHER STATES.

All comparisons of the expenses of any one institution with those of another are more or less inconclusive and unsatisfactory. This must be so, for a number of reasons. (1). The institutions compared may not be of the same capacity. (2). The expense of maintenance varies, from year to year, in each institution, according to circumstances. (3). Location affects the cost, rendering food, for instance, cheaper in one place, and fuel in another. (4). The classification of expenses adopted by different institutions is far from uniform.* (5). Some institutions include, under the head of "ordinary," what are elsewhere credited to "special" funds.

We have, however, in response to many requests for information as to this point, prepared two tables, showing, as nearly as it can be done, the comparative cost of maintenance, in twenty-five hospitals for the insane, in the United States. The institutions selected for this purpose are all state institutions. We have excluded those maintained by cities and counties; also those which are the property of private corporations. The figures given are taken from the latest published reports at our command—the greater part being for the fiscal year 1879. In making up our tables, we have not precisely followed the published statements, but have omitted or included such items as tend to make the comparison with the institutions of this state more exact, and have grouped the items, to correspond, as nearly as possible, with the classification followed by our own hospitals for the insane. In those cases where the average number of inmates during the year is not reported, we have assumed, for a divisor, the mean between the number present at the beginning and at the end of the year. The area from which our figures are drawn is very wide, including the states of Maine, New Hampshire, Massachusetts, Connecticut, New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Michigan, Wisconsin, Kentucky, Tennessee, and the District of Columbia.†

The result of this inquiry may be stated in general, as follows:

The average amount expended annually for maintenance, in each of twenty-five state hospitals for the insane (including those in Illinois), is \$117,321 87; the average number of inmates in each is 525; and the average per capita cost is \$223 44. But in the state of Illinois, the three state hospitals, at Elgin, Jacksonville and Anna, average 548 inmates each; the average ordinary expenses are \$104,704 31; and the average per capita cost is \$191 18. In other

* An examination of published reports of different institutions will make this clear. As illustrations, the following may be mentioned: Provisions sometimes are and sometimes are not separated from other groceries; in some reports, freight is carried as a separate item, and in others it is added to the cost of the articles upon which freight is paid; fuel and light may or may not be grouped together, under a single head; salaries and wages are generally reported under the title of service or pay-roll, but occasionally the classification followed is by departments, and in that case, the amounts paid for service are scattered from one end of the financial statement to the other; in some states, indeed, where salaries are paid, not from the funds of the institution, but directly from the state treasury, the amount paid is nowhere stated, and the institution report fails to show the total expense incurred. These facts go to show the difficulty of making any accurate comparisons.

† Other states in the north and west would have been included in the table, but for the lack of late copies of their reports; but no attempt was made to tabulate the reports of institutions in the extreme west or south, for obvious reasons. What we desired to ascertain was, how our institutions compare, in respect of cost, with others of similar character and standing, and we have confined our investigation to this single point.

words, our three institutions contain sixty-nine more inmates than any three institutions of average size in the country; they expend \$37,852 68 less per annum than the average cost of maintenance; and the per capita cost is less than the average by \$32 26.

This comparison will be found still more favorable, if made between our own institutions and the other hospitals upon the list, not including those of Illinois. In that case, the per capita cost will be \$36 87 less than the average.

On the other hand, there are but two institutions in the entire list whose expenses, per capita, are less than those of our own state. These two are the hospital at Augusta, Maine (\$189 99), and that at Dixmont, Pennsylvania (\$176 99). It will be observed, also, that if the hospital at Elgin is excluded from the comparison, and the per capita cost at Jacksonville (\$187 43) and at Anna (\$186 72) be alone considered, then there is but one cheaper hospital in the country, so far as we have carried our examination.

This seems to be a sufficient answer to charges of mismanagement brought against our hospitals, ignorantly or for political ends. Apparently, the record could not be much better than it is.

We invite scrutiny also of the items of expenditure, one by one. The more closely the table is studied, the more clearly the excellence of the management will appear.

Nor has this economy redounded to the injury of the institutions. We would be perfectly willing to have a jury of experts sit in judgment upon the hospitals of this state, in competition with those of any other, in the full persuasion that nowhere else in this country can be found any patients whose personal comfort is more carefully studied, or whose general condition in respect of all the elements of diet, clothing, medical care and hygienic welfare, is any better.

SEPARATION OF FUNDS.

The comparative tables which we have given are supposed to represent the amounts expended for "ordinary" or "current" expenses. Appropriations for this purpose are often called "bread-and-butter" appropriations. The theory upon which appropriations are made, in this state, is, that these ordinary expenses are to be separated from those which are extraordinary or special, and that the latter must be met by special appropriations. The amount to be included in an ordinary expense appropriation for a given institution is estimated on the basis of its size and capacity, the average number of inmates, their peculiar condition and necessities, and the general experience of the institutions and of the legislature for a term of years past.

Evidently, this separation of funds is a purely technical distinction, which in nowise directly affects the character of the financial management. The important questions to be asked concerning the management are: Is it prudent? Is it honest? Is it economical? Are the expenditures judiciously made, for proper purposes, and at a reasonable cost? The question whether a given bill or voucher shall be charged to this or to that fund is purely secondary. Sometimes, indeed, it may be difficult to say to what particular fund it ought to be charged; or a bill may contain items chargeable to different funds.

At the same time, the law is very explicit in requiring that no appropriation shall be diverted from the purpose for which it is made; and the division of funds, according to their special purposes, is a check upon reckless or extravagant expenditure.

It seems important, therefore, to know what are and what are not ordinary expenses, in the meaning of the statutes. Probably the most satisfactory reply to this inquiry may be stated as follows: All expenditures incurred for keeping an institution and its premises in its ordinary or normal working condition, are ordinary; but all expenditures for enlarging, improving or adorning the premises, are extraordinary or special. A manufacturer, for instance, divides his expense account into two heads, namely, maintenance and construction. Under maintenance he credits the concern with all moneys expended for materials, pay-roll, and ordinary repairs, such as the replacing of machinery worn out in doing the work of the mill. But moneys expended for extending the grounds or buildings, or for putting in additional machinery, are credited to construction.

If the history of legislation in Illinois, and the expense accounts of our institutions, were subjected to a critical analysis, it would not be difficult to point out many violations of the principle just stated, both on the part of institutions and of the legislature itself. Expenses have been classed as ordinary, which are not ordinary, in any sense of the word; and on the other hand, the legislature has made numerous special appropriations, in cases where no such appropriation has been requisite or advisable.

To what has been said must be added, however, the remark that the legislature may very properly, for its own protection, make special appropriations for certain expenses, which are really ordinary in their nature, with the view of limiting the expenditure to a given amount. But, in fact, special appropriations for such purposes are sometimes asked by institutions, simply in order to secure a larger grant of funds, or to lay the foundation for such a division of funds as to reduce the apparent per capita cost of maintenance.

At last, the question resolves itself largely into one of the amount of personal discretion to be granted to a superintendent or to a local board of trustees. It needs no argument to prove that some superintendents are better managers than others, more disinterested, more experienced, more capable, more efficient, and more worthy of an enlarged confidence; nor is it a reflection upon the character of an agent, when his principal limits the extent to which he may employ his personal judgment, without formal instructions. The system pursued by a great state must have respect to the average capacity and tendencies of trustees and superintendents. Where appropriations are made for two years in advance, and do not take effect until the first of July subsequent to the date of their passage, there must be a good deal of flexibility in the estimates made; but the appropriations themselves should be so carefully guarded as to prevent, to the utmost possible degree, any misapplication of public moneys, either through the inattention or the self-will of any superintendent or local board of trust.

We now present our estimates for the ordinary expenses of the state institutions under our care, for two years from the first of July, 1881.

ORDINARY EXPENSES.

We desire, at the outset, to call the attention of the general assembly to the close correspondence between our estimate, two years ago, of the rate of expenditure for maintenance, from July 1, 1879, to June 30, 1881, and the actual expenditure during the fiscal year ending September 30, 1880. We estimated* the total annual expense of nine institutions at \$597,000; the actual expense was \$581,656 09. The first of the following statements exhibits the details of our estimate, by institutions; the second shows the details, by classification, of expenses incurred:

Statement No. 1.

INSTITUTION.	Estimated Expenses.	Actual Expenses.
Northern Insane Hospital.....	\$108,000	\$104,167 17
Central Insane Hospital.....	120,000	116,955 06
Southern Insane Hospital.....	95,000	92,990 70
Institution for the Deaf and Dumb.....	88,000	88,124 61
Institution for the Blind.....	27,000	25,599 61
Asylum for the Feeble-Minded.....	58,000	59,502 70
Soldiers' Orphans' Home.....	44,500	47,553 66
Eye and Ear Infirmary.....	20,500	15,624 92
State Reform School.....	36,000	31,157 66
Total.....	\$597,000	\$581,656 09

Statement No. 2.

ITEM.	Estimated Expenses.	Actual Expenses.
Attendance.....	\$210,500	\$211,285 89
Food.....	171,750	156,496 55
Clothing, bedding, etc.....	49,700	45,186 15
Laundry supplies.....	7,950	6,172 22
Fuel.....	36,000	33,501 26
Light.....	10,350	12,361 14
Medicines and medical supplies.....	9,200	7,801 68
Freight and transportation.....	19,400	20,997 29
Postage and telegraphing.....	2,350	2,110 52
Books and stationery.....	5,400	3,717 14
Printing and advertising.....	2,150	1,106 82
Household expenses.....	4,950	5,165 86
Furniture.....	14,800	15,351 62
Building, repairs, etc.....	18,000	29,596 03
Farm, garden, stock and grounds.....	14,750	15,052 35
All other expenses.....	19,750	15,773 57
Total.....	\$597,000	\$581,656 09

The correspondence shown in the above tables is striking, and certainly it is sufficiently close for all practical purposes.

Our estimate of the surplus on hand, July 1, 1879, (\$56,000) was too low; the actual surplus at that date was \$104,523 66. But *per contra*, our estimate of the annual income from other sources than the state treasury, (\$88,000) was too high; the actual income, during

*See Fifth Biennial Report, pp. 29, 43.

the fiscal year 1879-80, was \$52,997 25. These two errors in estimating very nearly offset each other, and the appropriations made by the legislature, in accordance with our estimates, have proved to be reasonable and right.

The estimate which we present herewith for the two years from and after July 1, 1881, is based in part upon the ordinary expenses of the institutions for the past two years, as shown in the accompanying tables.

We presented, in our last report, (pages 30-40), a very full explanation of the character of the several items of expense included in the classification, by titles, adopted for the institutions under our care, which it is not necessary here to repeat.

On the subject of repairs and improvements, however, we may remark that in the opinion of architects, who have the best opportunities for forming a correct judgment, two per cent. upon the original cost is a reasonable estimate for ordinary repairs upon a building in constant use. The amount usually expended upon public school property in a large city, is perhaps somewhat less; but school buildings are not used as residences. The wear and tear of machinery is much more rapid. It is within the truth to say that machinery, including boilers and engines, together with pipes and coils for steam heating, has an average life of not more than ten years. It will be observed that even after adding to the estimate for repairs in the estimate for ordinary expenses the amounts asked to be specially appropriated for this purpose, the total amount requested is less than the above calculation would indicate.

One point, perhaps, deserves explanation, namely: the cost per capita of maintenance of insane patients at Elgin, as compared with the hospitals at Jacksonville and at Anna. The total ordinary expenses of the northern hospital for the insane, with an average attendance of 521 patients, during the past two years, were \$214,483 80; while those of the central hospital, with an average attendance of 595, were \$222,030 36, or only \$7,546 56 more than at Elgin. The difference in per capita cost, by the year, is nineteen dollars and twenty-six cents, or eight and a half cents a week. After making a thorough study of the causes of this difference, we are satisfied that the principal explanation lies in the increased expense at Elgin, on account of the two items of fuel and freight. Excluding these two items from the comparison, the expense incurred at Elgin was \$176,867 05; and at Jacksonville, \$206,750 19: or, \$169 74 and \$173 74, respectively, for each patient, by the year — the difference being in favor of Elgin. This difference, however, would probably disappear, and the two institutions would nearly exactly agree in the rate of cost of maintenance, but for the difference in the manner of charging freights, which will be explained below.

We take up, first, for examination, the greater cost of fuel at Elgin. The classified summary of ordinary expenses of the two institutions shows the amount paid for fuel by the central hospital for the insane during the two years, 1878-80, to have been

\$11,347 17, while the northern hospital expended, during the same period and for the same purpose, \$23,417 61. Why should there be such a difference?

Let us first examine the items of expense, as shown by the itemized statement printed in the institution reports.

At Jacksonville.

Item.	1878-79.	1879-80.	Both years.
Charcoal.....	148 bushels.. \$19 50	43 bushels... \$6 55	191 bushels.. \$26 05
Coal, anthracite.....	62 ²⁹ / ₁₀ tons... 312 25	62 ²⁹ / ₁₀ tons... 314 77	125 ⁵⁸ / ₁₀ tons... 627 02
Coal, bituminous.....	2,663 ³⁷ / ₁₀ tons. 4,923 02	2,797 ⁹ / ₁₀ tons. 5,733 22	5,461 tons... 10,656 24
Coke.....	53 bushels... 2 65	437 ¹ / ₂ bushels 35 21	490 ¹ / ₂ bushels 37 86
Total.....	\$5,257 42	\$6,089 75	\$11,347

At Elgin.

Item.	1878-79.	1879-80.	Both years.
Charcoal.....	11 bushels... \$2 77	118 ³ / ₄ bushels \$28 17	129 ³ / ₄ bushels \$30 94
Coal, anthracite.....	176 ² / ₃ tons... 660 95	115 ² / ₁₀ tons... 496 35	291 ¹ / ₂ tons... 1,157 30
Coal, bituminous.....	5,467 ² / ₁₀ tons. 11,845 07	4,530 ¹ / ₂ tons. 10,377 70	9,997 ⁷ / ₁₀ tons. 22,223 77
Charcoal.....	1,950 lbs. 6 60		1,950 lbs. 6 60
Total.....	\$12,515 39	\$10,902 22	\$23,417 61

There does not appear to be any great difference in the amount of charcoal; but at Elgin the amount of anthracite coal purchased (291¹/₂ tons) was more than double that at Jacksonville (125.8 tons) and the amount of bituminous coal (9,997.7 tons) was nearly double that at Jacksonville (5,461 tons). The price apparently paid for anthracite at Elgin averaged \$3 97, and at Jacksonville \$4 98; while the price paid for bituminous coal at Elgin was \$2 22, but at Jacksonville \$1 94. In fact, however, this statement is deceptive, because at Jacksonville the price includes freight, but at Elgin it does not. The latter institution buys at the mine, but the other buys delivered on the track at Jacksonville. In both cases the cost of hauling must be added, to ascertain the total cost of fuel in the coal-house. If, now, we add these items, from the freight account of each of the two hospitals, the comparison will stand as follows:

At Jacksonville.

Item.	1878-79.	1879-80.	Both years.
Paid for fuel.....	\$5,257 42	\$6,089 75	\$11,347 17
Paid for hauling.....	74 48	59 50	133 98
Total cost of fuel.....	\$5,331 90	\$6,149 25	\$11,481 15

At Elgin.

Item.	1878-79.	1879-80.	Both years.
Paid for fuel.....	\$12,515 39	\$10,902 22	\$23,417 61
Paid for freight on coal.....	4,483 94	3,674 35	8,158 29
Paid for hauling.....	1,446 37	438 40	1,884 77
Total cost of fuel.....	\$18,445 70	\$15,014 97	\$33,460 67

According to this corrected statement, it costs three times as much to heat the hospital at Elgin as it does to heat the hospital at Jacksonville.

The difference in climate will undoubtedly account for a portion of this difference: the winters are longer and more severe in the northern part of the state. But this explanation goes but a little way toward a solution of the problem. The hospital at Oshkosh (Winnebago), Wisconsin, was planned by the same architect as that at Elgin, and built on substantially the same model; the winters are there still longer and more severe, yet the cost of fuel and light is there one-third less annually than in Northern Illinois.

The price paid for fuel is a more reasonable explanation. Including freight and hauling, and taking both sorts of coal (anthracite and bituminous) together, coal at Elgin has cost, for the last two years, about three dollars and a quarter per ton, but at Jacksonville it has only cost about two dollars and forty cents. In other words, coal, delivered at the hospital, costs thirty-five per cent., or more than a third, more at Elgin than at Jacksonville.

The difference in price, however, does not explain the fact that double as many tons of coal are required at the one institution as at the other. We must therefore seek further for an answer. The superintendent and trustees of the northern hospital claim that there is a larger amount of cubic space to be warmed there than at Jacksonville. The truth of this assertion we have not yet been able to verify. The ceilings are undoubtedly higher, and probably the wards are larger than in the other hospital, but there are more wards at Jacksonville than at Elgin. Two things must be admitted: first, that at Elgin, until very recently, gas was manufactured upon the premises, and that part of the coal purchased was used for this purpose; second, that coal is constantly used at Elgin for pumping water, while at Jacksonville water is taken from the city water works, and paid for as a separate item of expense. But when every possible explanation and admission has been made, it remains true, in our judgment, that the heating apparatus at Elgin is defective, either in the theory followed or in its practical application. It still needs remodeling, though in what precise direction we are not prepared to say. The subject is one which deserves earnest consideration by the trustees. Four years ago an appropriation of ten thousand dollars was made for improving the heating and ventilation, which was expended; and in the report made by the trustees in 1878, the belief was expressed that the changes made would result in a saving of three or four thousand

dollars a year in the cost of heating. But the hope so confidently expressed has proved fallacious. The necessity of further attention to this important matter is therefore apparent.

In what has been already said respecting the difference between the two hospitals in the cost of fuel, we have anticipated, in part, what remains to be said respecting the difference in the amounts paid for freight. Under the head of freight and transportation, the northern hospital reports an expenditure (from ordinary expense fund), during two years, of \$14,199 14; but the central hospital reports only \$3,933 00.

If, from the total amount expended by each institution, the amounts paid for freight on coal and for hauling be deducted, the remaining charge will be \$3,591 32 at Elgin, and \$4,449 71 at Jacksonville.

The above comparisons illustrate the use made of the classified itemized statements required by us from the institutions under our charge. It is not difficult to ascertain, where classification is uniform, the reasonableness of expenses incurred; and, since the itemized statements are printed in the biennial reports made to the legislature, any committee or member can, at pleasure, make similar comparisons, which, if carefully done, will verify or correct the conclusions arrived at by the state board.

The price of coal has materially risen, in all parts of the state, during the present season, and we have accordingly been obliged slightly to increase our estimates for fuel beyond the amount heretofore expended.

At the northern insane hospital, a change has been made in the mode of lighting, the reasons for which are fully set forth in the report of that institution. Instead of continuing the manufacture of gas upon the premises, that hospital now takes its gas from the city gas company.

We also desire to call attention to the remarks made by the trustees and superintendent of the hospital at Elgin, with respect to the results of the system of purchasing cattle on the hoof, and slaughtering beef for food, instead of buying it from the butchers. We have carefully inspected the arrangements introduced for this purpose, and the accounts kept in connexion with the same; and we believe the economy, as well as the efficiency of the new system, thoroughly vindicated by the experience of the past two years.

There are various improvements similar to this, the value of which is not always apparent at first sight to persons not connected with the management of public institutions—such as refrigerating-houses, store-rooms, extra boilers, engines of large capacity, reservoirs and filters, improved ventilation, etc.—which cost some money for their introduction, but which more than repay the original outlay in a very short time, in consequence of the permanent reduction in the per capita cost of maintenance, rendered possible through such instrumentalities for saving labor and expense. The expenditure of money for these purposes from the ordinary expense fund is not always justifiable, and special appropriations are, therefore, asked of the general assembly, in order to accomplish them; but

the principle has been well established, by experience, that special appropriations, of reasonable amounts, which result in a diminution of ordinary expenses, are always judicious.

We are well satisfied both with the closeness and with the substantial accuracy of the estimates which we have presented of the ordinary expenses of the institutions under our care, for the next two years.

The amount appropriated by the general assembly, for the maintenance of nine institutions, for two years, from July 1, 1879, was \$1,041,500. The actual expenses of these nine institutions, during the two years ending September 30, 1880, were \$1,130,232 37. But if from the actual cost we deduct \$91,180 75, the amount of income from other sources than the treasury of the state, the cost to the state was \$1,039,051 62. The existence of a surplus of \$99,318 93 at the close of the fiscal year, is evidence that the correspondence between the estimated expenses and the appropriations was genuine, and not a matter of intention. The institutions cost the state \$2,448 38 less than the amount appropriated.

The amount which we now recommend to be appropriated is \$1,029,000, which is \$12,500 less than the amount appropriated in 1879, and \$10,051 62 less than the actual cost to the state during the two years past. When it is considered that the appropriations now to be made will be made on a rising market, and that the number of inmates during the next two years will be greater than it has been, it may be a question whether our estimates are not too close for safety; whether we do not incur the risk of a deficiency at the close of the year 1882. But we assume that there will be a continued improvement in the financial management of the institutions; we propose a reduced expenditure from current funds, on account of repairs and improvements; and we depend for our necessary margin upon the surplus above alluded to, taken in connexion with nearly forty thousand dollars not included in the said surplus, consisting in outstanding accounts, not collected, but believed to be good. Our aim is to keep the expenses of the state institutions at the lowest point compatible with their efficiency, humanity and successful management. In case of any unexpected contingency, the institutions always have two resources, namely: to diminish the number of beneficiaries, or to cut off everything but absolutely indispensable expenses, until the emergency is past. We therefore have sufficient confidence in our estimates to stand by them, in the belief that the legislature will not find it necessary to increase them. But we do not believe that they can be reduced, without inflicting a serious damage to an interest which the assembly desires to protect.

The amount recommended by us to be appropriated for ordinary expenses is \$91,250 less than the institutions themselves request.

The average number of inmates during 1879-80 has been two thousand seven hundred and eighty-five. We estimate the average number, during 1881-82, at two thousand nine hundred and eighty. The amount appropriated by the last general assembly, therefore, was equivalent to \$187 16, annually, for each inmate. The amount recommended by us is equivalent to \$182 88 for each inmate. The

actual per capita expense, during the past two years, has been \$202 98. We estimate the actual expense for the next two years at \$195 80. The excess of cost over the amount appropriated will be met out of the surplus now on hand and from the petit income.

We present a table exhibiting, in condensed form, all the figures which enter into the foregoing calculation:

TABLE showing the actual ordinary expenses, for the past two years, of nine institutions (not including the Kankakee Hospital), with the average number of inmates, and the amount of such expense per capita; the expense and cost per capita to the state; also, an estimate of the expenses and necessary appropriations for the years 1881-82, and a comparison of the appropriations of 1879-80 with the amounts asked by the institutions for 1881-82.

ITEM.	Northern Insane Hospital.	Central Insane Hospital.	Southern Insane Hospital.	Institution for the Deaf and Dumb.	Institution for the Blind.	Asylum for Feeble-Minded Children.	Soldiers' Orphans' Home.	Charitable Eye and Ear Infirmary.	State Reform School.	Total.
ACTUAL EXPENSE.										
Total ordinary expense, 1879-80.....	\$214,834 73	\$222,030 36	\$175,712 25	\$170,848 31	\$53,513 12	\$106,884 39	\$89,393 45	\$31,410 89	\$65,955 77	\$1,132,869 90
Average number of inmates.....	521	515	482	394	77	249	3 65	66	186	2,785
Cost per capita.....	\$296 18	\$186 58	\$182 27	\$281 00	\$347 49	\$214 62	\$146 55	\$237 96	\$177 36	\$292 98
EXPENSE TO STATE.										
Total cost, 1879-80.....	\$214,834 73	\$222,030 36	\$175,712 25	\$170,848 31	\$53,513 12	\$106,884 39	\$89,393 45	\$31,410 89	\$65,955 77	\$1,132,869 90
Income not from state.....	18,731 58	29,070 65	17,567 18	17,491 65	3,195 45	7,949 31	1,470 88	80 00	9,635 26	97,376 15
Cost to state.....	\$196,103 15	\$201,959 71	\$158,145 07	\$153,353 79	\$50,317 67	\$98,935 08	\$87,922 57	\$31,330 89	\$56,320 51	\$1,035,493 75
Cost to state per capita.....	188 20	169 71	164 05	252 22	326 74	198 66	144 14	237 35	151 40	179 34
ESTIMATE FOR 1881-82.										
Total ordinary expense.....	\$110,000 00	\$111,650 00	\$94,000 00	\$89,500 00	\$26,000 00	\$36,450 00	\$46,750 00	\$17,000 00	\$32,000 00	\$583,550 00
Average number of inmates.....	525	620	500	350	90	300	300	85	200	2,980
Estimated cost per capita.....	\$209 52	\$177 22	\$188 00	\$255 71	\$288 89	\$121 83	\$155 83	\$200 00	\$160 00	\$195 80
Income not from state.....	8,000 00	7,650 00	6,000 00	7,000 00	1,500 00	4,150 00	250 00	-----	4,000 00	38,550 00
Estimated cost to state.....	102,000 00	104,000 00	88,000 00	82,500 00	24,500 00	52,500 00	46,500 00	17,000 00	28,000 00	545,000 00
Cost to state per capita.....	194 28	165 09	176 00	235 71	272 22	175 00	155 00	200 00	140 00	182 88
APPROPRIATIONS NECESSARY.										
For year 1881-82.....	\$98,000 00	\$90,000 00	\$68,000 00	\$82,500 00	\$22,500 00	\$12,500 00	\$38,500 00	\$15,000 00	\$27,000 00	\$484,000 00
For year 1882-83.....	102,000 00	104,000 00	88,000 00	82,500 00	24,500 00	52,500 00	46,500 00	17,000 00	28,000 00	545,000 00
For both years.....	\$200,000 00	\$194,000 00	\$156,000 00	\$165,000 00	\$47,000 00	\$65,000 00	\$85,000 00	\$32,000 00	\$55,000 00	\$1,029,000 00
Probable surplus July 1, 1881.....	4,000 00	14,000 00	26,000 00	-----	2,000 00	10,000 00	8,000 00	2,000 00	1,000 00	61,000 00
Total cost to state, two years.....	\$204,000 00	\$208,000 00	\$176,000 00	\$165,000 00	\$49,000 00	\$105,000 00	\$93,000 00	\$34,000 00	\$56,000 00	\$1,090,000 00
COMPARISON.										
Appropriations for 1879-80.....	\$290,000 00	\$220,000 00	\$155,000 00	\$156,000 00	\$46,000 00	\$100,000 00	\$79,500 00	\$34,000 00	\$50,000 00	\$1,041,500 00
Asked by institutions for 1881-82.....	296,500 00	200,000 00	180,000 00	170,000 00	51,000 00	140,000 00	85,250 00	33,000 00	56,000 00	1,121,750 00

Eastern Insane Hospital.

We have not included the eastern insane hospital, at Kankakee, in our tables, for the reason that this is a new institution, and we are not yet prepared to say how much of the necessary cost of maintenance will be expended, under the different items named. Indeed, it is difficult to arrive at any precise conclusion as to the amount necessary to be appropriated for the ordinary expenses of this hospital, even in gross. The expenses for the past year have been \$35,419 86, and the average number of inmates during the year has been 63.46; the per capita cost of maintenance, therefore, has been \$558 14. Part of the expense, for the past year, has been due to the unfinished condition of the institution, and will not require to be duplicated during the two years commencing July 1 1881. We think it safe to assume that the cost of maintenance of the first hundred patients, per annum, will be five hundred dollars each, and that as the institution increases, it will be necessary to add not less than one hundred and twenty-five dollars per annum for each additional patient. Assuming this as a correct basis of calculation, in lieu of a better, it follows that the cost of maintaining two hundred and sixty patients—the number to be accommodated in the two wings and the four detached wards already built—will be seventy thousand dollars. If provision should be made for two hundred additional patients, in eight detached wards, then, upon the completion of said wards, it will be necessary to increase the annual allowance for ordinary expenses, by twenty-five thousand dollars. If, again, the two additional wings are constructed to accommodate one hundred and sixty additional patients, it will be further necessary to appropriate an additional twenty thousand dollars per annum for the expense of maintenance, whenever these wings shall have been completed and be ready for occupancy. The superintendent and trustees wish these additional appropriations made to take effect at certain fixed dates, namely, the first of April and the first of September, 1882; but we have no assurance, and the legislature can have none, that these contemplated additions will be in readiness at the dates named. We should therefore advise the legislature to make the appropriations according to the usage of past years. (See Session Laws of 1877, p. 20.)

The section of the act making appropriations for the maintenance of additional patients should be worded as follows:

For the purpose of defraying the additional expenses of two hundred additional patients from the date of opening said eight detached wards of said Eastern Hospital for the Insane, as contemplated by this act, there is hereby appropriated out of the state treasury, out of any money not otherwise appropriated, the sum of twenty-five thousand dollars per annum, from the date said additional detached wards are completed, and a pro rata sum from the date when either of said detached wards are ready for the reception of patients, until the end of the first fiscal quarter after the adjournment of the next regular session of the general assembly; and for the purpose of ascertaining the time when said detached wards are completed and ready for the reception of patients, it is hereby made the duty of the trustees of said hospital to certify that fact under the hand of the president of said board, and attested by the secretary thereof with the seal of said institution, to the governor of the state, and when the governor of the state is satisfied of the truth of the fact so to be certified to him as aforesaid, he shall endorse his approval thereon, and cause the same to be filed in the office of the auditor of public accounts, and upon the filing of said certificate with the auditor, the said auditor shall draw his warrant on the treasurer of this state for the first quarterly installment appropriated in this section to defray the ordinary expenses of the additional patients provided for in this act.

A similar section may be drawn, making a separate appropriation for the expenses of patients in each of the two additional wings of the main building.

SPECIAL APPROPRIATIONS.

The Thirty-First General Assembly appropriated \$300,994 00, for specific uses, as follows:

For the Northern Hospital for the Insane:—

For repairs, \$5,000 per annum.....	\$10,000 00
For gallery in amusement hall	796 00
For improvement of grounds, \$500 per annum.....	1,000 00
For relaying and replacing water pipe.....	2,000 00
For metallic blinds for cottages.....	480 00
For hose, extinguishers and other fire apparatus.....	1,111 00
For telephone and thermostats.....	1,000 00
For engine, with foundation.....	1,600 00
For machinery for carpenter shop	1,627 00
For machinery for engineer's shop.....	716 00
For sheds between horse and straw barn.....	500 00
For paying Smith Hoag for certain materials and labor.	1,200 00
Total	<u>\$22,030 00</u>

For the Central Hospital for the Insane:—

For repairs and improvements, \$5,000 per annum.....	\$10,000 00
For improvement of grounds.....	1,000 00
For purchase of thirty acres of land... ..	5,000 00
For shops, engine-room, engine and shafting.....	8,000 00
For corn-cribs, piggery, slaughter-house, etc.....	2,500 00
For enlarging, finishing and furnishing amusement hall..	3,000 00
For outside painting, grading and fences.....	1,000 00
For mercurial fire-alarm (thermostats), etc.....	1,000 00
For constructing new sewer.....	3,996 00
Total	<u>\$35,496 00</u>

For the Southern Hospital for the Insane:—

For improvements and repairs, \$4,000 per annum.....	\$8,000 00
For improvement of grounds, \$1,000 per annum.....	2,000 00
For new kitchen	3,000 00
For water supply	2,500 00
For removal of old barn	1,000 00
For extending sewer.....	1,500 00
Total	<u>\$18,000 00</u>

For the Institution for the Deaf and Dumb:—

For repairs and improvements, \$3,000 per annum.....	\$6,000 00
For pupils' library, \$500 per annum.....	1,000 00
For construction of fire-escapes.....	1,500 00
For purchase of a new boiler.....	1,479 00
For changing barn into cottage for boys.....	2,000 00
For building a laundry.....	5,000 00
For repairing damages by fire.....	2,000 00
For mercurial fire-alarm (thermostats).....	2,000 00
Total.....	<hr/> \$20,979 00

For the Institution for the Blind:—

For repairs and improvements, \$1,000 per annum.....	\$2,000 00
For books, maps, etc., for pupils, \$300 per annum.....	600 00
For new fronts, and resetting boilers.....	784 00
For pipes, hose, etc., to protect building against fire....	850 00
For dining-room and kitchen.....	2,400 00
Total.....	<hr/> \$6,634 00

For the Asylum for Feeble-Minded Children:—

For repairs, \$2,000 per annum.....	\$4,000 00
For improvement of grounds, \$500 per annum.....	1,000 00
For new boiler and repairs to old boilers.....	4,525 00
For finishing and furnishing basement.....	5,000 00
For erection of an ice-house.....	980 00
For construction of a soap house.....	250 00
For additional well and pump.....	1,000 00
For four rain-water cisterns.....	500 00
Total.....	<hr/> \$17,255 00

For the Soldiers' Orphans' Home:—

For improvements and repairs.....	\$3,000 00
For necessary sewerage.....	500 00
Total.....	<hr/> \$3,500 00

For the Charitable Eye and Ear Infirmary:—

For repairs and improvements, \$1,000 per annum.....	\$2,000 00
For purchase of additional furniture, \$1,000 per annum.....	2,000 00
Total.....	<hr/> \$4,000 00

For the State Reform School:—

For repairs and improvements, \$2,000 per annum.....	\$4,000 00
For pupils' library, \$200 per annum.....	400 00
For drainage.....	1,000 00
For improvement of grounds.....	200 00
Total.....	<hr/> \$5,600 00

For the Eastern Insane Hospital:—

For one section of north wing	\$65,000 00
For necessary outbuildings	30,000 00
For roads, walks, grading, shrubbery, etc.....	2,500 00
For furniture, tools and machinery	30,000 00
For farm implements, stock, carriage, etc.....	5,000 00
For fencing and for additional land.....	5,000 00
For detached wards.....	30,000 00
Total	<u>\$167,500 00</u>

A cursory examination of the character of the appropriations in the foregoing list will show that few of them were for building purposes. Of the entire amount appropriated, \$54,200 was for ordinary repairs and the care of the grounds belonging to the several institutions; \$9,461, for additional protection against fire, and the repair of damages caused by fire; \$5,996, for sewers; \$5,000, for the purchase of land; \$6,000, for the improvement of the water-supply, and \$10,731, for additional boilers, engines and machinery. These items aggregate nearly \$100,000. Leaving out of view the appropriations for carrying on the work at Kankakee, the only buildings provided for were new shops and a new piggery, at the central insane hospital; a new kitchen, at Anna; a new laundry, at the institution for the deaf and dumb; a dining room and kitchen, at the institution for the blind; and an ice-house and the partial completion of the basement, at Lincoln. The appropriations not included in this statement were mostly to enable the institutions to make some minor changes, such as putting a gallery in the amusement hall, at Elgin; the conversion into an amusement hall of one wing of the domestic building, at the central insane hospital; the removal of a barn, at Anna; the changing of a barn into a cottage, at the institution for the deaf and dumb; and an extension of the system of tile-drainage, at Pontiac. The improvements authorized by the general assembly have nearly all been made, except the erection of fire-escapes at the institution for the deaf and dumb,—and they are all important and valuable. A detailed account of each of them will be found in the institution reports, and it is not necessary to say more about them here.

The character of the work at Kankakee will be commented upon in another part of the present report.

REQUESTS FOR SPECIAL APPROPRIATIONS.

The law under which the state commissioners of public charities are appointed, and by which their action is governed, directs them to give, in their reports to the governor and legislature, the result of their inquiries as to the necessity for appropriations to the institutions subject to their inspection, for purposes other than their usual expenses. They are also directed (which is a more difficult task) to inquire into "the amount which will be required to accomplish the desired object." Evidently, their opinion as to the amount needed is of value in proportion as it is based not simply upon a knowledge of the general results of past experience in the expendi-

ture of appropriations, but upon carefully prepared estimates, furnished by builders, architects or mechanics. Such estimates, founded upon actual plans and specifications, showing in detail the character of the proposed improvements, are not always submitted by the trustees of the institutions. Sometimes, the amount to be expended is so small that trustees do not feel justified in paying for plans, especially when it is very uncertain whether the appropriations asked will be granted by the general assembly. Our rule has been not to give our unqualified approval to requests not accompanied by estimates. It is impossible for us to furnish estimates, since we have no fund at our command for paying the cost of having them made. We can, therefore, only submit our best judgment in this respect, leaving it to the proper committees of the legislature to revise our figures and allow such amounts as they may deem necessary, after a candid, patient hearing of the parties making the several applications. It is proper, however, to remark that the law regulating the state institutions (section 20) provides that "if, at any time hereafter, the sum appropriated by the general assembly, for any specified purpose, shall be found insufficient to complete and accomplish the purpose for which said appropriation is made, then no part of said sum so appropriated shall be expended;" it is, therefore, useless to make appropriations of insufficient amount, and better to withhold an appropriation entirely than so to reduce it below the sum asked as to render it of no service to the institution designed to be benefited by it. In several instances, such reductions have been heretofore made, and the money has not been drawn from the state treasury, but the appropriation has either lapsed altogether, or a subsequent assembly has found it advisable to make an increased appropriation for the same purpose.

It is also proper to say, that it is useless to make appropriations in excess of the amount of revenue coming into the state treasury during the period during which the appropriations made are in force. If the amounts appropriated by the general assembly exceed the total amount of income, and there is no surplus fund in the state treasury, either the auditor will not draw his warrant for the excess, or the warrants so drawn cannot be paid; the result will be a deficit at the close of the fiscal year. Hence, the importance of adjusting the appropriations and the tax levy to each other may be inferred, without further argument.

In the present condition of the state treasury, owing to the reduction in the amount of the levy for 1879, we are unable to estimate how much of the revenues of the state, in 1881 and 1882, can be appropriated to the state institutions, for purposes other than their ordinary expenses. In former years, there has usually been a surplus, at the close of the fiscal year, of moneys not appropriated, from which special appropriations could be paid, as soon as the acts making such appropriations went into effect; and it was not necessary to wait, before paying them, until funds available for such payment could be collected, through the agency of a new assessment. But we understand that by the first of July, 1881, all funds now in possession of the state treasurer, and not already appropriated, will be exhausted; that the amount of the present levy (1880) will not more than suffice to meet the ordinary expenses

of the state government, so that little or nothing will be left available for new buildings or other permanent improvements; and that the special appropriations to institutions, if made at all, must be made payable for the most part from the levy of 1881, which will not be collected and in the state treasurer's hands before the summer of 1882. Under these circumstances, we are embarrassed as to the proper course for us to pursue; but have decided to make no specific recommendations respecting amounts to be appropriated for purposes other than ordinary expenses. All that we can do is to remark upon the requests preferred in such a way as to aid the legislature to form an intelligent opinion as to the relative importance of these applications.

First in importance, we regard the regular appropriations, made at every session of the general assembly, for repairs and for the care of the grounds. On this subject, we have already sufficiently expressed our opinion, on page 36 of the present report. These expenses are so uniform and constant that they might almost be classed as ordinary.

Next to these, we place the enlarged provision for the care of the insane, contemplated in the completion of the hospital at Kankakee, and this for many reasons; among which we may mention the great number of insane persons still in almshouses and private families, notwithstanding all the efforts made, during the past ten years, to complete the system of insane hospitals and asylums in Illinois. We are sufficiently conversant with the sentiment of county officers all over the state, but particularly in the northern counties, to be able to say, with great positiveness, that no demand is more urgent than that of additional accommodation for the insane, and that the county boards would, if necessary, memorialize the legislature in favor of liberal appropriations for this purpose. The enlargement of any of the institutions for other classes of defective persons is of secondary consequence, compared with this demand.

Of the request for special improvements or repairs, the necessity for some is much more apparent and urgent than is true in the case of others. For instance, among those of imperative importance may be cited that for rebuilding the extremities of two wings of the hospital at Jacksonville, which are in a dangerous state and liable to fall at any moment; that for a settling-basin and filter, for purifying the water supply at Anna; that for a new barn, to replace the one converted into a cottage, at the institution for the deaf and dumb; that for a sewer, at the institution for the blind; and others, which are perhaps almost or quite equally essential. Others are not only unnecessary, but of doubtful expediency, at the present time, as the committees of the legislature who have these appropriations in charge will probably determine, upon viewing the premises and hearing the argument on both sides of the question.

Appropriations of one class are always expedient, when the condition of the public treasury will allow; those alluded to above, on page 39, which insure a certain reduction in the annual cost of maintenance. How many of the appropriations of this class requested can be granted by the present general assembly, will of course depend upon the view taken of the financial situation, the amounts appropriated

for other purposes, and the decision arrived at respecting the levy to be made in 1881 and 1882. We can form no judgment as to the probable sentiment of the general assembly upon these points.

Another class of requests for appropriations may be here alluded to: those which contemplate the provision of additional safeguards against fire, such as mercurial alarms, lightning-rods and fire-escapes. The question respecting these is principally one of risk to property and to life, which will strike different minds in a very dissimilar manner and degree. We regard these as important, but not in all cases a necessity, unless the funds at the command of the legislature are ample.

Then there are the appropriations asked for the purchase of additional lands by several of the institutions. As an original question, we should approve such purchase, if practicable, in a number of cases, if not in all, but these are appropriations which may be deferred until another session of the general assembly, without any great risk of damage to the institutions interested.

With these general remarks, we proceed to consider the applications made, in detail.

Northern Insane Hospital.

The Northern Hospital for the Insane, at Elgin, asks:

For repairs and improvements, \$5,000 per annum.....	\$10,000 00
For care and improvement of grounds, \$1,000 per annum..	2,000 00
For new fence and gate-ways.....	2,000 00
For four new boilers.....	10,000 00
For construction of ice house.....	1,000 00
For apparatus for pathological laboratory.....	1,000 00
Total ..	<hr/> \$26,000 00

The request for five thousand dollars annually for improvements and repairs, and for one thousand dollars a year for the care and improvement of the hospital grounds, have our approval.

We also approve of the request for two thousand dollars for a new fence and gate-ways. A new fence is necessary, first because the old fence is in a worn out and dilapidated condition; and in the second place, because the trustees have changed the highway, enlarging the grounds in front of the institution and lengthening the road. The fence which it is proposed to erect is constructed of iron rods passing through a top and bottom wooden rail. It is estimated that this fence, with posts, will cost about five dollars a lineal rod, and the number of rods required will be one hundred and thirty. The balance of the appropriation will be expended in constructing two gate-ways, one at each entrance of the grounds. The one at the main entrance will be of ornamental character, to correspond with the stone lodge for the gate-keeper, and will have heavy stone posts with substantial iron gates, which can be locked, to keep out intruders. This gate-way will be a very handsome addition to the park front, and at a comparatively trifling cost. We therefore recommend it.

The institution asks for ten thousand dollars for four new boilers. No new boilers have been put in place since the opening of the hospital, with the exception of one which was added at the time when the boiler-house was enlarged. The present number of boilers is six. They have been repaired, year after year, and are now very much worn. Mr. Carlile Mason, of Chicago, an expert boiler-maker, informs the superintendent that the institution cannot go on in safety for two years more, without an appropriation for this purpose. The boilers which it is proposed to put in, will be five feet in diameter, sixteen feet in length, with iron fronts, and the estimated cost of each boiler, complete and set up, is twenty-five hundred dollars. For boilers of this size, this is a reasonable estimate; and we have no hesitation in saying that, in our judgment, the amount asked should be granted.

The request for one thousand dollars for the construction of a new ice-house, although in itself reasonable, is not of equally pressing importance. Some years ago the institution built, in a hole, which had been excavated for gravel, a combined ice-house and vegetable cellar, principally under ground. The ice-house and cellar are divided from each other by a simple partition wall of stone, which renders the vegetable cellar so cold, on the side next to the partition, as to make it partially unavailable for its proper use. It is also contrary to received principles, to build an ice-house other than above the ground. The capacity of the present ice-house is three hundred tons. The trustees of the hospital believe that, with an appropriation of one thousand dollars, they can vacate the present ice-house and convert it into a vegetable cellar, thus increasing their facilities for storing vegetables, and build a new house above ground, with a capacity of storing five hundred tons of ice, which is an amount more in accordance with the needs of the hospital. If this can be done, the improvement will be judicious and economical.

We hardly know how to treat the request for one thousand dollars for apparatus for pathological laboratory, without seeming, on the one hand, to discourage investigations of whose scientific value we are fully aware, or, on the other hand, without leading the state to expend money to no purpose and cherish expectations which may ultimately be disappointed.

We concur with Dr. Kilbourne, in the opinion expressed by him, that pathological research is one of the great aids to the advancement of medical science. We are satisfied that the region of the brain and nervous system is the most obscure of any portion of the human organism, and that it needs to be explored with all the lights which science has at her command. We have no doubt of the importance of autopsies, especially of autopsies of the brain and nervous system; and we are fully aware that such autopsies cannot be satisfactorily or efficiently made without the aid of microscopical and other apparatus, specially constructed for the purpose, which is expensive, in itself, and not at the command of most individuals, nor of an institution, without special appropriations for that purpose. We believe that a competent, able pathologist, specially educated for his work, with the most improved apparatus at his command, and the amount of material which an insane asylum has to offer for his in-

vestigations, might render very great service to science, and possibly to humanity, which would more than compensate for all the money expended upon his researches by the state.

But on the other hand, the duties devolving upon the medical officers of an insane hospital are very arduous; they necessarily occupy all their time and exhaust their energy, if performed as they should be. That the study of the living insane patient is of far more value than the study of the same patient when dead, will be admitted by no one, with a fuller appreciation of the importance of this remark, than by medical superintendents themselves. But if so, how can time be taken from the regular duties of a superintendent or assistant physician, for pathological research, without loss to his living patients, who require his care?

Further, we are of the opinion that any application by one institution in this state for apparatus for pathological research, and the appointment of a special pathologist, will be followed by similar applications by all our other insane hospitals. This must be so; otherwise one would be placed upon a higher grade, in a scientific sense, than another, which would be felt to be unequal and unjust by the superintendents of sister institutions. Nothing would elevate a hospital more, in the estimation of the medical profession and of the world at large, than actual scientific discovery by means of pathological research, similar, for instance, to the discovery of a new planet or a new comet by an astronomer, in his observatory. But if an astronomer should spend a lifetime in an observatory without making any valuable contribution to astronomical knowledge, the world would say that the money spent upon him had been thrown away. There is no department of medicine which requires such special faculties, such special knowledge, and such special training as this. Whether a young man of average ability can ever overtake the masters in this department of medical research, is, to our mind, doubtful. He may verify some of the more obvious conclusions already recorded by experimenters, in the books which they have published to the world, and may illustrate his studies by carefully prepared *photo-micrographs* of diseased sections of the brain, in cases where the history of the case itself proves the existence of insanity. But if we understand the subject at all, the special purpose of this microscopical research is to determine the truth or falsity of the modern theory of the localization of cerebral function. Publications, therefore, which do not address themselves directly and pointedly to the solution of this question and carry the investigation to a point beyond any to which it has been already pushed, are of comparatively little value. Instead of confining this delicate research to a novice in his profession, part of whose time is taken up with the visitation of the insane wards of a hospital and the other routine duties incident to his subordinate position, we should very much prefer, as we have already expressed ourselves in a former report, that, should the state deem it advisable to undertake this pathological investigation, of the propriety of which we have not the slightest doubt, it should employ at an adequate salary a man of commanding ability, as well as favorably known in his profession on account of present attainments in this line of investiga-

tion, who should devote his whole time to this exclusive work, and be entirely disconnected with any existing institution. A pathologist by profession should have no other duties.

Central Insane Hospital.

The Central Hospital for the Insane, at Jacksonville, asks :

For repairs and improvements, \$6,000 per annum.....	\$12,000 00
For care and improvement of grounds, \$1,000 per annum. .	2,000 00
For rebuilding end walls of wings.....	3,000 00
For additional filter.....	2,000 00
For refrigerating house.....	6,000 00
For purchase of land.....	12,000 00
Total.....	<u>\$37,000 00</u>

The amount asked for repairs and improvements is one thousand dollars in excess of the amount granted to the hospitals at Elgin and Anna. The reason for asking a larger sum is because the building is old, and the superintendent has not yet completed the work of renovation, which has been carried on for several years past.

The institution also asks for one thousand dollars per annum for the improvement of the grounds, which we consider reasonable and right.

A special appropriation of three thousand dollars is desired for the rebuilding of two walls on the south side of the main building. These walls are the end walls of the wings, and, as will be apparent to the members of the legislature when they visit the institution, are in a dangerous condition, being badly sprung and cracked. We do not think that any one who inspects them personally will have any hesitation in saying that they ought not to stand one day longer than is absolutely unavoidable.

The next request is for two thousand dollars for an additional filter, which is asked as a sanitary measure. The capacity of the present filter is insufficient, and we recommend that the amount asked be granted. Water at Jacksonville, as is well known, is surface water, collected in a field by means of a large dam, and it should all be filtered before being used.

The trustees ask for an appropriation of six thousand dollars for a refrigerating-house. Our approval of this request is based upon our observation of the benefits derived from the construction of the refrigerating-house in connexion with the hospital at Elgin, where it has been demonstrated that money is saved to the state by the purchase of perishable supplies, such as butter, at a low price, when in season, and storing them for future use. The financial argument in favor of it is not the only one; the patients are better served, and a source of irritation removed, through the improvement effected in the table. The amount asked for is in accordance with plans and estimates furnished by an architect, which we believe to be entirely worthy of acceptance as correct.

Twelve thousand dollars is asked for the purchase of land. This institution is very desirous of purchasing an additional amount of land for farming purposes. The amount of land owned by the

institution is two hundred acres, of which one hundred and sixty are the grounds upon which the hospital is built. The other piece is distant a mile or more, and is situated upon the banks of the Mauvaisterre creek. It is used for pasturage. The amount of land owned by this institution is less than that in possession of either of the other insane hospitals of the state, while the number of patients is very much greater. The trustees propose, if this request is granted, to purchase one hundred and sixty acres or more, somewhere in the near vicinity, wherever the same can be obtained at the best price and for the best interest of the institution and the state. It is probable that this land, if bought, could be used to good advantage; but we submit it to the legislature to say whether such purchase shall be made or not.

Southern Insane Hospital.

The Southern Hospital for the Insane, at Anna, asks:

For repairs and improvements, \$5,000 per annum.....	\$10,000 00
For care and improvement of grounds, \$1,500 per annum.....	3,000 00
For settling-basin and filter.....	10,000 00
For improving ventilation of north wing.....	1,000 00
For a new engine.....	2,635 00
For refrigerating-house.....	6,000 00
For new fences.....	500 00
For enlarging shops, and for machinery.....	2,500 00
For lightning-rods.....	1,000 00
Total.....	\$36,635 00

We approve the request for five thousand dollars a year for repairs and improvements; also that for fifteen hundred dollars annually for improvement of grounds. There is much more grading and other work required upon the grounds of this hospital than at Elgin or Jacksonville.

The application for ten thousand dollars for a settling-basin and filter is also a reasonable request. The amount asked is the amount estimated to be necessary by Major Willett, the architect of the hospital at Kankakee, who, in accordance with the instructions of Dr. Wardner, the superintendent of the hospital at Anna, has prepared plans for this improvement. The history of the attempt to obtain a water supply at Anna is long and vexatious. The site was originally selected in the belief that a large spring upon the grounds would supply all the water required; but the building commissioners had no faith in the spring, and built a large dam across a ravine, thus making a reservoir in which to catch the surface drainage from an extended area. An iron pipe was laid from this pond to a tank upon the hill, into which the water was pumped, in order to obtain sufficient pressure by gravity to carry it all over the building; but the water in the summer time is necessarily bad, and at times the supply from this quarter has failed almost entirely. It was accordingly found necessary to have recourse again to the spring, which was excavated so as to make a small basin, and a pump was placed in a temporary pump-house close by. Actual experience has shown that the spring does

in fact furnish water enough for the use of the hospital, and the money expended in building a dam appears to have been wasted. But the character of the soil in the southern part of the state, which is a friable clay, and the fact that the water flows underground and the soil is carried down by every rain into the crevices between the rocks, render the construction of a filter essential to the health of the patients. In order to make the filter practically a success, it is necessary that the water should first be allowed to purify itself, so far as possible, by standing for a time in a reservoir of sufficient depth. The object of the trustees in asking this appropriation is to build such a reservoir, and construct a filter large enough to remove impurities from all the water consumed by the institution. We regard this appropriation as more essential than any other for which the trustees make application, and think that it is the last one, if any, which should be refused.

The ventilation of the north wing of this hospital has been a subject of annoyance and complaint, on the part of the authorities of the institution, ever since it was opened and occupied by patients. Various plans have been suggested, at different times, for improving it, some of which have been partially attempted, but none have proved successful. As it stands, it is the worst-ventilated building occupied by any state institution in the state of Illinois, and the demand for improving it, on sanitary grounds alone, is imperative. The plan suggested by the trustees is, in our judgment, inadequate, and will not accomplish the desired purpose. We therefore cannot recommend the expenditure of this money in the form suggested. One reason for our opinion may be mentioned, which is, that it is not proposed to run the fan to be erected during the night-time, when ventilation is perhaps even more needed than during the day; but apart from this, the scheme is not sufficiently radical. What is needed, is the introduction of a larger amount of fresh air, heated to a proper temperature. This will require the enlargement of the area of the heating-flues, either by building new ones, or by changing the present system, so that the flues now used for the escape of foul air will be converted into heating-flues, and new flues built for the escape of the foul air, or the old ones enlarged. We are not prepared to say, without more investigation and reflection than we have been able to give the subject, precisely how much ought to be done or what it will cost. The expense of such an improvement as will give satisfaction will no doubt be very much greater than the trustees have anticipated: but whatever the cost may be, we think that the work should be done, and so well done that it will not have to be done over hereafter.

Those members of the general assembly who have read our former reports are by this time pretty well aware that we have uniformly favored the introduction of such improvements and appliances into our state institutions as will reduce the amount of labor required, and diminish the per capita cost of maintenance. We think it good policy to provide everything which makes the running of the institution more economical; and our judgment as practical men is, that it is always economical, where machinery is in use, to furnish an amount of power sufficient to do the work without straining the engine or the boilers. For example: we have favored the introduction of additional boilers wherever required, believing it wise policy to have a

spare boiler, which will rest and can be cleaned, during the intervals when not in use. We also believe that it is economy to provide an engine capable of doing the entire work of an establishment, not only without actual straining, but at a low pressure of steam, and which will always have at its command a certain amount of power in reserve. From what is said by the superintendent and trustees (and our examination verifies their statement), the engine now at Anna is not of sufficient capacity to operate the laundry machinery and the fans at the same time. When the fans are in use, no work can be done in the laundry, and when the laundry is in operation, the fans cannot be run. We think that no further argument is required to show the necessity of a new engine; and the amount stated as the probable cost of the same (twenty-six hundred and thirty-five dollars) is certainly low. We therefore recommend this appropriation.

With respect to the request for six thousand dollars with which to build a refrigerating-house, the remarks already made on page 52 apply with even more force to the hospital at Anna than to that at Jacksonville, because the latitude is lower and the summer heat more intense and protracted.

We agree with the superintendent that the present fences upon the grounds of this hospital are a disgrace to the state, but we think that his estimate of the cost of putting in such a fence as the institution needs is too low. We would recommend, instead of a board fence, the substitution of a fence similar to the one recommended for the institution at Elgin. A half mile (one hundred and sixty rods) of such fence, at five dollars, the amount estimated to be sufficient by the trustees of the northern hospital, would cost eight hundred dollars, and we advise an appropriation of eight hundred dollars, instead of five hundred, for this purpose.

The expenditure of twenty-five hundred dollars, as requested, in enlarging the present carpenter and machine shops at Anna, would be judicious, but perhaps is not an absolute necessity.

The importance of protecting state property against fire is apparent. It is certain that fires often originate from strokes of lightning; it is also true, as the superintendent remarks, that a mansard roof, from its peculiar mode of construction, is uncommonly inflammable and dangerous. Whether lightning-rods afford the protection which is claimed for them, is a question with regard to which we are not prepared to express an opinion. If, in the judgment of the legislature, they do afford such protection, we should think it advisable to place them upon the building, as there are now no lightning-rods upon it.

Institution for the Deaf and Dumb.

The Institution for the Education of the Deaf and Dumb, at Jacksonville, asks:

For repairs and improvements, \$3,000 per annum.....	\$6,000 00
For pupils' library, \$500 per annum.....	1,000 00
For purchase of four city lots	4,000 00
For construction of new barn.....	3,000 00
For fire-escapes (in addition to former appropriation)....	1,300 00
For new bakery, rotary oven, etc	3,000 00
For a general store-house.....	5,000 00

For a filter.....	3,000 00
For purchase of fifty-two acres of land.....	10,000 00
For building cottage for girls	5,000 00
For introduction of electric light.....	2,000 00
Total	<u>\$43,300 00</u>

The request for three thousand dollars per annum, for repairs and improvements, is approved; also that for five hundred dollars for the pupil's library.

The board repeat their recommendation in their last report respecting the purchase of lots, four thousand dollars. In case these lots are purchased, the street will be changed.

For the erection of a horse barn, three thousand dollars is asked. It is a necessity, since the former barn has been converted into a cottage.

Thirteen hundred dollars is asked for putting up fire-escapes. The legislature appropriated fifteen hundred dollars two years ago for fire-escapes, which it was then proposed to erect, similar to those in use at the institution for deaf-mutes at Columbus, Ohio. It will be remembered that our board, at that time, took some exception to the form of escape suggested, though this did not influence the action of the trustees in allowing the appropriation to remain unused; but the trustees found, upon inquiry, after the appropriation had been made, another kind of fire-escape which they prefer, in the form of verandahs, giving thirty-six exits in case of fire, whereas the escapes originally contemplated would only give four. It is true that the introduction of thermostats into this institution has very much diminished the probability of a fire occurring without being discovered in time to save the lives of all the pupils; but if the trustees are authorized by the legislature to adopt the fire-escapes which they prefer, they will be unable to erect them for a less sum than twenty-eight hundred dollars. They have therefore made no use of the former appropriation, but now request the legislature to allow thirteen hundred dollars more, in order to adopt the other form of fire-escape. We regard the provision of fire-escapes as very important; and it is desirable by all means to have the best, so long as the expense is not unreasonable. Should a fire occur, especially in the night, it is easy to understand that the loss of life might be very great, since children destitute of the sense of hearing cannot be aroused from sleep in the ordinary way by shouts of fire, or the ringing of the bell, but every one of them would require to be awakened by personal contact. So many institutions for deaf-mutes have been consumed by fire, that we cannot take the responsibility of refusing to approve this application.

The institution further requests three thousand dollars for the erection of a bakery and supplying it with a rotary oven and all the necessary fixtures and appurtenances; also five thousand dollars with which to build a general store-house. Both of these improvements are advisable, and perhaps necessary. If the condition of the treasury were different, we should have no hesitation in recommending them. Under the circumstances, we submit the question to the legislature, whether or not they can be postponed until another session. The store-house which it is proposed to

erect would be placed west of the kitchen, south of the boiler-house, north of the barn and east of the shops, in a central position. It would require to be about eighty feet long and forty feet wide, two two stories in height, with a cellar underneath. If built, everything purchased would be received and stored here, and issued to the various departments. All the articles manufactured in the institution would be kept here. The erection of a store-house, such as is proposed, would result in a more careful supervision of the consumption of supplies, and would thus tend ultimately to reduce the amount required for maintenance. As to the bakery, the present bakery is palpably of insufficient size and inconveniently arranged.

What we have said with regard to the necessity of filtering surface water, in the case of the central and northern hospitals for the insane, applies equally to this institution. The amount asked by Dr. Carriel, for a filter at the insane hospital, is two thousand dollars; but Dr. Carriel has a filter already, and is simply doubling his capacity. The filter at the deaf and dumb institution will necessarily be larger, and probably three thousand dollars is not an extravagant estimate of its cost.

Respecting the request for ten thousand dollars, with which to purchase fifty-two acres of land, the north line of which is seven hundred feet south of the grounds now owned by the institution, we make the following statement, and submit the matter to the judgment of the legislature. It will be observed that the price asked for this land is two hundred dollars an acre. The reason of this valuation is that it is suburban property, which can be utilized by sub-dividing it into lots for building purposes. It belongs to an estate, and is offered at the price named, the administrator being anxious to sell. If it should pass into the hands of other parties, it is not probable that the opportunity would again present itself of obtaining it at the same price. It is not thought by the trustees that land of this value would be a desirable purchase, simply as an addition to the farm and garden, although it might be utilized for pasturing cows, as the institution is now obliged to rent ground for this purpose. But the reason urged for its acquisition is the importance of providing against a contingency which may occur within the next four years, and which would possibly result in the cutting off of the present water supply. The Jacksonville reservoir, as is well known, has been constructed by damming an open field, in such a manner as to catch the water which falls upon an extended area, and hold it for future use. Since our last report, the reservoir has been empty and dry; and it appears probable, unless there should be rain in a short time, it will be again empty before the first of January. Yet, this is the sole dependence of the institutions located at Jacksonville, for a supply of water for general uses. At present, they obtain their water from the city, at stipulated contract prices. The insane hospital pays one thousand dollars a year, and the institution for the deaf and dumb pays six hundred dollars a year. The contracts of both with the city will expire in the year 1885. Whether they will be renewed will, of course, depend upon the supply of water at that time, and the amount needed for use in the city proper; also, upon the price asked. It is quite possible, and indeed probable, that the city will demand an advance upon the present rate of compensation. A portion of the land which it is

proposed to purchase is sufficiently elevated to present an admirable site for an impounding and distributing reservoir. It adjoins the land belonging to the institution, which affords a channel for a stream which runs in wet weather and drains a considerable area. It is thought by the trustees that were this land in their possession it would be practicable, if occasion should hereafter require, to construct a dam across the brook and pump water into a reservoir to be built upon this eminence, from which a supply could be furnished, not only to the institution for the deaf and dumb, but to the other institutions, rendering them independent of the city of Jacksonville. We commend the subject to the attention of the legislature, and hope that it will be thoroughly investigated by the proper committees.

With respect to the request for five thousand dollars for a cottage for girls, we desire to make some remarks. It will be observed that Dr. Gillett, in his report, discusses at considerable length the question of a second institution for deaf-mutes in this state, and renews the recommendation made in his report two years ago, that such institution be established without further delay. With nearly all that he has said on this subject this board heartily concurs. We believe, as he does, that the present institution is large enough; in fact, we might even say that in our opinion it is too large. We also believe that there are deaf-mutes enough in the state, of a proper age to attend school, to justify the legislature in taking steps toward the establishment of another institution. Perhaps it might not be advisable at the present time to make an appropriation for this purpose. On the other hand, it might be wise to make an appropriation for the purchase of land and the preparation of plans, and to provide for the appointment of a commission to select a proper site, thus taking the initial steps in this matter. How much farther the legislature might be disposed to go, of course we do not know, nor do we think it our place to recommend the establishment of new institutions, but rather to supervise those which already exist. We further agree with Dr. Gillett in the opinion expressed by him that the better plan of organization of such an institution would be the so-called "cottage" rather than the "congregate" system. But it seems to follow from what we have already said with regard to the uncertainty of the water supply at Jacksonville, and with regard to the present size of the institution, that it is not desirable to enlarge it by the erection of an additional cottage for girls. It is true that this is not asked ostensibly for the purpose of enlargement, but rather as an improvement. Still it remains true that it is an enlargement; and that it is not needed, except to gratify the conviction that it would be better for the smaller girls to be separated from the larger ones. If this conviction were allowed to have its full logical force, it would follow that the institution ought to be torn down and rebuilt upon the cottage plan; and it appears to us that a separation of the larger from the smaller girls in the building itself is practicable without this addition. However desirable in itself, therefore, such a cottage might be, we can not give this appropriation our support.

The trustees ask for two thousand dollars for the introduction of the electric light. We have investigated this subject sufficiently

to satisfy ourselves that the electric light is cheaper than gas. It is unquestionably more brilliant, and probably the color of the light is more agreeable to many eyes; but it is so recent an invention, and is as yet so little understood, that the next two years will no doubt see very great improvement upon the apparatus at present in use. We should think it advisable to wait till competition shall have brought down the price of the machine, which is unnecessarily high; and until it appears whether the light can not be practically subdivided. We should not think it good judgment to put in any electric machine, therefore, at the present time.

Institution for the Blind.

The Institution for the Education of the Blind, at Jacksonville, asks:

For repairs and improvements, \$1,500 per annum.....	\$3,000 00
For books and maps for pupils, \$300 per annum.....	600 00
For construction of sewer	775 00
For engine and laundry machinery	1,440 00
For building coal-house.....	1,390 00
For construction of new barn.....	4,500 00
For new workshops for pupils	8,000 00
For relaying and extending pavements.....	480 00
For erection of additional wing.....	30,600 00
For new boiler (for new wing).....	1,725 00
Total	<hr/> \$52,510 00

The request for fifteen hundred dollars per annum, for improvements and repairs, meets with our approval.

The application for three hundred dollars for the gratuitous distribution of school and mechanical apparatus, we do not regard as necessary. The amount appropriated at the last session of the general assembly, for this purpose, was three hundred dollars a year, and the whole of this sum remained in the state treasury undrawn at the expiration of the last fiscal year, which would go to show that it was not needed. It is also to be said that since the last meeting of the legislature, arrangements have been made with the National Printing House for the Blind, by which books for distribution to needy pupils are furnished at the expense of the national government, and any small sum which might be required for this purpose could be spared from the ordinary expense appropriation without special legislation on the subject.

Of the remaining requests for appropriations, part contemplate the enlargement of the institution and a part do not.

Of the latter class, the most important is the application for seven hundred and seventy-five dollars, for the construction of a sewer. The present sewer-pipe is only four inches in diameter, and is half full of sediment. It is an open drain tile, and in a wet season it drains the surface adjacent to it, so that the water pouring in backs up clear into the engine cellar. It does not connect with the city sewer, but empties on the top of the ground. The trustees propose to excavate and lay down a new sewer, which will

discharge at a distance of fifteen hundred and fifty feet from the building. The estimated cost is fifty cents a foot. A private citizen has given permission to lay the pipe through his ground.

Whether the new wing to this institution is built or not, the trustees are anxious to erect the coal-house, barn, workshops, and engine and laundry machinery, for which they make application. The aggregate sum asked for these purposes is fifteen thousand three hundred and thirty dollars. That it is necessary, in order to put the institution in good working order, to spend eight thousand dollars upon workshops, we are not prepared to say. The question is one concerning which there will probably be some difference of opinion. First in importance of these requests, probably, we should place the engine and laundry machinery. The institution has no proper laundry; the washing is all done by hand. Next in importance, we rank the coal-house, and after that the barn. The present barn is a wooden structure, dilapidated, inflammable, and a source of constant peril from fire. The plan of it, too, is highly inadequate.

The institution asks for four hundred and eighty dollars for pavements. Part of this sum will be needed in any event, to replace the present pavement around the building, but if a new wing should not be built, a less sum will answer the purpose.

With regard to the new wing, we suppose that the legislature has always intended to erect it at some time. The building at present consists of a centre building and one wing, which is occupied by both sexes, and the institution is undoubtedly overcrowded. We think, too, that there is a strong probability that if the new wing were built, there would be a larger number of applications for the benefits of the institution from parents who have blind children, and that the new census, when the figures are published, will show that there are enough blind persons in the state, of suitable age, to fill both wings. We favor the construction of the wing at the earliest day, when the legislature shall see its way clear to make the necessary appropriation.

In case the new wing should be built, a new boiler will be required, otherwise not. In that event, it will be necessary, also, to make an appropriation for furniture, not alluded to, we believe, in the report of the institution, and also an appropriation for the increased ordinary expenses, consequent upon the increase of the number of inmates.

Asylum for Feeble-Minded Children.

The Asylum for Feeble-Minded Children, at Lincoln, asks:

For repairs and improvements, \$3,000 per annum.....	\$6,000 00
For care and improvement of grounds, \$1,000 per annum	2,000 00
For mercurial fire-alarm (thermostats).....	1.775 00
For building new laundry.....	6,000 00
For completion and furnishing of basement.....	15,000 00
Total.....	\$30,775 00

We approve of the application for three thousand dollars a year for repairs. Also of the request for a thousand dollars a year for maintaining and improving the asylum grounds.

The trustees ask for an appropriation of seventeen hundred and seventy-five dollars, with which to introduce a mercurial fire-alarm (thermostats). The amount suggested is the same named in a proposition made by the Western Electric Manufacturing Company, who agree to place thermostats in every room and closet throughout the building, from the basement to and including the attic and corridors in the centre building; also to fit up all the detached buildings, the whole to be connected to annunciators of at least fifty indications. They further agree to put up a seven-inch alarm gong, and to connect test-keys on each circuit, for the purpose of testing the system, as often as desired, and they will furnish the necessary battery to operate it. This application comes under the general head of additional provision against fire, concerning which we have expressed our opinion sufficiently, upon page 49.

We have no hesitation in recommending the appropriation of six thousand dollars for the building of a new laundry. The amount named was the actual cost of the laundry at the institution for the deaf and dumb, at Jacksonville, which it is proposed substantially to duplicate at Lincoln. The room now occupied by the laundry was designed for the engineer's shop, and the ironing is done in a room in the basement under the kitchen in the rear building. The present facilities are very inadequate, and the room occupied is needed for other purposes.

We are more in doubt with regard to the propriety of recommending the completion of the basement. In accordance with our suggestion two years ago, five thousand dollars was appropriated at that time, to be expended in finishing and furnishing the basement, so far as that amount would accomplish the purpose. The money has been judiciously expended, and the improvement made is excellent in character. The rooms are light and cheerful in appearance, although the floors are three or four feet below the surface of the ground, which we regard as objectionable. The amount appropriated has not sufficed for furnishing it even with the necessary steam coils and gas fixtures for heating and lighting. If these rooms are to be occupied, an appropriation of probably twenty-five hundred dollars will be required, in any event, for supplying the needed furniture and fixtures. In view of the condition of the state treasury, we submit the question, whether it would not be advisable to postpone the completion of the other wing until this wing shall have been tried, and it shall be ascertained whether or not the inmates suffer in any respect from the position of the rooms, and whether they are sufficiently well ventilated to be occupied as day rooms and dormitories. The basement could not in any case be finished before the year 1882, and postponement of action by the legislature this winter would not involve a delay of more than one year.

Soldiers' Orphans' Home.

The Soldiers' Orphans' Home, at Normal, asks:

For repairs and improvements, \$1,500 per annum.....	\$3,000 00
For pupils' library, \$250 per annum.....	500 00
For new boiler-house.....	4,300 00
For erecting hospital-building.....	8,000 00
For building addition to school-house.....	3,500 00
Total.....	<hr/> \$19,300 00

The request for three thousand dollars, for two years, for improvements and repairs, is approved by us.

The request for five hundred dollars, for two years, for new books for the library, is also approved. No appropriation was made for this purpose at the last session of the assembly, and we think that an appropriation should be made at this time, as the books are wearing out from constant use.

With regard to the new boiler-house, there is no doubt of its necessity and utility. The present boiler-house, as will be seen on inspection, is badly placed, of insufficient size, and altogether inadequate.

As to the hospital-building, we are not satisfied that the amount asked will be needed. We believe that a hospital-building would be a valuable addition to the institution, and approve of the erection of such an addition; but if built of frame, in accordance with modern ideas respecting the construction of hospitals, the expense might be very much reduced. We are not satisfied that it is necessary to build as large a house as is contemplated by the trustees. This we submit to the judgment of the legislature.

The necessity for an appropriation for an addition to the school-house, is not at all clear to our mind. We agree with the physician of the home, that the institution is overcrowded, and that the number of inmates ought to be reduced, in accordance with the demands of a sound sanitary policy.

Charitable Eye and Ear Infirmary.

The Eye and Ear Infirmary, at Chicago, asks:

For repairs and improvements, \$1,000 per annum.....	\$2,000 00
For additional furniture, \$1,000 per annum.....	2,000 00
For stone sidewalk.....	500 00
For iron fence and coping.....	500 00
For ice-house.....	200 00
For improvement of ventilation.....	300 00
For machinery for the laundry.....	200 00
For painting and tuck-pointing.....	600 00
For brick carriage-house.....	1,000 00
For insurance on buildings.....	400 00
Total.....	<hr/> \$7,700 00

The amounts asked for repairs and for furniture are less than were requested two years ago, and we recommend that these applications be granted.

The proposition to build a brick carriage-house, in place of the old frame shed now on the infirmary lot, is creditable to the good sense of the trustees. This shed is used as shelter for the horses of the attending physicians, when engaged in their duties at the institution. Their services are gratuitous. The present building is virtually falling to pieces, besides adding to the danger of fire, which might destroy a valuable property.

The other requests preferred are all reasonable and proper. Possibly some of the items might be furnished from the repair fund, if economically used. The ventilation of the building, so important to patients suffering from diseases of the eye, is not good, and Messrs. John Davis & Co. have proposed to put up a fan, connect it with the engine and make the necessary attachments to secure a good supply of fresh air, for the sum named. The stone sidewalk is needed to replace the present plank pavement, which is decaying and rests on sleepers already rotten. The iron fence is a desirable improvement and in accordance with the character of the building and its surroundings. The outside painting is an absolute necessity. There can be no doubt of the propriety of having a place for the storage of ice in bulk. And the laundry machinery asked for is a matter of some importance to the institution.

The request for money to expend in the purchase of insurance upon the property conflicts with the policy of the state, as expressed in a resolution adopted by the general assembly in 1871, directing the trustees of our state institutions not to insure. The correctness of this policy, as a general rule, will be endorsed by all business men of experience in the management of large properties. It is an accepted principle of business that a corporation rich enough to carry its own risks, or whose risks are sufficiently distributed at different points, need not insure; and by not insuring, it saves the premiums which otherwise would be paid to companies who charge not only for the risk incurred, but for salaries and other expenses. Since the object of insurance is to share the loss, if any, among many property-holders, and the ownership of the state institutions is vested in three million people, no insurance company can fulfill this function any better than the state itself. But in the case of the infirmary, we should think it well to insure, because the state is not the only party interested in the security of the property. The title was originally vested in a private corporation, which conveyed the premises and buildings to the state upon certain conditions. If at any time hereafter these conditions should not be observed, the property would revert, by the terms of the conveyance, to the original owners. They have therefore a right to be considered in determining the answer to be given to this application.

State Reform School.

The State Reform School, at Pontiac, asks:

For general expenses, \$1,000 per annum.....	\$2,000 00
For improvement of grounds	200 00
For pupils' library, \$200 per annum.....	400 00
For new flooring in chapel and stairs in shop	650 00
For painting outside tin and woodwork	850 00
For painting outside brickwork	590 00
For two new washing-machines.....	500 00
For tin gutters on roof.....	200 00
Total	<hr/> \$5,390 00

We regard all of these as proper requests to be made by the institution and granted by the legislature, if consistent with the amount of funds available for this purpose.

Recapitulation.

The total amount of special appropriations asked by nine institutions under our charge, not including the hospital at Kankakee, is \$258,610, or \$19,569 more than was asked by the same institutions two years ago. The amount asked by each institution is as follows:

Northern Insane Hospital	\$26,000 00
Central Insane Hospital.....	37,000 00
Southern Insane Hospital	36,635 00
Institution for the Deaf and Dumb	43,300 00
Institution for the Blind	52,510 00
Asylum for Feeble-Minded Children	30,775 00
Soldiers' Orphans' Home.....	19,300 00
Eye and Ear Infirmary	7,700 00
State Reform School.....	5,390 00
Total	<hr/> \$258,610 00

We presume that no important interest connected with the institutions would suffer serious detriment, if the amount asked were reduced, after careful consideration, to determine the relative necessity for the appropriations requested, to a sum not exceeding one hundred and fifty thousand dollars. Several of the items contained in the list might be postponed for future action, if the state of the treasury demands such postponement, without any implication that the appropriations refused would not be judicious, if practicable.

Eastern Insane Hospital.

The requests for appropriations preferred by the trustees of the eastern hospital for the insane, at Kankakee, divide themselves into two groups: first, those made in accordance with the architect's estimates of the cost of construction; and, second, those made in accordance with the medical superintendent's estimate of the amount required for furnishing, and for other special uses. This hospital asks:

For the construction and completion of two additional sections of the north and south wings....	\$146,000
For the construction and completion of detached wards or cottages, to accommodate two hundred patients.....	80,100
For the construction and completion of a general dining-room and employes' quarters, amusement-hall, farm buildings, bath-house, carriage-house and stables, superintendent's residence, ice-house and refrigerator, shops and other necessary out-buildings.....	60,000
For boilers, pumps, filter and basins, water and gas mains, sewerage, etc.....	22,500
For branch railroad.....	4,800
For land drain.....	2,000
	<hr/> \$315,400
For the purchase of furniture for four hundred and twenty patients, superintendent's house, etc.	\$26,000
For covering steam-pipes.....	1,000
For improvement of grounds and farm.....	3,000
For library and apparatus.....	2,500
For musical instruments, magic lantern, billiard-table, etc.....	1,500
For additional stock and farm implements.....	2,000
For repairs and improvements.....	8,000
	<hr/> 44,000
Total.....	<hr/> \$359,400

The aggregate amount is undoubtedly large. The largest appropriation ever before made to any one institution, for building and furnishing, at any single session of the legislature, in the state of Illinois, was an appropriation of three hundred and twenty thousand one hundred and fifty-five dollars, in the year 1873, for the completion of the northern hospital for the insane, at Elgin. We have good ground for the belief that the result of that appropriation was more satisfactory to the people of the state than it would have been to divide it, so delaying the work and postponing the final occupancy of the hospital for two years longer, as was done at Anna. Our only reason for suggesting any material reduction from the amount asked for the completion of the hospital at Kankakee is the fact that no large part of the appropriation now to be made can be paid before the year 1882; and, therefore, the interests of the insti-

tution need not seriously suffer, if only so much is appropriated as can be well expended in a single year, which would probably be from two hundred thousand to two hundred and fifty thousand dollars.

The requests preferred by the superintendent might be reduced to about twenty-five thousand dollars, by striking out the items for repairs, for library and apparatus, and making a smaller appropriation for furniture. And an appropriation of two hundred thousand dollars for carrying on the building would enable the trustees to put up one additional section of the north or south wing, as may be thought best, and part of the additional detached wards; also to put up most of the proposed out-buildings, except the general dining-room for patients and the superintendent's residence, and to purchase the necessary boilers, pumps, etc., construct a filter, and lay the railroad switch designed to connect the hospital with the Illinois Central track. The remainder of the work to be done might then be left for the Thirty-Third General Assembly to complete. This would make room for two hundred or more additional patients.

The details of the reductions to be made, if our suggestions meet with favor, must be arranged between the officers of the hospital and the proper committees of the general assembly.

Dr. Dewey, the superintendent of the hospital at Kankakee, has admirably stated the special aims of this institution, in the following paragraphs, which we quote from his report:

This hospital, while seeking the good results usually accomplished by such institutions, is especially committed to a course of careful experimentation and effort in the direction of determining—

First: How moderate the expense of erecting suitable buildings for the insane can be made.

Second: Whether occupation which will be beneficial in every sense cannot be secured for a majority of the inmates.

Third: To what extent the rigor of confinement and restraint can be removed, and a natural and somewhat domestic mode of life be introduced among our patients.

In addition to what he has said, in elaboration of these points named by him, we here present a brief outline of the principles which have entered into the organization of the institution. None of them are novel; all of them have been adopted, and have been carried into practical operation, with greater or less success, elsewhere—some in one institution, some in another, either in this country or abroad. Whatever of novelty attaches to the present experiment consists in their combination; and we confidently believe that sufficient thought has been bestowed upon this combination to provide means for successfully overcoming all foreseen difficulties, and so insure some modification in the present stereotyped plan of hospital construction and management in the United States.

That a certain dissatisfaction with our existing system of insane hospitals permeates the minds of many people, is undeniable. The evidence of this fact is found in newspaper articles, pamphlets, addresses from the platform, reports of investigating committees, and even in the reports of hospital superintendents. It would be easy to quote much that has been said and written upon the subject. Much has no doubt been uttered in the spirit of prejudice, ignorance or personal malevolence, to which it would be folly to pay attention. We may grant all that any one can claim as to the

terrible character of mental aberration; the suffering which it entails; the delusions to which it gives rise; the impossibility of any alleviation, in many cases, except by death; the irritable tempers and the violent impulses of its victims; the absolute necessity of a firm restraint, in case of insane persons dangerous to themselves or others. We may admit that charges against the management of insane hospitals, preferred by half-recovered patients or by discharged employes are of little weight, unless amply corroborated by other evidence. Our admiration for the courage, the skill, the devotion, the humanity and public spirit of medical superintendents of hospitals for the insane, taken as a class, may be unclouded by a single doubt as to the integrity or the nobility of their aims. The world owes to them a great debt, and one not easily repaid. But these admissions and this admiration do not change the situation, nor prevent the multiplication of charges and investigations, nor stop the cry for reform in the organization and management of our insane hospitals.

These charges, when analyzed, fall, for the most part, under one or another of the following heads, namely: too great absorption of the time and energies of the superintendent in details of administration, which results in diminished personal attention to the condition and needs of the patients confided to his care; want of experience and capacity on the part of his medical assistants; severities alleged to have been perpetrated by attendants in the administration of the internal discipline of the hospital, with or without the knowledge of the medical officers; too strong a reliance upon mechanical restraints, as a substitute for exercise, occupation and moral treatment; the abuse of hypnotics; failure to individualize patients, in consequence of their aggregation in great numbers, with a limited medical staff, and the consequent substitution of a system of routine treatment; and, in general, failure to allow patients the utmost liberty and give to them the utmost amount of useful employment possible, consistent with their condition and character as insane persons. Some of these charges are brought against one hospital, some against another; some institutions, among which, we are proud to say, are those in our own state, escape almost entirely. But in one form or another, almost without intermission, some or all of these objections are persistently urged against the system of care of the insane adopted in American hospitals and asylums.

It is no part of our present purpose to discuss the question how far such accusations are well-founded. We incline to the opinion that much of the dissatisfaction expressed is inevitable, under any system of treatment, however ably administered. It has its source in the distressing nature of the malady itself; the impossibility of securing competent attendants for all the insane; the natural prevalence of a fault-finding, critical spirit among an intelligent people; a humane purpose to secure the best possible care for these unfortunates; and the inevitable imperfection incident to all human endeavors.

In the organization of the hospital at Kankakee, the first fact considered was the alteration which has taken place as respects the purpose of institutions for the insane, in the United States,

since the adoption, by the association of medical superintendents, of their famous "propositions" respecting the true method of constructing establishments of this class. Those propositions were adopted in the year 1851, more than a quarter of a century ago, and they have not been modified or amended by the association, in a line or letter, from that day to the present time. The number of insane hospitals then existing in this country was twenty-nine; the entire number of patients under treatment at any one time probably did not exceed four thousand; and the average number in each hospital was less than one hundred and fifty. The conditions of the problem then presented for the consideration of the association were totally different from those which we are now called to face. The care of the entire insane population of the country had not yet been accepted as a public charge. The institutions in existence were, for the most part, hospitals, in the strict sense of that word—curative establishments, not intended to be the permanent homes of any portion of the chronic insane. The extent to which the idea of our present so-called hospitals (which are more properly asylums) had been developed, appears from an examination of the second and fifth of the series of "propositions" referred to. In the second proposition, mention is made of "two hundred" patients, "*to which number these propositions apply*;" while the fifth proposition declares that "the highest number that can, with propriety, be treated in one building is two hundred and fifty, while *two hundred is a preferable maximum*." These propositions have never been repealed. But in the year 1866, the association, while declaring the propositions to be "still in force," adopted, among others, the following: "The enlargement of a city, county or state institution for the insane, which, in the extent and character of the district in which it is situated, is conveniently accessible to all the people of such district, may be properly carried, as required, to the extent of accommodating *six hundred* patients, embracing the usual proportions of curable and incurable insane in a particular community." (The italics are ours.) The reasons for this modification of the opinion expressed fifteen years earlier are here obscurely indicated: They are, the greater density of population; the increasing number of the chronic insane, as compared with the population of a given district; and the change which had even then occurred in the character of American institutions for the insane, in consequence of the larger proportion of "incurable" cases received and retained in them. The reasons are good, but they suggest the thought that the same argument precisely may be urged, with great force, in favor of a modification also of the propositions as to the mode of construction.*

* For example: the country has outgrown the second proposition, which declares that at least "one hundred" acres of land should be possessed by every state hospital; also the third, which names "ten thousand gallons" of water as the amount likely to be consumed daily, in a hospital for the insane; also the seventh, which mentions "eight distinct wards for each sex" as the proper number. The twenty-first is not of indisputable authority; it demands "forced" ventilation. The twenty-sixth, which requires that the pleasure grounds of a hospital for the insane should, whenever practicable, be "surrounded by a substantial wall," has long since been given up in practice. Since the introduction of the electric light, we are likely, too, to live to see the abandonment of the seventeenth proposition, that the lighting "should be by gas." It is impossible to continue to live, for half a century, on propositions adhered to as if they had been revealed from heaven, and ignore the progress of the country and the advance in knowledge and the arts. Among the propositions to which we can no longer give an unqualified assent, is the fourteenth: "A large hospital should consist of a main central building with wings."

The very first step taken in the planning of the Kankakee hospital was a refusal to acknowledge the authority of these propositions, or of the association of medical superintendents of the insane, any farther than the principles enunciated commend themselves to reason, as applicable to the state of things now existing. However true it may be, that a main central building with wings is a good form in which to construct a hospital designed to receive not more than two hundred or two hundred and fifty curable cases of insanity (and no incurables), it does not follow that the same model is equally well suited for the care of from five to eight hundred patients, of whom the great majority are confessedly incurable. We are of the opinion that much of the dissatisfaction with American hospitals for the insane, felt by the American people, has its origin in the overgrowth of institutions constructed upon this pattern. But a discussion of this point would occupy too much space, and we content ourselves with an intimation of convictions which we believe to be susceptible of abundant support from observation and experience.

At the same time, it was decided to adhere to the propositions, and to accepted usage, so far as to include, in the plan adopted, a centre building with wings, designed for the accommodation of three hundred patients. This conclusion was the result of several considerations, as follows: (1) Innovations should never be too sudden or too sweeping; improvements which are new should follow the line of what has already been accomplished, and the old should pass into the new by an imperceptible gradation. (2) The propositions of the association were, at the time of their adoption, eminently wise; much that is contained in them will be true for years to come; experience has demonstrated that insane persons can be and are successfully treated in our present hospital buildings. (3) The objections to housing six hundred patients in a centre building with wings, do not necessarily apply to the housing of three hundred patients in a building of the same description. (4) For certain classes of insane persons, particularly for recent cases, and for patients who are violent, or disposed to run away, or who will not be obedient to the rules established for their government, probably the American type of hospital is as well suited as any other; such patients require to be firmly held, and detached wards might not answer for them so well. Certainly we do not want to try experiments with them.

For these and other reasons, the plan of the Kankakee hospital embraces, as its central feature, the "hospital proper," that is, a small centre building for the accommodation of a limited number of officers, and one wing for patients of each sex; each wing to be built in two sections, containing one ward on each floor of each section, or twelve wards in all—six for men and six for women. The number of patients in each ward is intended to be twenty-five. These wards correspond in general arrangement and appearance to the best models now to be found in the United States. They are large, airy and light, with single dormitories and pleasant alcoves, used as day-rooms. Each ward is complete in itself, with dining-room, bath-room, etc. The windows are barred, and the doors have spring-locks, with bolts on the doors of all the sleeping apartments.

This entire building is fire-proof, having brick arches turned over all the rooms as well as over the corridors. It is heated by indirect radiation from steam-coils in the basement. No expense has been spared to make it all that such an edifice should be; but no money has been wasted in useless ornamentation. Although the architectural appearance is pleasing, it is not ambitious; it gives pleasure, because it looks solid, comfortable and well adapted to its purpose.

The rear buildings also conform to existing models. Next to the centre building is the kitchen, including the bakery. Behind that is the boiler and engine house, with the laundry on one side, and the carpenter's and engineer's shops on the other. Behind the boiler-house is the coal-house. This series of buildings constitutes the axis, or centre-line, of the entire establishment, which marks the separation of the sexes throughout.

At this point commences the new departure. The further extension of the wings connected with the centre building is blocked by the plan for laying out the roads. The main drive-way from the city enters the hospital grounds, in front, next the riverside, where are grouped together the gas-works and water-works, with a separate residence for the engineer, whose family will act as gate-keepers. From there it winds along, circuitously, to the main entrance of the hospital proper, where it divides, and follows the front of the building in each direction. At the extremity of the second section of the wing, on either side, it turns sharply to the west; and two broad avenues, parallel with a line at right angles to the line of the wings, present the appearance of village streets, bordered with side-walks, and shaded by elms and maples. On each side of each of these two streets, the land is laid off in lots for building purposes; and the original plan contemplates the separation of each lot by a simple fence enclosing it on four sides, with a gate in front, communicating with the street. Along the side of the road are laid, below the frost, the sewer-pipes, also the gas and water mains, from which branches can be led off to the detached wards on either side. It is proposed to light the streets with gas, and to have plugs connected with the water-pipes, to which hose can be attached for extinguishing fire, should one occur in any of the houses. Each lot is to be occupied, as occasion may require, by a detached ward for insane patients, or by any other building—for instance, by a private residence for an assistant physician, or by a work-shop, or by a general bath-house. All the buildings thus far constructed are of stone, but any of them may be of brick, or even of wood, if desired. The general appearance of the detached wards is similar to that of an English insane asylum upon the "block" plan, except that the wards are wholly detached, and not connected by corridors, as in England; while they face each other, on opposite sides of the street, and resemble, to some extent, ordinary dwellings, with home-like surroundings, such as covered porticos in front, and shrubbery and flowers in the yard; the design being to get rid, to the utmost possible extent, of the air of an institution or any resemblance to the ordinary asylum grounds. A marked difference between these wards and those of any other institution on either side of the Atlantic, consists in their being built each after a different pattern, both as regards the exterior aspect and the internal arrangement. No two

of them are alike. To a certain extent, they resemble the French asylum wards—in this, that they are all two stories in height, and are so planned as to provide, in some form, day-rooms upon the lower floor and dormitories above. But the proportion of single dormitories is smaller than that usually found in American hospitals for the insane. These buildings are designed to be the permanent homes of a class of chronic insane who either have no homes of their own, or who, for special reasons, cannot live at home. The patients residing in them will sleep, for the most part, in large associated dormitories, under the eye of their attendants; and herein lies the great secret of cheap construction. The detached wards at Kankakee do not, in any sense of the word, realize the popular idea of a "cottage;" they are not cottages; each of them will contain twenty-five or thirty patients, and the proportion of attendants will be the same as in any well-managed hospital—the only difference being that the wards are disconnected, and that they are not of the same form as the customary ward, but more like ordinary dwellings.

The two streets above described are connected, at their western extremity, by a third street, running north and south, similarly laid out. But on the east side of the street, in the centre, and at the rear of the coal-house, is a large store-house, with business offices; and behind this, between it and the coal-house, is an ice-house, with cold store-rooms, for milk, butter, eggs, meat, fruits and vegetables. A railroad track, connecting the hospital with the Illinois Central railroad, runs past the store-house, ice-house and coal-house, affording facility for receipt and delivery of supplies, without hauling in wagons, and at the smallest possible expense for handling. A ware-house platform is built on one side of the ware-house, next the railway, and covered by a shed-roof.

The originality of this plan will be apparent to every one familiar with institutions for the insane. Yet there is nothing new or strange in it, after all. It is adapted to a different method of hospital organization and control from that now in vogue, which we will proceed to explain.

At the outset, it contemplates a more complete separation between the medical and business control of the establishment. Not that it is designed to have two heads, and a divided responsibility, nor is the officer in charge to be a non-medical man, but, in reality, whatever may be the amount of individual attention paid to certain patients by a medical superintendent, and however familiar he may be, not only with the general physical and mental condition of his patients, but with the capacity of his medical assistants and their treatment of individual cases, we think that it remains true that his time is and must be principally taken up with details of business and of administration, especially where the premises are extensive and the financial responsibility great. It may be conceded that attention to the surroundings of his patients constitutes a very important part of their treatment, through the removal of causes of irritation, without altering the fact that their friends do not at all understand the extent to which their personal care, medically and morally, is confided to subordinates. It would seem better for all parties that this should be clearly understood; that the superintendent, though a physician, capable of counseling with his assist-

ants, and of directing the medical policy of the hospital, should appear to be what he is—a business manager; and that his first assistant should be known to be, in fact, the principal medical officer, notwithstanding his responsibility for his medical practice to his chief. By taking the business offices out of the hospital proper, by giving to the superintendent a private residence outside of the centre building, by placing the first assistant in the centre building, in proximity to the patients, and freeing him from all connexion with the business management, so that he can give his individual care to his patients, but above all, by paying him an adequate salary, enabling the institution to command the very best medical talent, and notifying the public of the estimation in which he is held, this important end can be attained.

In the next place, this organization contemplates a more permanent retention of the chronic insane in our state hospitals than has been usual in Illinois. In consequence of the increase in the total number of insane, owing partly to the growth of our population, and partly to the difference between the death-rate of the insane and the rate of original occurrence of the disease, we have not been able to overtake the demand for additional provision for the insane. Every day witnesses more or fewer discharges, from our hospitals, of chronic insane patients, who are displaced to make room for others, and are returned to their families or to the county farms. The number of insane in the county poor-houses is so great as to cause the most serious anxiety on the part of county officials. It is perfectly apparent that we can never hope to provide for all the insane of the state, unless it can be done more inexpensively than heretofore. The establishment of the hospital at Kankakee will, we trust, enable the state to make some decisive experiments, to determine at what rate of expenditure it is possible, by simpler modes of building and simpler modes of life, to reduce the burden which insanity entails upon the commonwealth, without condemning the helpless victims to the wretched existence, in solitary confinement, without entertainment, friends or occupation, without personal care or proper medical treatment, which, as a rule, characterizes the insane departments of our county poor-houses. We are unable to see why chronic insane persons, who are a public charge, should be given private rooms, elegant furniture, and other costly surroundings, which the imbecile among them cannot appreciate, and which do not minister to a recovery which is hopeless, when plainer quarters will supply all their absolute needs and enable us to care successfully for a larger number. In an ordinary insane hospital one ward costs just as much as another; but it is not necessary that this should be so. At Kankakee it is not so. We advocate spending upon every insane person as much as humanity, good sense and the financial resources of the state require and justify, but no more; and to graduate the amount expended according to the needs of individual patients, which can be done far better by a proper system of detached wards, than in any other way known to us.* The state can and will make provision for all its chronic

* It is, we know, objected to this system that it will prove, in practice, more expensive. But this we do not believe. The objection is based upon purely theoretical considerations. Those who urge it have in mind an entirely different class of buildings and a different arrangement of them from that which is proposed at the eastern hospital for

insane, and relieve the counties of this burden, whenever the cost of construction and maintenance for this class is reduced to a minimum. If, at Kankakee, this minimum can be ascertained, that hospital will have performed an invaluable service, not for the state of Illinois alone, but for all the states.

A third principle, prominent in the organization of the hospital at Kankakee, is what may be termed "graduated restraint," using the word restraint in the widest possible sense, to include all known methods of controlling the erratic impulses of insane persons. We use the term to designate the granting to one insane patient of more freedom and greater privileges than are permitted to another; a certain variation in the rigidity of the discipline, according to the differences in temperament and habits of the several patients, regarded individually. We are aware that this principle is recognized and acted upon, to a greater or less extent, by all medical superintendents; that the extreme wards, for patients of the worst class, are not governed by the same rules, for example, as the convalescent wards; that attendants have instructions to allow certain patients to pass in and out of the wards at pleasure; that some patients have the freedom of the grounds, or are even allowed to go outside of the grounds, upon their parole. But these are administrative regulations, which find no outward expression in the plan of construction, and are far from prominent: they are not apparent to a casual visitor. The architect of an American hospital for the insane constructs all the wards substantially alike: there is a central corridor, with single dormitories on each side; possibly, one or two of the dormitories in the centre have been converted into alcoves; there are the regulation number of dining-rooms, bath-rooms, water-closets, clothes-rooms, etc., distributed through the building, one to each ward; all the wards have barred windows and locked doors; they look alike, in every respect, except in the style in which they are furnished, and whoever has seen one ward has practically seen them all, so that after examining the arrangements in detail, he knows precisely what they are throughout. It is a lazy, stupid way of building. The impression made upon a visitor is that the design of the architect was to enable the officer in charge to bring down the heavy hand of power, at an instant's notice, upon any and every inmate who should manifest an impulse or tendency of an alarming character. That such facilities for handling refractory patients are indispensable, we freely admit; but no one will claim that they are

the insane. What point is there in the question, will it not cost more to build an ordinary hospital in sections entirely dissimilar from each other than to build the same sections in connexion, when the wards constructed do not resemble those in common use? In spite of the theories of those who oppose our system, we have succeeded in building our detached wards for three hundred dollars a patient, while the wings have cost three times this sum. Let any man visit the "cottages" at Elgin, and then visit Kankakee, and say if he can see any resemblance between the two. The cost of maintaining patients in the cottages at Elgin is no criterion whatever of the cost of maintenance of patients in the detached wards at Kankakee. We have seen, in the county poor-houses, chronic insane paupers well and comfortably cared for, in every particular, except in respect of medical and personal attention, at a far less per capita cost than in our state hospitals. We cannot understand why the state cannot do what the counties can do; nor why the amount expended per capita by counties, where the number of inmates is small, should be less than that expended where the number is great. It would seem that the only extra expense necessary is for those things which the counties do not provide, and that this amount, divided among so many, cannot be large for each. The cost of taking care of the chronic insane can certainly be reduced; and if it can be, it ought to be. Let us at least try what can be done. As we go on, imaginary difficulties will disappear, while real obstacles may be overcome.

equally necessary for all patients. Yet they are provided for all, without regard to cost or necessity. Nor is this all. The same uniformity often is carried into the discipline of a hospital. There are hospitals in which, at regular intervals, all the patients are drawn up in line, and required to remain standing, when the superintendent makes his tour of inspection, until he has passed out of the ward. There are others in which the patients in any ward are required to take their seats instantly, upon the entrance of a visitor, and keep their seats until the visitor takes his leave. All spontaneity of action, under observation, is forbidden. We will not criticise these methods of administration, but they are painful to witness.

Now, there is no lack of evidence as to the inutility of such severity of rule. It is not necessary to go to Gheel or to Clermont to find it. One need not see nor know anything about the open-door system practiced in the Scotch asylums, though this system has been partially practiced, at Kankakee, during the past year, with extremely satisfactory results. Practical illustrations of the truth that many insane persons can safely be trusted with almost absolute freedom can be furnished from many of the county-farms and poor-houses of our own state, or of any other, where barred windows and locked doors do not exist.

Nor is it necessary to advocate any extreme and foolish doctrine on the subject of restraint, such as its entire abolition, or even the abolition of mechanical restraints, by making a bonfire of crib-beds, camisoles and leather-muffs, and forbidding their introduction or their use. All that we claim is, that no man, sane or insane, should be deprived of any part of his liberty, any farther than is required for his own good, or the safety and comfort of others; and that the monotonous uniformity, both of architectural plan and of internal discipline, which characterizes many, if not all, insane asylums, in the United States, does tend to deprive men of their liberty, by compelling the application of prohibitions to the vast majority of patients, which, with many, are useless, and with some, positively injurious. The remedy lies in the abandonment of the principle of uniformity; and this is what has been attempted at Kankakee. No doctrine has been laid down, in advance of actual experience, respecting the amount of freedom to be allowed to patients, and the number of patients who will tolerate a relaxed rule. These are questions for the future; experiment alone can furnish the answer. We do not pretend to say what proportion of patients are suited for a freer life, in detached wards; nor what is the best form for such wards; nor how many of the wards will require no bars at the windows. That is what we are endeavoring to find out. But we do affirm that no man should be kept in a room, behind iron bars, against his will, when no bars are required, in his individual case; and that no man, simply because he is insane, should be refused permission to go in and out, at his own pleasure, when such permission involves no peril to himself or to those associated with him. If it is said that a superintendent cannot know whom to trust, we reply that it is his business to know, and that he can only ascertain this by trial. It is an accepted maxim, in the care of the insane, that "the more you trust, the more you may." One end sought, in planning the Kankakee hospital, was to

necessitate a more careful, personal study of individuals, to ascertain their peculiar traits and dispositions, on the part of the physicians entrusted with their care. Without it, success, in the management of that institution, will be impossible.

A great advantage, which is confidently looked for as the result of this proposed change of organization, is an increase in the amount of useful labor performed by patients, which will be a benefit to themselves, and will, to some extent, be remunerative to the state. Nor is it believed that the discipline will be any more difficult to establish and maintain than in our present hospitals. It may require a different form of oversight; but insane patients are capable of being taught to conform to rule, otherwise they could not be anywhere controlled. One would naturally suppose that rules will be more easily enforced, in proportion as they are less opposed to the free choice and preference of those who have to obey them.

That there are many difficulties to be surmounted in order to the realization of the ideal here presented, cannot be denied. But the resources of the human intellect are very great; it is not to be presumed that no way can be found to overcome or to get around such difficulties as may hereafter present themselves. The end is so desirable as to be worth some risk in attempting to secure it. And the arrangement of buildings at Kankakee is such that, by placing bars upon the windows and connecting the detached wards by corridors, the whole could, at comparatively slight expense, be converted at any time into a modified "close" asylum, if it should ever prove necessary or desirable so to do.

Among the more obvious difficulties, the following seem worthy of mention: those of supervision, of supplying food, of preventing escapes, and of preventing improper communications between the sexes.

As to supervision, so far as attendants are in question, there will be the same number of attendants in each of the detached wards, as in the wards in the hospital proper. The attendants are expected to take part in the labors performed by the patients under their care, and so to establish between themselves and their patients relations of closer intimacy and confidence than are possible where the attendant is simply a guard, exercising an authority against which the patient constantly rebels. The separation of the wards will give to attendants an increased sense of responsibility and greater interest in the discharge of their duties, while there is also likely to be more emulation among them to excel each other. The quality of service rendered by attendants will, we think, be improved by the change. But as respects the physicians, several things may be said. First, the separation contemplated between the medical and the financial administration will leave the principal medical officer, under the superintendent, the entire command of his time, to be devoted exclusively to the work of medical supervision, which will be a great aid and advantage to him. Under him will be as many medical assistants as may be required, and although it may be necessary for some of them to practise in the detached wards, and go from one house to another through the open air, this is no greater hardship than it is for a physician in

private practice to drive around town or in the country in the discharge of his profession. At Cheadle, in England, where Dr. Mould rents private houses in the vicinity of the institution, within a circle of five or six miles around, and fills them with patients, the assistant physicians feel it to be a relief and pleasure to visit these outside patients. And the invention of the telephone renders communication between all parts of the establishment so easy, that no great practical inconvenience will arise simply from the want of connecting corridors between the wards. Indeed, in the French asylums, the wards are often disconnected, except by stone walks leading from one to another, covered, it may be, but not enclosed. We do not attach much importance to this objection.

The question of feeding the patients is much more serious and perplexing. It may require some time to determine the best and most economical method of accomplishing it. In the hospital proper separate dining-rooms have been provided in each ward, though the superintendent, in his report, expresses a preference for an associated dining-room (for about one-half the patients in the hospital proper) instead. But the four detached wards already built are arranged as follows: two of them are joined together in the form of a double house; the others are in the adjoining yards, on either side; and one associated dining-room has been provided in the rear of the double house referred to, for the accommodation of the entire one hundred patients in these four wards. The common kitchen and bakery for the whole institution are of sufficient size to do the principal part of the cooking for a thousand inmates, if necessary; and food will be distributed to the detached wards in hot-water carts. But a small kitchen has also been built in connexion with the present associated dining-room, for the purpose of light cooking and of re-heating food, if cooled in transportation.

Escapes are to be guarded against in various ways. It is quite practicable to surround the whole farm with an Osage orange hedge, impenetrable in its character, to keep runaways within the enclosure. Patients who cannot be trusted upon the grounds can also be confined in the close hospital; such confinement may be made a penalty for any infraction of rules. Any of the detached wards may be barred and locked, if this course should be found expedient. The attendants may be made personally responsible for the cost of recapturing and bringing back runaways who escape from them. After all, elopements are not usually very serious affairs, except in winter and at night; the patients do not ordinarily stray far, or if they do, they commonly go to their homes. Escapes must, of course, be prevented, if possible, on account of consequences which might follow. But they occur, upon the grounds of close asylums. There is no real reason for supposing that there will be any larger number of escapes at Kankakee than elsewhere; and it is worthy of remark that nearly all the elopements there attempted thus far have been on the part of patients not employed upon the grounds nor trusted with their liberty, but taking their daily walk, in charge of an attendant. The remarks here made respecting escapes apply also to accidents. Accidents will happen wherever insane people are congregated together; that they occur outside the building signifies no more than if they occur inside. There is no more real

point to this objection than to the statement that the most dangerous place possible is to be in bed, because more people die in bed than anywhere else.

As to the prevention of accidents between the sexes, this is a mere question of police regulations, which can be readily devised and made effective. In the Scotch asylums, it is, we believe, not uncommon to see insane men and women at work together in the same room; and a Scotch superintendent is our authority for saying that there is no danger in such association, under proper supervision. A line needs to be drawn, which patients of either sex are not allowed to cross. Should they cross it, this would indicate the importance of depriving them, for a time, at least, of their liberty to go at large. This line can be watched, if necessary, by employes detailed for that special duty. The occurrence of accidents of this character would afford occasion for an inquiry into the efficiency of the administration.

So much space has been occupied with an account of the principles and methods followed in the organization of this hospital, that we will not attempt to give any account, in detail, of the work thus far done. The full particulars will be found in the report of the superintendent and trustees. We will only add, here, that the appropriations made have been wisely and economically applied in the accomplishment of their special purposes, and that the appearance of the premises favorably impresses visitors, of every class.

COMMITMENTS TO INSANE HOSPITALS.

We again present, for consideration by the general assembly, the subject of an amendment to the law regulating the mode of commitment of insane persons to hospitals for the insane in this state.

In the original charter of the Illinois state hospital for the insane (at Jacksonville), approved March 1, 1847,* the twelfth, thirteenth and fifteenth sections contain the following provisions:

SEC. 12. The county commissioners' courts of the several counties of this state shall have authority to send to this institution such insane paupers in their county as they may deem proper subjects;

SEC. 13. The courts of this state shall have power to commit to this institution any person who, having been arraigned upon a charge of any capital or felonious offense, has been found by the jury to have been and to be insane at the time of such arraignment;

SEC. 15. If any person shall apply to the circuit court of any county in this state for the commitment to this institution of any insane person within the jurisdiction of the same, it shall be the duty of such court to inquire into the fact of insanity, as is now provided by law, and if such court shall be satisfied that such person is, by reason of his or her insanity, unsafe to be at large, or is suffering from unkindness, cruelty, hardship, or exposure, it shall thereupon commit such person to this institution;

The phrase "as is now provided by law," in the fifteenth section, just quoted, refers to the first section of the fiftieth chapter of the Revised Statutes of 1845, which makes it the duty of the judge of any circuit court in the state to try the question of insanity by jury, in case of proceedings for the appointment of a conservator. But the language of the twelfth section, "authority to send," as contrasted with the word "commit," in the thirteenth and fifteenth sections, seems to imply that trial by jury was contemplated only in the special cases described in these two sections.

In the year 1853,⁺ an act was approved February 12, and in force March 1, entitled, "An act to amend an act entitled 'an act

^{*} See Session Laws, 1847, pp. 52-55.

⁺ See Session Laws, 1853, pp. 241-246.

to establish the Illinois State Hospital for the Insane,''' which confirms the impression derived from an examination of the previous statute. We quote the essential portions of the sixth and seventh sections of this act:

SEC. 6. Before any person shall be committed to the hospital as a patient, except such as have been heretofore legally decided insane, and married women and infants who may be received by the request of the husband of the woman or the parent or guardian of the infant, if the medical superintendent shall be satisfied that they are insane, some respectable person living in the county in which the person alleged to be insane resides, shall file with the judge of the county court, a statement, in writing, substantially as follows: * * * * * The judge of the county court shall thereupon order the clerk of said court to issue subpoenas for the persons named as witnesses, and such other persons as he may think proper, commanding them to appear before him at the time and place specified in the subpoenas, to testify concerning the facts in the case of the person alleged to be insane. He shall also order subpoenas for six suitable persons to serve as jurors in the case, to be present at the same time and place, at least one of whom shall be a physician.

SEC. 7. If, after hearing the evidence, the jury shall be satisfied of the truth of the facts set forth in the statement aforesaid, they shall render to the judge the following verdict substantially: * * * * *

The objections to this legislation are very apparent. Two different rules are established: one for adult males and unmarried women, and another for married women and infants. The two latter might, under this act, be taken to the hospital, not only without legal process, but without medical inquest, at the will of the husband or father; and the superintendent was empowered to receive them, upon his own judgment that they were insane.

In the year 1865,⁺ a new act went into force February 16, the first three sections of which we quote entire:

SECTION 1. *Be it enacted by the People of the State of Illinois, represented in the General Assembly.* That the circuit judges of this state are hereby vested with power to act under and execute the provisions of the act passed on the twelfth of February, eighteen hundred and fifty-three, entitled "An act to amend an act entitled 'an act to establish the Illinois state hospital for the insane,'" in force March first, eighteen hundred and forty-seven, in so far as those provisions confer power upon the judges of county courts; and no trial shall be had of the question of sanity or insanity before any judge or court without the presence or in the absence of the person alleged to be insane. And jurors shall be freeholders and heads of families.

SEC. 2. Whenever application is made to a circuit or county judge, under the provisions of this act and the act to which this is an amendment, for proceedings to inquire into and ascertain the insanity or sanity of any person alleged to be insane, the judge shall order the clerk of the court of which he is judge to issue a writ, requiring the person alleged to be insane to be brought before him, at the time and place appointed for the hearing of the matter; which writ may be directed to the sheriff or any constable of the county, or the person having the custody or charge of the person alleged to be insane, and shall be executed and returned, and the person alleged to be insane brought before the said judge before any jury is sworn, to inquire into the truth of the matters alleged in the petition on which said writ was issued.

SEC. 3. Persons, with reference to whom proceedings may be instituted, for the purpose of deciding the question of sanity or insanity, shall have the right to process for witnesses, and to have witnesses examined before the jury; they shall also have the right to employ counsel or any friend to appear in their behalf, so that a fair trial may be had in the premises; and no resident of the state shall hereafter be admitted into the hospital for the insane, except upon the order of a court or judge, or upon the production of a warrant issued according to the provisions of the act to which this is an amendment.

By the terms of this act, concurrent jurisdiction with the county courts, in trials of insanity, was conferred upon the judges of the circuit courts; and the right to a jury trial, to process for witnesses, and to employ counsel, was conferred upon every person alleged to be insane, in cases where application is made to a court for proceedings to inquire into his insanity. But the law is silent as to cases in which no such application is made, except that it provides that no resident of the state shall hereafter be admitted into the hospital except upon the order of a court or judge.

* The person filing the statement is required to name at least two witnesses, "one of whom shall be a respectable physician."

⁺ See Session Laws, 1865, pp. 85-86.

In 1867, the general assembly passed the famous personal liberty bill,* approved March 5, of which the first two sections are alone material to the history of legislation on this subject. They are as follows:

SECTION 1. *Be it enacted by the People of the State of Illinois, represented in the General Assembly,* That no superintendent, medical director, agent, or other person having the management, supervision or control of the insane hospital at Jacksonville, or of any hospital or asylum for insane and distracted persons in this state, shall receive, detain or keep in custody at such asylum or hospital, any person who has not been declared insane or distracted by a verdict of a jury and the order of a court, as provided by an act of the general assembly of this state, approved February 16, 1865.

SEC. 2. Any person having charge of or the management or control of any hospital for the insane, or any asylum for the insane, in this state, who shall receive, keep or detain any person in such asylum or hospital, against the wishes of such person, without the record or proper certificate of the trial required by the said act of 1865, shall be deemed guilty of a high misdemeanor, and shall be liable to indictment, and, on conviction, be fined not more than one thousand dollars nor less than five hundred dollars, or imprisoned not exceeding one year nor less than three months, or both, in the discretion of the court before which such conviction is had: *Provided*, that one-half of such fine shall be paid to the informant, and the balance shall go to the benefit of the hospital or asylum in which such person was detained.

Finally, in 1874, when the revised statutes were adopted, the following two sections† were inserted in chapter 85, entitled "Lunatics:—"

SEC. 22. No superintendent, or other officer or person connected with either of the state hospitals for the insane, or with any hospital or asylum for insane or distracted persons, in this state, shall receive, detain or keep in custody, at such hospital or asylum, any person who shall not have been declared insane by the verdict of a jury, and authorized to be confined by the order of a court of competent jurisdiction; and no trial shall be had of the question of the sanity or insanity of any person before any judge or court, without the presence of the person alleged to be insane.

SEC. 23. If any superintendent, or other officer or person connected with either of the state hospitals for the insane, or with any hospital or asylum for insane or distracted persons, in this state, whether public or private, shall receive or detain any person who has not been declared insane by the verdict of a jury, and whose confinement is not authorized by the order of a court of competent jurisdiction, he shall be confined in the county jail not exceeding one year, or fined not exceeding five hundred dollars, or both, and be liable civilly to the person injured for all damages which he may have sustained; if he be connected with either of the insane hospitals of this state, he shall be discharged from service thereon.

The peculiarity of the law in this state is that it absolutely prevents the sending of any insane person (except from the state penitentiaries) to any insane hospital, *whether or not there is any question as to his insanity*, without a formal trial by jury, in open court; and the presence of the person alleged to be insane is made obligatory. We do not believe that a similar law can be found upon the statute books of any other state. The object of the law is, of course, right enough: it is to prevent improper commitments. But in guarding against the danger of one wrong, it goes to an extreme in the opposite direction. The reaction against the law of 1853 is too violent.

In this connexion, we also present the following extract from the "Project of a Law," regulating the legal relations of the insane, adopted by the Association of Medical Superintendents of American Institutions for the Insane, at their meeting held in Boston, in the month of June, 1868:

1. Insane persons may be placed in a hospital for the insane by their legal guardians, or by their relatives or friends, in case they have no guardians, but never without the certificate of one or more reputable physicians, after a personal examination, made within one week of the date thereof; and this certificate to be duly acknowledged before some magistrate or judicial officer, who shall certify to the genuineness of the signature, and the respectability of the signer.

* See Session Laws, 1867, pp. 139-40.

† See R. S., 1874, p. 684.

2. Insane persons may be placed in a hospital, or other suitable place of detention, by order of a magistrate, who, after proper inquisition, shall find that such persons are at large, and dangerous to themselves or others, or require hospital care and treatment, while the fact of their insanity shall be certified by one or more reputable physicians, as specified in the preceding section.

3. Insane persons may be placed in a hospital, by order of any high judicial officer, after the following course of proceedings, viz.: on statement, in writing, of any respectable person, that a certain person is insane, and that the welfare of himself, or of others, requires his restraint, it shall be the duty of the judge to appoint, immediately, a commission, who shall inquire into and report upon the facts of the case. If, in their opinion, it is a suitable case for confinement, the judge shall issue his warrant for such disposition of the insane person as will secure the objects of the measure.

4. The commission provided for in the last section shall be composed of not less than three nor more than four persons, one of whom, at least, shall be a physician, and another a lawyer. In their inquisition they shall hear such evidence as may be offered touching the merits of the case, as well as the statements of the party complained of, or of his counsel. The party shall have reasonable notice of the proceedings, and the judge is authorized to have him placed in suitable custody while the inquisition is pending.

5. On a written statement being addressed, by some respectable person, to any high judicial officer, that a certain person, then confined in a hospital for the insane, is not insane, and is thus unjustly deprived of his liberty, the judge, at his discretion, shall appoint a commission of not less than three, nor more than four persons, one of whom, at least, shall be a physician, and another a lawyer, who shall hear such evidence as may be offered touching the merits of the case, and, without summoning the party to meet them, shall have a personal interview with him, so managed as to prevent him, if possible, from suspecting its objects. They shall report their proceedings to the judge, and if, in their opinion, the party is not insane, the judge shall issue an order for his discharge.

6. If the officers of any hospital shall wish for a judicial examination of a person in their charge, such examination shall be had in the manner provided in the fifth section.

7. The commission provided for in the fifth section shall not be repeated in regard to the same party oftener than once in six months; and in regard to those placed in a hospital under the third section, such commission shall not be appointed within the first six months of their residence therein.

8. Persons placed in a hospital under the first section of this act, may be removed therefrom by the party who placed them in it.

9. Persons placed in a hospital under the second section of this act, may be discharged by the authorities in whom the government of the hospital is vested.

10. All persons whose legal status is that of paupers, may be placed in a hospital for the insane by the municipal authorities who have charge of them, and may be removed by the same authority, the fact of insanity being established as in the first section.

11. On statement, in writing, to any high judicial officer, by some friend of the party, that a certain party placed in a hospital under the third section, is losing his bodily health, and that consequently his welfare would be promoted by his discharge; or that his mental disease has so far changed its character as to render his further confinement unnecessary, the judge shall make suitable inquisition into the merits of the case, and, according to its result, may or may not order the discharge of the party.

12. Persons placed in any hospital for the insane, may be removed therefrom by parties who have become responsible for the payment of their expenses; provided that such obligation was the result of their own free act and accord, and not of the operation of law, and that its terms require the removal of the patient in order to avoid further responsibility.

The bill of rights (Constitution of 1870, article II) contains the following sections:

SEC. 2. No person shall be deprived of his life, liberty or property, without due process of law.

SEC. 5. The right of trial by jury, as heretofore enjoyed, shall remain inviolate; but the trial of civil cases before justices of the peace, by a jury of less than twelve men, may be authorized by law.

SEC. 9. In all criminal prosecutions, the accused shall have the right to appear and defend in person and by counsel, to demand the nature and cause of the accusation, and to have a copy thereof, to meet the witnesses face to face, and to have process to compel the attendance of witnesses in his behalf, and a speedy public trial by an impartial jury of the county or district in which the offense is alleged to have been committed.

We quote the ninth section, because it is practically embodied in the act of 1865, above quoted, and for the purpose of saying, at the outset of the discussion, that a trial for insanity is not in any sense a criminal prosecution. There appears to be some confusion in the mind of many persons as to this point. The forms of trial are so similar to those in criminal cases, as to suggest an essential resemblance which does not exist.

The second and fifth sections do apply to persons alleged to be insane, and render two facts clear: first, that no insane person can be deprived of his liberty (which is done, when he is detained in a hospital for the insane) without due process of law; and,

second, that before being committed for such detention, he has a right to a trial by jury. But it will not be contended that the right to trial by jury may not be waived; nor that, when waived, trial by the court or by a commission is not due process of law.

It may be further remarked, that an insane person may be in such a condition, either through the excitement of mania or the stupidity of dementia, as to be incapable of knowing, asserting or maintaining his rights. When in such condition, it is *prima facie* an absurdity to consult him upon the subject. The constitution prevents his being committed to an insane hospital, even then, without due process of law. But can it be said that his rights are violated, if no trial by jury is had in his case, when he is *non compos mentis*, and therefore not in a state to claim such trial? Is it not more pertinent to say that, in consequence of his condition, he must be regarded as sleeping upon his rights? We quote, as apposite to this case, the well-known maxim, *Vigilantibus, non dormientibus, jura subveniunt*.

The law grants to any friend of a patient to whom there may be danger of wrong done by his commitment to an insane hospital, the right to appear for him, and, on his behalf, to demand that a trial of the question of his sanity or insanity shall be had.

It appears necessary to indicate thus briefly the legal aspect of the question, because the principal objection made to any change in the law of commitment proceeds upon the assumption that a trial by jury, in all cases, is essential to the protection of the liberty of sane people.

But we ask: do sane people need this protection? (1) There is little likelihood that insanity will be alleged, where it does not exist. (2) A sane man is in a condition, should any effort be made to have him declared insane, to resist such effort; and he cannot be deprived of his constitutional right to demand a trial by jury. (3) If wrongfully declared insane, the law affords him his remedy—the writ of *habeas corpus*. (4) But it is not even necessary, in the absence of collusion between the executive officer of the institution and the parties securing the commitment, that he should resort to this writ; the superintendent of any hospital for the insane is forbidden to detain him.

On this point, we quote the following extracts from the statutes:

R. S., 1874, Chap. 38, Sec. 95—

False imprisonment is an unlawful violation of the personal liberty of another, and consists in confinement or detention without sufficient legal authority. Any person convicted of false imprisonment shall be fined in any sum not exceeding \$500, or imprisoned not exceeding one year in the county jail.

R. S., 1874, Chap. 85, Sec. 20—

When any patient shall be restored to reason, he shall have the right to leave the hospital at any time; and if detained therein contrary to his wishes after such restoration, shall have the privilege of a writ of *habeas corpus* at all times, either on his own application, or that of any other person in his behalf. If the patient is discharged on such writ, and if it shall appear that the superintendent has acted in bad faith, or negligently, the superintendent shall pay all the costs of the proceeding. Such superintendent shall, moreover, be liable to a civil action for false imprisonment.

We make the point that the trial of an acute maniac or of an imbecile, by a jury, is no additional protection afforded to a person not insane; but if it were, it is unnecessary. We cannot forbear adding that juries sometimes err in their verdicts.*

In order to the wrongful detention of a sane man in a hospital for the insane, under our present law, there must concur all of the following circumstances, namely: he must be falsely alleged to be insane; a jury must be convinced of his insanity, by sworn testimony, in spite of the evidence introduced by him in rebuttal; and the superintendent of the hospital to which he is committed must either fail to recognize the fact of his insanity or be corruptly influenced to detain him, in disregard of the pains and penalties attaching to such action, and in spite of the right granted by statute to the person wronged to sue for his freedom and secure a second hearing of the case in an unprejudiced court. Is it conceivable that such a combination of circumstances can often occur? We think not. But were the law different, were it so amended as to make the trial by jury optional, at the discretion of the court, and not obligatory, but still reserving to every person alleged to be insane the right to demand a jury, in what respect would the peril of improper commitment be increased? We confess that we are unable to tell.

The inquiry as to the character of our present mode of commitment of lunatics resolves itself into two distinct questions: Is it necessary? and is it expedient? The first branch of the inquiry concerns the protection of persons not insane, but the second, which is of more immediate and far greater importance, relates to its effect upon the insane. To this we now turn our attention.

We assume that there is no intention, in the law, of favoring one class at the expense of another—of protecting the sane, at the cost of the insane. This would be contrary both to equity and to public policy. We assume, in addition, that in legislating for the insane, the primary purpose of the general assembly is to protect their interests and improve their condition. Any matter injected into the law, for the benefit of persons not insane, is subordinate to this intention, and secondary rather than fundamental. The point of our criticism upon the present law is that it virtually reverses this relation, and indicates a confused apprehension of the nature of the evils which it seeks to cure.

*The question submitted to a jury, in a trial for insanity, is the question of the existence of a disease which may be so obscure in its incipient manifestations as to be non-recognizable except by a medical expert. In that case, an ordinary jury is apt to take the ground that the person alleged to be insane is probably crazy, but not crazy enough to be sent to an asylum, that is to say, not crazy enough to receive the benefit of treatment at that stage of the disease when treatment is most advantageous. The absurdity of this view is too obvious for remark. But we deem it our duty to say that the consequences of an error on the part of the jury, in rendering a verdict "not insane," are often more serious and irremediable than if the contrary mistake had been made. For example, an old man, whose reputation for eccentricity was notorious in the community in which he lived, but who was wealthy, and had sons-in-law, was brought before the court in one of our larger cities, and the question of his insanity submitted to a jury. The jury heard the evidence and found that he was not insane. It is possible that they were influenced by the knowledge that he had always been peculiar, and by the fear of doing the man himself a wrong for the pecuniary benefit of his children. However this may have been, the result was, that not long afterward this man went to the railway station and placed his head upon the rails in front of a locomotive in rapid motion, crushing his skull as if it had been an egg-shell. We also consider it important to a correct understanding of the question, to add that if superintendents of hospitals for the insane may be corrupted, so also may physicians in private practice, and that if the physician on a jury in an insane case is purchasable, his price may be less even than that of a superintendent. The remedy provided by the law is not absolute.

Before proceeding to the formal discussion of the effect of the law upon the insane, we desire to call attention, in passing, to the twenty-first section of the eighty-fifth chapter of our Revised Statutes, on lunatics, as follows:

SEC. 21. This act shall not be construed to prevent the committing of any insane pauper to the hospital for the insane of the county in which he may reside, where such hospital is provided.

If we understand aright the section just quoted, it is in the nature of an exception to the rule of obligation of a jury trial; and the introduction of the exception is in effect an admission that the rule is too broad to be practical. If this section is to be understood as establishing two different modes of commitment of insane persons for treatment, one for paupers and another for persons who are not paupers, then it is class legislation in its worst form. If, on the other hand, it is based upon an impression that a wrong is less likely to be done in sending insane paupers to a county poorhouse than in committing insane persons, whether paupers or not, to our state hospitals for the insane, then it has no real foundation.*

At this point in the discussion of the subject, another remark is in place. As has been already said, insane persons are not criminals. An allegation of insanity is not an accusation of crime. Insanity is a disease, and the primary purpose of the law, if intelligent and humane in its intention, must be to secure proper treatment and care for those who suffer from this most terrible of all maladies. The only object of special investigation as to the existence of the disease, in a form different from that in which the existence of any other disease is determined, is to guard against mistakes which might, owing to the peculiarity of its treatment, in hospitals or asylums, under lock and key, involve the liberty of sane people. Any wise law upon the subject of commitment for treatment must provide, first, for a careful discrimination between the sane and the insane, by proper medical examination, under direction of a court; second, for the full protection of the rights of any person who may be falsely alleged to be insane, from improper motives on the part of those who petition the court for his incarceration, such as personal dislike or a desire to obtain the control of property. But after carefully guarding these two points, the law has a third important function to perform, namely, to facilitate, as much as possible, the commitment of those really insane, in order to secure to them the benefits of speedy treatment, which is so essential to their welfare. This our law does not do. On the con-

* We understand and appreciate the force of the position that there is less temptation to wrong an insane pauper, than to wrong a citizen possessed of property. But this does not diminish the positive force of the criticisms made by us above, nor affect the pertinence of the additional remark, that the superintendents of our hospitals, who have at least received an education in the medical schools, and are selected from among a high grade of medical men, are far more able to determine the question of the sanity or insanity of a person alleged to be insane, than are the keepers of our poorhouses; they are also under far greater responsibilities to the public. We do not comprehend why the penalties which attach to them for receiving persons who have not been declared insane by a jury, should not equally attach to those in charge of the county farms. And, certainly, the chances of unjust detention are far greater in a poorhouse than in a state institution, because a solution, which is rare in the one, is common enough in the other; in a state institution, it is employed only as a mode of treatment or for purposes of discipline; while, in a poorhouse, it is resorted to from fear of the insane person, or through ignorance, ignorance or inactivity. The right of an alms-house keeper to imprison paupers under his care ought really to be regulated by law, instead of being left to his own discretion or caprice.

trary, it interposes the most formidable obstacles to speedy treatment. It loses sight of what should be its primary purpose, and works the greatest injury to those for whose good it is unquestionably intended.

There is no more clearly recognized principle of medical treatment, generally, than that cures are possible, in proportion as a disease receives attention in time, before it assumes a chronic character. Statistics show that this is remarkably true in insanity; that insanity, if properly and promptly treated, by removing the patient from contact with all causes of irritation, and securing him rest, nutrition, suitable medication (if required), and soothing, agreeable surroundings, is eminently a curable disease. Of patients received into an insane hospital within three months of the original outbreak, three-fourths recover. Delay is the greatest of all dangers which threaten their restoration.

But the Illinois law encourages delay, furnishes every possible motive for delay, and is therefore responsible for a large portion of the chronic insanity of which we hear, on every side, so much complaint. Testimony of the truth of this assertion can be easily furnished, if required, not from superintendents of hospitals alone, but from friends of patients and from the judges of our courts. The great majority of judges in Illinois, who have administered the law, and have studied its practical operation, are agreed in condemning it, and have expressed themselves in favor of its modification. There is little need of testimony, however, because the fact is apparent to any one versed in human nature, that in many instances the friends of a patient, particularly if the patient is a woman, and her speech and conduct, in a state of delirium, are such as to excite prurient or derogatory comments from spectators, will not bring the patient to the court, except as a last resort. There are, too, many persons to whom the fatigue and exposure of a journey to the county-seat, from a distant portion of the county, especially in winter, or if suffering from maniacal exhaustion, are an unnecessary peril. Other patients resist strenuously any attempt to bring them to trial, and the contest exerts an injurious influence upon their mental condition.

Judges do their best to soften the harsher features of the law. They sometimes go to the residence of the patient; but the law does not authorize such an act of humanity,* nor is it always convenient or possible to do it. They more frequently make the trial as private as possible; but the courthouse is a public place, infested by idlers and curiosity-seekers, to whom the manifestations often witnessed in insanity cases are a source of unfeeling amusement. In occasional instances the so-called trial is an absolute farce, being conducted in a manner to cloak its real nature and purpose from the party most nearly concerned and prevent him from knowing that he is on trial. The effect upon him, after his admission to the hospital, is as bad

*Since the trial of a case of insanity away from the courthouse is not authorized, it becomes a question whether such trial, held at the residence of the patient, is not void for want of jurisdiction; and if so, a patient committed to an insane hospital would be wrongly committed. In that case, any designing person, anxious to obtain control of the patient's property, might sue out a writ of habeas corpus, prove that the person named in the writ had not been deprived of his liberty by due process of law, and thus secure his release; after which act of apparent friendship, he might very readily obtain such an ascendancy over the patient's mind as to influence all his action with respect to his pecuniary affairs, thus accomplishing indirectly the very wrong against which the law seeks to protect him.

as possible: he believes himself falsely imprisoned, and will not credit the superintendent or physician, when told that he was committed by a court; even if shown the verdict, he insists that it is a forgery.

The conclusion to which the entire argument, as here presented, points, is that the trial by jury, instead of being obligatory, should be optional. This would save the rights of persons falsely alleged to be insane, and would give judges an opportunity to have resort to a jury, at discretion, in difficult and delicate cases. But it would obviate the inconvenience, hardship and wrong of imposing the rule, indiscriminately, upon persons who can derive no benefit from its application, but to whom it is a positive injury. The whole matter of commitment ought to be retained within the control of the courts; but where no jury is demanded nor needed, the courts should have power to appoint medical examiners, to make investigation and report as to the patient's condition. This rule should be uniform in its application, to paupers as well as to other insane persons, and no right of forcible detention should be granted to keepers of county farms which is not equally allowed to superintendents of state institutions.

The foregoing considerations were brought to the attention of the last general assembly, both in our printed report and by hearings and arguments before committees of both houses, in which various distinguished gentlemen, experts in insanity and others, expressed their opinions and related their experience. A bill was introduced, which passed the senate and was on second reading in the house at the time of adjournment, of which the following is a copy, as amended in the senate and by the house committee on judiciary. This bill, as will be observed, goes much farther than a mere attempt to correct the evil here complained of. It is a complete revision of the law respecting lunatics, covering the entire subject treated in chapter 85 of the Revised Statutes, for which it is in fact a substitute. It probably is not perfect, but it is much better than the present chapter on lunatics, and substantially meets with our approval.

A BILL for an Act to Revise the Law in relation to the Commitment and Detention of Lunatics.

SECTION 1. *Be it enacted by the People of the State of Illinois, represented in the General Assembly*, That persons legally adjudged to be insane, lunatic or distracted may be received and detained in hospitals or asylums for the insane, owned and controlled either by the state, by any county, or by any individual or corporation, but only upon the terms and conditions hereinafter provided.

§ 2. No insane person residing in this state shall be deprived of his liberty, except by the order of a court, after a proper judicial investigation of the case upon medical and other competent evidence.

§ 3. Every person alleged to be insane, the judge of the county court before whom the case is heard, any relative or friend acting in his behalf, or any respectable citizen, shall, at any stage of the examination into his sanity, have the right to demand that the question be tried by a jury: *Provided*, that this section shall not apply to convicts under sentence for crime, and serving a term of imprisonment in either of the state penitentiaries.

§ 4. In case any resident of this state shall be, or be supposed to be insane or distracted, application may be made in his behalf, by any respectable citizen, to the judge of the circuit or county court, in and for the county in which he resides, for a judicial inquiry as to his mental condition, and for an order of commitment to some hospital or asylum for the insane. The application aforesaid shall be in writing, verified by affidavit, and shall specify whether or not a trial by jury is desired by the applicant.

§ 5. On receipt of said petition, the judge to whom the same may be addressed shall, unless a jury trial is demanded appoint two physicians of good repute for medical skill and moral integrity, residents of the county, to visit and examine the person alleged to be insane, and service on the part of the commissioners herein provided for shall be obligatory upon the persons appointed, under penalty of contempt of court: *Provided*, that no person shall be appointed to make such inquest who does not possess the qualifications required by "An act to regulate the practice of medicine in the state of Illinois," approved

May 29, 1877: *And, provided, further,* that it shall not be lawful for any physician to certify to the insanity of any person for the purpose of committing him to an asylum of which the said physician is either the superintendent, proprietor, an officer, or a regular professional attendant therein.

§ 6. The examining physicians appointed by the court shall, without unnecessary delay, proceed, singly or together, to the residence of the person supposed to be insane, and shall, by personal investigation and inquiry, satisfy themselves fully as to his condition, and report the result of their examination to the court, under oath. The clerk of the court shall furnish to the examining physicians herein provided for a certified copy of the original application required in section 4 of this act, and the said certified copy shall by them, or by one of them, be delivered to the person alleged to be insane; the third section of this act shall be printed in full at the top of the blank on which the said copy is made. Said report shall be recorded by the clerk, and may be in substance as follows:

STATE OF ILLINOIS,)
COUNTY OF) ss.

We, and whose names are hereunto appended, practising physicians, residing in the state and county aforesaid, having been appointed by the court of said county and state, to make a medical examination of supposed to be insane, and having made such examination, do hereby certify that we find the said to be (or not to be) insane, and a proper subject for care and treatment in the hospital or asylum for the insane. This opinion is founded on the following grounds, viz: (Here insert facts upon which such opinion was based). To the best of our knowledge and belief, the following is a correct history of the case.

Name,; residence,; county,; aged; born in; has been for years a resident of this state; married, single, widowed, separated or divorced,; duration of disease,; supposed cause,; education,; religion,; number of attack,; age at first attack,; date and duration of former attacks,; form of disease,; complications,; natural disposition,; intemperate,; uses tobacco,; habits before attack,; general health do,; business or domestic cares,; domestic relations,; old wounds or injuries,; recent do,; epileptic,; violent; destructive; homicidal,; suicidal,; noisy,; what delusions or hallucinations,; tidy or filthy,; depressed or excited,; exposed to contagious diseases,; condition of bowels,; sleep,; appetite,; general health at present time,; what relations have been insane,

FEMALE CASES.

Condition of menses,; number of labors,; natural or complicated,; number of children living,; age of youngest child,; what female complaints, if any,; hysterical,; other abnormal nervous conditions,

And we do further certify that we have delivered to the party examined a certified copy of the original application for this inquest.

(Signed,)

..... M. D.
..... M. D.

Subscribed and sworn to before me, this day of 18....

(Signed,)

.....

And for the services herein required, each of said physicians shall be entitled to a fee equivalent to three dollars (\$3.00) for each day's service required in such case, and in addition thereto, to the same mileage now allowed by law to witnesses for attending as witnesses in the circuit court, to be collected from the estate of the patient or paid by the county, as the case may be.

§ 7. Upon receipt of the report of the examining physicians, the court may, if no demand shall have been made for a jury, make and enter of record his order of commitment to some hospital or asylum; or, if not fully satisfied, the judge may make such additional investigation of the case as may seem to him to be necessary or proper, and to that end may, in his discretion, impanel a jury for the trial of the case.

§ 8. A certified copy of the order of commitment shall be attached to the report of the physicians appointed by the court, or to the verdict of the jury, as the case may be, and shall be substantially in the following words:

STATE OF ILLINOIS,)
COUNTY OF) ss.

It is ordered by the court of county, in the state of Illinois, that having been lawfully adjudged to be insane, may be received into any hospital or asylum for the insane in this state, and there detained until recovered or otherwise lawfully discharged.

The said is a resident of county, Illinois, and is in good financial circumstances (or is indigent, or a pauper).

Witness my hand and the seal of the court, this day of 18....

(L. S.)

(Signed)

Judge of the Court.

§ 9. In case a trial by a jury is demanded, the forms of the procedure may be the same as in other trials, but the jury shall consist of six persons, one of whom shall be a physician. Trials for insanity may be had at the residence of the person supposed to be insane, at the discretion of the court. The case shall be tried in the presence of the person whose

sanity is in question, and he shall have the right to be assisted by counsel, and may challenge jurors as in civil cases. The court may, for good cause, continue the case from time to time.

§ 10. The jury shall inquire also into the financial condition of the supposed lunatic, and if he has been maintained in a county almshouse or elsewhere, at the expense of the county or of any municipal corporation, he shall be deemed and termed a pauper. If he has not been so maintained, but his estate is insufficient to meet the lawful charges accruing for maintenance, clothing, transportation and other petty expenses, while an inmate of a state hospital or asylum for the insane, he shall be described as indigent.

§ 11. The jury shall, after hearing the evidence, render their verdict in writing, signed by them, which verdict may be substantially in form as follows:

STATE OF ILLINOIS,)
COUNTY OF.....) ss.

We, the undersigned, jurors in the case of having heard the evidence in the case, are satisfied that the said is insane, and is a fit person to be sent to a hospital or asylum for the insane; that he is a resident of the state of Illinois and county of; that he is or is not in indigent circumstances, (or a pauper); and that the history of the case hereto appended is correct, to the best of our knowledge and belief.

The history herein referred to shall be prepared by the physician upon the jury, and signed by him, and also by the medical witness or witnesses in the case, and shall be similar in form to that prescribed in the sixth section of this act.

§ 12. Upon the return of the verdict, the same shall be recorded at large by the clerk, and if it appears that the person is insane and a fit person to be sent to a hospital or asylum for the insane, the court shall make and enter an order of commitment, as required by the eighth section of this act.

§ 13. No order of commitment shall be valid for more than thirty days from the date of its issue.

§ 14. For the purpose of examination into the sanity of persons alleged to be insane, the circuit and county courts of this state shall always be open.

§ 15. It shall not be lawful for any county to receive and detain any insane person in any county almshouse or other receptacle for the pauper insane, without first having made suitable provision for the care of such persons, in respect to quarters, beds and bedding, heating, ventilation, cleanliness, security, comfort and personal attention.

§ 16. No private person or corporation shall receive, detain or care for any insane person for hire, unless authorized so to do by an order of the county court of the county in which said person or corporation resides; and it shall be the duty of the judge of the court, before granting such order, to satisfy himself, by personal inspection or otherwise, that the provision made for the care of such insane person or persons is in all respects suitable and sufficient. But no such order, once granted, shall be revoked or annulled, except for sufficient cause, nor without previous notice to the party concerned, who shall have the right to defend himself as in other civil suits: *Provided*, that the voluntary discontinuance to receive and care for insane patients, or the removal of the establishment to any other locality, shall of itself vacate the said order.

§ 17. When any person shall have been declared to be insane, the clerk of the court shall, at the request of the friends, forward a copy of the papers in the case, namely, the certificate of the examining physicians, or the verdict of the jury, as the case may be, together with the history of the case and the order of commitment, to the superintendent of the state hospital for the insane, in and for the district in which the patient resides, and shall make application for his admission, but no person having any contagious or infectious disease shall be received into any state hospital for the insane.

§ 18. Upon receipt of the reply of the superintendent, (which shall be made without delay), the clerk shall, if the patient be admitted, issue a warrant directed to the sheriff or any other suitable person, preferring some relative of the insane person when desired, commanding him to arrest such insane person and convey him to the hospital; and if the clerk is satisfied that it is necessary, he may authorize an assistant to be employed. Upon receiving the patient, the superintendent shall endorse upon said warrant his receipt acknowledging the delivery of said patient, and the said warrant, with the said receipt, shall be returned to the clerk, to be filed by him with the other papers relating to the case.

§ 19. No patient residing in this state shall be admitted into any hospital or asylum for the insane, public or private, except upon such warrant, addressed to the person by whom such person is received; but this section shall not be construed to forbid the temporary reception, from motives of humanity, of persons obviously insane, who may have been irregularly brought to any asylum, and their detention until a sufficient time shall have elapsed for the cure of such irregularity.

§ 20. If there met shall seem it necessary, pending proceedings and previous to a decision of the case, or after the issue of an order of commitment, and pending admission to some hospital or asylum, temporarily to restrain of his liberty the person alleged to be insane, then the court shall make such order in that behalf as the case may require, and the same being entered of record, a copy thereof, certified by the clerk, shall authorize such person to be temporarily detained by the sheriff, jailor or other suitable person to whom the same shall be directed.

§ 21. When a person, not a pauper, or indigent, is alleged to be insane, and is found upon inquiry, not to be insane, the costs of the proceeding, including the fees of the jury, if any, shall be paid by the petitioner, and judgment may be awarded against him therefor. If such person is found to be insane, such costs shall be paid by his guardian, conservator or relatives, as the court may direct. If the person alleged to be insane is indigent or a pauper, the cost of the proceeding, including the fees of the jury, if any, shall be paid out of the county treasury: *Provided*, if such person is found not to be insane, the court may, in its discretion, award the costs against the petitioner.

§ 22. The expense of conveying an insane person, who is indigent or a pauper, to the hospital, shall be paid by the county in which he resides, and that of any other patient by his guardian, conservator or relatives; and in no case shall any such expense be paid by the state, or out of any funds for the insane. The fees of the sheriff for conveying any person to the hospital shall be the same as for conveying convicts to the penitentiary.

§ 23. All costs incurred by any state hospital for the insane, on account of clothing and other individual expenses, or on account of the removal or burial of any patient, shall be defrayed, in case the patient on whose account such cost is incurred is indigent or a pauper, by the county of which the said patient is a resident; but in case the said patient is not indigent nor a pauper, then the cost aforesaid shall be paid by the guardian, conservator or relatives of said patient: *Provided*, that no charge shall be made for the board and treatment of any insane resident of this state in any state hospital for the insane. The medical superintendent of any state hospital for the insane shall be authorized to use his medical judgment as to the character and amount of clothing and underwear necessary to be furnished to patients under his care, in accordance with the season of the year and the degree of exposure to which said patient may be subjected, but he shall, as nearly as possible, furnish clothing of similar cost and character to all patients who are indigent or paupers.

§ 24. No state hospital for the insane shall charge any county or any individual, for the expenses hereinbefore mentioned, any more than the amount actually paid out by said hospital, with the addition of twenty per cent. to cover freight, losses, and the cost of mending in the hospital.

§ 25. The just and reasonable bills of a state hospital for the insane against any county shall be audited and paid by the county board in such manner that the hospital shall receive the full amount of said bills as allowed, and any losses incurred by the hospital, on account of depreciated warrants or discounts, shall be charged to the county. If any county shall at any time be indebted to any state hospital in any amount, and shall have neglected to pay the amount so due for any period of time exceeding one year, it shall be the duty of the trustees of said hospital to apply to the circuit court in and for said county for a mandamus upon the county treasurer for the amount due, and upon proof of the account, the court shall issue a writ of mandamus, and the county treasurer shall pay the same at sight out of any moneys belonging to the county not otherwise appropriated.

§ 26. If any patient, not indigent nor a pauper, shall be admitted to any state hospital for the insane, then one or more persons, his relatives or friends, shall, upon his admission, execute a bond conditioned as follows:

STATE OF ILLINOIS, } ss.
COUNTY OF }

Know all men by these presents, that we and of the county and state aforesaid, are held and firmly bound unto the trustees of the Illinois hospital for the insane, in the sum of two hundred dollars (\$200), for the payment of which we jointly and severally bind ourselves by these presents. The condition of this obligation is such, that whereas an insane person of the county and state aforesaid, has been admitted as a patient into said hospital for the insane; now, therefore, if we shall find such patient in suitable and sufficient clothing while may remain in said hospital, and shall remove when required to do so by the trustees, and shall promptly pay all reasonable and lawful charges accruing for expenses incurred by said hospital on account of said patient, including the expense of his removal or burial, in case of his discharge or death, then this obligation to be void; otherwise to remain in full force.

Witness our hands and seals, this day of, A. D. 18....

(Signed.)

..... [L. S.]
..... [L. S.]

§ 27. It shall be the duty of the county clerk to certify to the financial responsibility of the parties by whom the bonds aforesaid may be signed; and no county shall evade its responsibility by wilfully or negligently certifying to the solvency of such signers, when they are in fact insolvent; and if suit shall be brought upon any bond as aforesaid, and it shall appear that the amount due cannot be collected, on account of the insolvency of the signers, then the said amount so due shall be payable by the county of which the patient may be a resident.

§ 28. Whenever the trustees of any state hospital for the insane shall order any patient discharged, the superintendent shall in every case at once notify the clerk of the county court of the proper county, and if the patient's friends have given the bond required in the preceding section, he shall also notify all persons who signed the said bond, and request the removal of the patient. If such patient be not removed within thirty days after such notice is received, then the superintendent may return him to the place whence he came, and the reasonable expenses of his return may be recovered by suit upon the bond; but in case of paupers or indigent insane, such expenses shall be paid by the proper county.

§ 29. No person admitted into any hospital or asylum for the insane shall be detained therein after his recovery, or if not insane; and any superintendent of any hospital or asylum for the insane, who shall knowingly or negligently or corruptly detain any person not insane, contrary to such person's wishes, shall be guilty of false imprisonment.

§ 30. On the petition of any respectable person, addressed to the judge of any circuit court in this state, representing that a certain person then confined in a hospital or asylum for the insane, is not insane, and is unjustly deprived of his liberty, the judge shall appoint a commission of three persons, one of whom at least shall be a physician, and another a lawyer, who shall hear such evidence as may be offered, touching the merits of the case, and without summoning the party to meet them, shall have a personal interview with him, so managed as to prevent him, if possible, from suspecting its object. They shall report their proceedings to the judge, and if, in their opinion, the party is not insane, the judge shall issue an order for his discharge. Such commission shall not be appointed within three months after the admission of the patient, nor be repeated at any interval of less than six months' duration.

§ 31. If the officers of any hospital shall wish for a judicial examination of a person in their charge, such examination shall be had in the manner provided in the preceding section.

§ 32. Insane persons not residents of this state may be admitted into private asylums for the insane in this state, on compliance with the provisions regulating the commitment of insane persons, in the statutes of the state of which any such person is a resident.

§ 33. Whenever provision shall have been made for the proper hospital treatment of insane convicts in the penitentiaries of this state, within the walls of said penitentiaries, or either of them, then all insane convicts, now in the state hospitals for the insane, shall be transferred to said hospital specially provided for insane convicts.

§ 34. The execution of this act is entrusted to the state commissioners of public charities, who are, for this purpose, granted the following powers, usually resident in commissioners of lunacy, namely: the power to visit and inspect all places where insane persons are or may be confined; the power to require statistical and other reports from all persons, whether official or not, who have any insane under their care; and it shall be their duty to institute proceedings for the transfer to a state hospital for the insane of all insane persons who are not properly cared for where they may be, and to proceed against any county or individual, criminally or otherwise, for wilful or flagrant neglect of insane persons under their care; and it shall be their further duty to take proceedings to liberate all persons who are restrained of their liberty on the pretense of insanity, and who are not, in the opinion of said commissioners, insane.

§ 35. An act entitled "An act to revise the law in relation to the commitment and detention of lunatics," approved March 21, 1871, and contained in chapter 85 of the Revised Statutes, for which the present act is a substitute, is hereby repealed.

It only remains to add, that the Illinois State Medical Society sent a special messenger to Springfield, during the pendency of the bill here quoted, with a copy of certain resolutions adopted by that society, at Lincoln, which were formally laid before the house of representatives by the speaker.* These resolutions were as follows:

Resolved, As the sense of the Illinois State Medical Society, that the forms of law adopted for establishing a question of crime are unsuited to the determination of a question of insanity, on account of the exposure to public curiosity and the supposed disgrace attending a trial by jury, and that this mode of procedure should be reserved for the cases in which it is requested by the parties who are suspected of being insane, or by the friends of such parties, and who are desirous of establishing, by such means, the mental soundness of the person in question.

Resolved, That the bill now pending in the legislature of the state of Illinois, entitled, "An act to revise the law in relation to the commitment and detention of lunatics," meets with the hearty approval of the Illinois State Medical Society; and that in the interest of humanity, and for the credit of our state, this society respectfully prays that the legislature of the state of Illinois will speedily adopt the provisions of said bill as the law of our state.

THE STATE PENITENTIARIES AND THE STATE HOSPITALS FOR THE INSANE.

We call attention to the imperfection of our present legislation respecting the insane, as regards the relations existing between our state hospitals for the insane and the penitentiaries, in the matter of the cost of clothing and other incidental expenses of convicts who may be transferred from the latter to any of these hospitals.

A convict becomes insane while serving his term of imprisonment. At first it is not apparent whether his mental derangement is real or assumed. So long as the prison physician is in doubt, he is, of course, retained at the penitentiary—long enough, in many cases, to fasten the disease upon him irrevocably.

But at last he is determined to be actually insane, and sent to a hospital, as provided by law.† The question at once arises, from what fund is the cost of clothing, etc., while in the hospital, to be defrayed? The penitentiary declines to admit its responsibility for any further expense on account of a prisoner virtually discharged from its custody. The hospital has no fund legally available for the purpose. Necessity, however, knows no law. The man must be

* See House Journal, 1879, p. 929.

† R. S. 1874, Chap. 108. Sec. 42.

clothed. Clothing is accordingly furnished by the hospital, and a bill for the cost of the same is sent to the county from which the prisoner was originally committed to the penitentiary. Thereupon the county denies its responsibility, on the ground that the prisoner is not a resident of that county, and his residence, if he has any, is in some other county, or even in some other state. Evidently this is a case respecting which the law is silent, and the omission ought to be supplied.

But a more serious question arises later, at the expiration of the term of the prisoner's sentence, or even before. Should the convict be restored to reason in the hospital, before the time arrives for his discharge from the penitentiary, he is, of course, returned to the prison from which he came. But the penitentiary declines to pay the expenses of his return, which accordingly fall upon the hospital. On the other hand, should he remain insane, which is more probable, then, when his sentence expires, the authorities of the hospital are in a quandary. They have no right to retain him, because he was not committed to their custody as a lunatic, but as a criminal; yet his condition may be such as to render his discharge wholly unwarrantable. He cannot be sent to any county, to be cared for by the county, because he perhaps has no residence in any county in the state. The only thing possible to be done is to have him tried for insanity by the county court of the county in which the hospital is situated. Such trial does not make that county responsible, however, for the patient's personal expenses, because he is not a resident.

The difficulty here alluded to is one argument in favor of the establishment of an asylum especially designed for insane convicts.

ASYLUM FOR INSANE CONVICTS.

The Thirty-First General Assembly, in an act approved and in force May 29, 1879, (see Session Laws, page 46,) authorized the commissioners of the Illinois Southern Penitentiary, at Chester, to begin work upon a convict insane asylum, to be built in connexion with that prison, which is still in process of construction. The act, which is entitled "An act making an appropriation to complete the Illinois Southern Penitentiary," provides, at the close of the first section, that "the commissioners of the said southern penitentiary are hereby authorized to use such portion of the appropriation herein made as may be available, for the purpose of erecting a hospital department adapted to the custody and care of insane convicts." Under the authority thus conferred, the commissioners have adopted plans for this department, and, as we understand, have commenced the work of excavation and laying the foundation. We have heretofore repeatedly urged upon the general assembly the importance of such provision. In our last report we said:†

An evil which has for many years been the subject of complaint, in this state, is the enforced association in our hospital wards of the criminal and non-criminal insane. * * * This state greatly needs an institution especially adapted to the keeping of insane convicts. The general hospital for the insane is not a fit place for them. Their presence is felt to be a reproach and an insult to the other patients. Neither is the ordinary prison-cell a proper place for them. Under our present system, they are taken from the prison and sent to a hospital—a course of procedure which encourages malingering in the peni-

†Pages 73 and 74.

tentiary, and promotes the escape of prisoners by relieving them from prison walls and prison discipline. The prison officers feel the danger of deception, and postpone the commitment of the patient until his insanity is so far developed as to be beyond question, thus diminishing the chance of recovery. They are also liable to use severe measures with prisoners really insane, but suspected of skilful imitation of the insane manifestations, and thus be guilty of unintentional cruelty.

The association of convict insane with other insane persons in the wards is admitted, on all hands, to be a great injury to the well-being of the patients. The reports of superintendents throughout the country are full of observations to this effect, which we need not here quote.

There has been a difference of opinion among experts as to the best mode of providing for the care of insane convicts; whether a hospital department should be built in connexion with a prison, whether a separate department for convicts should be erected upon the grounds of an insane hospital, or whether a distinct establishment should be provided, not connected either with an ordinary hospital or with a prison, as is done in England. The legislature has decided the point, for this state, by its action taken two years ago; and we trust that the Thirty-Second General Assembly will not only approve what has been done in the premises, but will make suitable provision for the completion of the contemplated addition.

It might indeed be a question whether there ought not to be an insane department connected with each of the two penitentiaries, the one at Joliet as well as the one at Chester. But this would involve a double expense for building, and, after that, for superintendence; while the number of insane convicts in the state is not too large to be collected in a single institution, nor is it likely to be, for many years to come. Since the power of transfer of convicts from one penitentiary to the other resides in the governor, the convicts who are suspected to be insane, at Joliet, or in any other prison in the state, can be removed at once to Chester, without passing out of the control of our prison authorities. Legislation upon this subject is, however, required; and any law which may be enacted should clearly provide for such transfer, and for the defrayment of its cost in the same manner as the expense of conveying convicts to the penitentiary is now met—directly from the state treasury. It is not just that the expense should be a charge against either of our prisons.

The law should also prescribe what is to be done with an insane convict who is still insane at the date of his release from custody as a prisoner—whether he should be retained in the institution at Chester, or whether he should be sent to one of the existing hospitals for the insane. To the latter course there are very grave objections. If retained at Chester, which seems the proper thing to do, then some provision must be made for his maintenance.

We should regard it as wise, in providing funds for the maintenance of the insane department at Chester, to keep such funds entirely separate from the general fund of the prison, and require a separate report from this department, although the administration of the affairs of the asylum would be controlled by the warden of the penitentiary, under the direction of the commissioners. The relations of the superintendent of the asylum, his official duties, powers, responsibilities and term of office, ought to be as fully

defined in the statute as possible. We take it for granted that he would also be required to perform the duties usually incident to the position of prison physician.

It is proposed to build the asylum in the prison yard, behind the penitentiary and farther up the bluff. The site selected is a noble one, commanding a view of the river for many miles in both directions, and the institution, when built, will present a majestic appearance from the river, on account of its elevation above the surface of the water. The plan adopted is a centre building, three stories in height, and two wings: the wings will be two stories only in height, and will be divided into four wards, one ward on each floor of each wing, to accommodate twenty-five patients, making one hundred patients in all. Insane convicts of the female sex will be kept upon the third or upper floor of the centre building; the second floor will be devoted to the use of the superintendent and other officers and employés, as a residence; and the ground floor will be given up to offices and the general dining-rooms for patients. The kitchen will be on this floor, immediately in the rear of the dining-rooms. The building will be heated from the same boilers as the penitentiary, and the baking, laundry-work, etc., will be done by the penitentiary, thus dispensing with much of the building required in a general hospital for the insane. The accounts of the asylum will also be kept by the prison clerk. This arrangement is practical and economical.

It may not be necessary to construct both wings at once. One will answer, probably, for some time to come, and the other can be added afterward, when necessity shall require.

We suppose that under the law creating the board of state commissioners of public charities, this institution will be subject to official inspection by this board, in accordance with the terms of the fifth section: "The said commissioners, or one of them, shall also, at least once in each year, visit and examine into the condition of * * [all] *other places where the insane may be confined*, and shall possess all the powers relative thereto as mentioned in the third section of this act, and shall report to the legislature, in writing." But the fourth section provides that "the state commissioners, or some one of them, are hereby authorized and required, at least twice in each year, and as much oftener as they may deem necessary, to visit all the charitable and correctional institutions of the state, *except prisons receiving state aid*." These two provisions seem to conflict, to some slight extent, with each other. It might be well for the legislature to cure this ambiguity in the law, in some way, either by relieving us from the necessity of visiting the asylum for insane convicts, or by expressly authorizing such visitation and report. The general assembly, in 1875, attempted to give the board authority to visit the penitentiaries as well as the other charitable and correctional institutions of the state; but in consequence of the omission from the title of the act of any allusion to the thirtieth section, the attorney-general advised us that the section could not be regarded as binding upon us.

The establishment of an institution especially adapted for insane convicts will be of advantage in other ways. (1) An abuse which is much complained of by the public press is the disposition to

plead insanity, where no insanity exists, as a defence against criminal charges before a court of record. The court dockets are burdened with trials of this description. Where a criminal can successfully establish this plea, instead of being sent to the penitentiary, he goes to an insane hospital, where his opportunities for escape are very good, and where it is certain that, after the lapse of a longer or shorter period, (unless his insanity is real and not assumed), the superintendent will discharge him. If the law were so amended as to make it obligatory upon courts, after the establishment and erection of the asylum at Chester, to send to that asylum all persons charged with crime, but who have been relieved from trial for the offenses alleged to have been committed by them, on the ground of insanity, then the temptation to set up this plea with fraudulent intent would be very greatly diminished. (2) There are in our insane hospitals many persons not convicted of crime, who yet manifest criminal character and impulses, and who even commit, in the hospitals, acts which would be crimes if committed by persons not insane. It is not uncommon for insane persons to commit or attempt to commit homicide, for instance, or arson; and it is conceivable that there might be, outside of the building, such a thing as an attempt at rape. It appears to us that if provision could be made for the transfer of such criminally-disposed lunatics from the other insane hospitals to the asylum at Chester, under proper sanctions and limitations, to be defined by statute, substantial justice would be done, and the condition of patients in our state hospitals would be improved. The removal of the criminal insane from these hospitals would render possible a certain relaxation of the severity of restraint now necessary, in consequence of their presence, and would thus tend to increase the amount of personal freedom allowed to patients whose dispositions and tendencies are not specially dangerous under competent control. This would be a step in the direction of the better classification of the insane. A law embodying this idea would require to be very carefully drawn. But the distinction between insane criminals and the criminal insane is one clearly recognized by experts in insanity. With the former the criminal character is fundamental, and insanity has supervened; with the latter, insanity is the primary condition, but assumes the form of criminal impulses. In both, there is a blending or intermixture of criminal and of insane characteristics, which it is sometimes difficult to distinguish, so as to enable an attending physician to determine whether particular acts have their source in one or the other form of perversion from the normal, mental and moral standard of human action. In the English asylum at Broadmoor, both classes are received and treated in the same institution. The only objection to the adoption of the English practice, in Illinois, which we conceive to be of any force, is the intimate connexion existing between the insane department at Chester and the penitentiary proper—an objection which does not apply to Broadmoor.

The number of insane convicts in the state at present is about eighty, namely:

At the Northern Insane Hospital.....	13
“ Central Insane Hospital.....	10
“ Eastern Insane Hospital.....	1

At the Southern Insane Hospital.....	8
“ Cook County Insane Hospital.....	12
“ Joliet Penitentiary.....	20
“ Chester Penitentiary.....	14
Total.....	78

The above statement does not include insane persons who notoriously belong to the criminal class, nor persons held to answer to a criminal charge but released on the ground of insanity.

RE-DISTRICTING THE STATE.

Another subject which will require attention at the present session of the legislature is the re-districting of the state, for the purpose of regulating and equalizing the number of commitments to our insane hospitals, as between the several counties. The first law dividing the state into districts for this purpose was enacted in the year 1875,* and was entitled, “An act to secure equality among the counties in the matter of the admission of patients into the state hospitals for the insane.” By this act, three districts were created, and the counties composing each were named. County officers were required to make application for the admission of patients who are a county charge into the hospital of their own district; and each county was authorized to have and keep in the hospital, at all times, one patient for every twenty-five hundred of the population of said county, as shown in a schedule contained in the third section of the act. This act was amended, in 1877,† by the passage of a new act, allowing each county to keep in the hospital one patient for every two thousand of the population. This increase in the quotas of the counties was rendered possible by the completion of the hospital at Anna, and an addition to the capacity of the hospital at Jacksonville. At the same time, the counties of Iroquois, Ford, Livingston, Putnam, Stark, Henry and Knox were transferred from the northern to the central district; and the counties of Bond, Champaign, Clark, Coles, Cumberland, Douglas, Madison, Moultrie and Shelby were transferred from the central to the southern district.

The act of 1875 provided, in the sixth section, that the cost of transfer of patients from one hospital to another, in consequence of this districting, should be defrayed by the friends of patients, or by the counties from which the patients were sent. This certainly appears to be unfair to the counties concerned, and in any new act upon the subject it would seem to be more just to throw the expense of transfer directly upon the state treasury.

The necessity for re-arranging the boundaries of the districts at the present session of the general assembly arises, both from the partial completion of the hospital at Kankakee, and from the taking of a new census. Either, by itself, would create such a necessity.

*See Session Laws, 1875, pp. 83-6.

†See Session Laws, 1877, pp. 51-53.

The population of Illinois, according to the tenth census, is 3,078,636, which, taken in connexion with the present capacity of our four hospitals, would indicate the propriety of allowing quotas to the several counties in the same proportion as heretofore, but on the basis of the new census. This would be equivalent to a permanent assignment of about fifteen hundred and fifty beds, namely: in the hospital at Jacksonville, five hundred and ten; in that at Elgin, four hundred and thirty-five; in that at Kankakee, two hundred; and in that at Anna, four hundred. The number permanently assigned under the present law is only twelve hundred and sixty-nine. The remaining beds in each hospital require to be reserved for recent cases.

A difficulty in the way of any scheme of districting, which perpetually recurs, is the steady growth in the amount of hospital provision for the insane. Just now, the state is building the hospital at Kankakee; but it is not likely that the number of patients in that institution will materially increase before the next meeting of the legislature, so that whatever arrangement of districts may be agreed upon this winter will answer for the next two years without alteration. If, hereafter, the Kankakee hospital should be capable of receiving a larger number than at present, it might be filled from the other hospitals by selecting such patients for transfer as are best adapted to the freer life which it is hoped to establish there.

We suggest the propriety of inserting, in the new act on this subject, a clause providing that Cook county, which includes one-sixth of the entire population of the state, shall have the privilege of sending patients both to Elgin and to Kankakee, not by dividing that county geographically, but by giving the Cook county court discretion in the matter of commitments to one or the other, according to circumstances. This course would make it possible to transfer patients from either of these two hospitals to the other, when desirable, either on account of peculiarities in patients, or of the wishes of friends, or of personal antipathies or preferences on the part of the insane.

The law should define specifically the manner in which the expense incident to the necessary transfer of patients, at the time when the new act takes effect, shall be paid.

ASYLUM FOR FEEBLE-MINDED CHILDREN.

The asylum for feeble-minded children, at Lincoln, accommodates three hundred inmates. Dr. Wilbur, its superintendent, estimates the number of idiots in the state at six thousand, or about one in five hundred of the entire population. This number is probably excessive, but we cannot dispute it until we have the full returns from the census, which are not yet ready for publication. The census is acknowledged to be imperfect in respect of the enumeration of all the defective classes, but particularly of this class of persons. If the number were even one-half what the superintendent believes, there are not more than one-tenth of the idiots of Illinois cared for by the state.

This fact suggests the following train of thought: Of the dependent classes, how many are proper subjects of state aid? All of them? All who cannot support themselves? All within certain ages? Where is the line to be drawn? At present the state cares for certain classes with more or less thoroughness, and neglects others altogether. The deaf and dumb are well cared for; the blind, reasonably well cared for; of the insane, about one-half are cared for; of the idiots, one-tenth, possibly less; but epileptic insane persons are excluded by law from the insane hospitals, and epileptic idiots are refused admission to the idiot school. Of the dependent children of the state, only those are subjects of care who are the orphan children of soldiers. Of juvenile delinquents, only those are taken into custody who have committed some actual offense. Where should the system of state aid begin? and where should it end? Should the state devote its principal energy to caring for those who will be benefited by treatment, or have those who are incapable of such benefit a prior claim; and how far is the care of the dependent classes a duty resting upon private persons and upon smaller municipalities, such as towns and counties, as distinguished from the state?

With regard to idiots, the problem is one of peculiar difficulty. An idiot is a human being whose intellectual faculties have never come to perfection, owing to the arrest of development in infancy or childhood. These faculties may be present, and more or less active in certain directions, but are immature and feeble. The aim of the asylum for feeble-minded children is to do whatever can be done in the direction of artificial development by means of special training.

There are many grades of idiocy. Some idiots remain for life in a state of almost absolute infancy; they do not learn to speak, to walk, or even to attend to the calls of nature; they cannot feed themselves, but are a perpetual burden. Other idiots are almost, if not quite, on a level, in respect of intelligence, with the dunces in our public schools; they can be taught to read, to write, to count, to draw maps and pictures upon the blackboard, and to do a little simple ciphering; but very few of them ever attain to the ability to multiply and divide. Certain idiots are abnormally gifted with mechanical ingenuity, or with musical sensibility, or with a talent for drawing. Many of them are very affectionate, and by their helplessness awaken the most tender feelings in the breasts of those who have them in charge—a sentiment like that of which we are conscious towards a baby. Very few, if any, of them can be made self-supporting, in the ordinary sense of that expression. A considerable proportion (perhaps two-thirds or more) can be trained to perform light labor requiring no special skill, under competent direction. Some are capable of learning easy trades, such as brush and broom-making, cane-seating, simple carpentry, and the making of shoes, or plain sewing. But it is doubtful whether, in order to utilize their capacities, it is not necessary, in the majority of cases, that the masters, as well as the pupils, should be subjected to special training. It may be said, with confidence, that scarcely any true idiots can be developed, by the utmost pains and skill, to the point of being self-directing: and even if this were possible, the great

majority of them are morally weak, so that it is dangerous, especially for idiots of the female sex, to be trusted in such positions as are usually filled by the laboring classes.

Under these circumstances, it is difficult to determine the precise value of a training-school for idiots. The necessity for custodial establishments of some sort must be admitted. It appears reasonable to say that idiots are entitled to whatever degree of training they are capable of receiving with profit to themselves. If the exercises of the school-room (or rather, if the object-lessons used in idiot schools) are the best form of training, the propriety of making use of them in the training of a certain proportion of the entire number can scarcely be disputed. It is claimed, by superintendents of establishments of this class, that since idiots necessarily require constant personal oversight, in consequence of their intellectual and moral weakness, the teaching given involves but slight additional expense beyond the simple cost of custody; because, were no teachers employed, their place would have to be supplied by attendants, whose services would be almost, though not quite, equally expensive. It is also claimed that organization in classes, and the fixing of the attention by the exercises of the class-room, are an aid to discipline; that an institution not thus organized, so far as may be practicable, is defective in plan. But it is admitted that the results of education are comparatively small. No education or training can supply mental faculties which are originally lacking; and the end in view in training idiots is not so much their intellectual development, as it is to fit them for self-care and for some degree of usefulness in the form of manual labor.

We do not recommend any change, at present, in the organization of the school at Lincoln. We are satisfied that the children there maintained are better cared for, in the majority of cases, than they could possibly be at their homes. Such care is a great relief to their parents, and the improvement observable in the pupils is frequently very striking. Even though it may not amount to the development of the intellectual faculties in any marked degree, it is still a great gain to make an idiot, who was formerly incapable of self-control, capable of attending to his own most necessary personal wants. Of the pupils now in the institution, perhaps one-half derive positive benefit from the class exercises; about one-third are capable of learning to read; and a smaller number, of learning to write. The institution is, therefore, to a large extent, almost purely custodial, so far as regards the younger pupils. But whether it fulfils all that the state has a right to expect or require, in the form of custodial care, is, in our opinion, doubtful. We are not prepared to recommend any positive action by the legislature; but we are convinced that in time it will become apparent that if these children are entitled to the benefits of an institution, there are multitudes of others in the state who are equally entitled to custodial care, at least. Whether such care can best be bestowed by enlarging the present institution, or by creating additional institutions, is a question for the future.

One of the great difficulties already experienced is the uncertainty felt as to the propriety of discharging pupils who have attained

some proficiency in manual labor, and are prepared, under competent supervision, to perform work about the house or on the farm, but who have no place to which they can be sent, except the county poorhouse. It seems unfortunate, to say the least, to take a young girl of feeble intellect and train her until she manifests evidence of such capacity as would enable her, under favorable circumstances, to earn her own living, and then turn her loose into the world, at the risk of personal contamination, to contend, in the battle-field of life, against others more capable, in every sense, of resisting temptation and of competing for a livelihood.

These are some of the difficulties with which we are confronted, whenever our attention is called to this institution. We mention them, because they illustrate so forcibly the great difficulty which besets the entire subject of the care of the dependent classes, at every step of our investigation.

One remark must be added, namely: that however idiots may be cared for, in private houses or in public institutions, they exist. The burden of their support must be borne by somebody, and whoever may pay the first cost, in the end the burden is distributed, and falls upon the entire community. The public are accordingly interested in the reply to be given to two inquiries, not easily answered: Of these two systems of care, which is the most convenient? and which is the most humane? If it shall appear, after a sufficient time shall have elapsed to give the experiment a thorough trial, that state care is the best and cheapest, that will, of course, settle the main question; the question of the best form of an institution for idiots is secondary.

SOLDIERS' ORPHANS' HOME.

There is probably no institution in the state with respect to whose welfare the people are more sensitive than the Soldiers' Orphans' Home. This home originated in a patriotic impulse; and regard for the memory of the brave men who fell in defence of the union, as well as for the survivors of the conflict, prompts the continuance of the institution as long as there are soldiers' orphans in the state to be cared for. The original design of the home was to receive and educate only the children of soldiers who died in battle or were disabled in the service. But in 1875, when the law to regulate the state charitable institutions was enacted, a clause was inserted, in the fifth section, changing the purpose of the institution and enlarging its scope, so that, at the present time, the children of soldiers who have since died are admitted to the same privileges with the children of soldiers who died during the war. But for this new legislation the home would have ceased to exist, inasmuch as the limit during which the children might be retained in the establishment was fourteen years; and it is now more than fourteen years since the war closed.

We fully sympathize with the patriotic feeling alluded to, and should not favor any change in the character and purpose of the home so long as there are children of soldiers who are entitled to be received there under the law as it now stands. The future of

the institution is, however, a matter which has commanded our attention for some time past, and it will not be long until the legislature will be called to consider this important question.

We can scarcely discuss it, without at the same time taking into consideration the condition and necessities of other dependent children in the community; the influence of institution-life upon the inmates, particularly upon those of a tender age; and the comparative value of institutions and of the home circle, as instruments for the training of neglected, destitute or abandoned children.

Beyond all question, the divine or natural plan for the rearing of children is in the family. No other person can supply the place of a parent, in respect of the natural affections. No greater misfortune can befall a child than to lose its father or its mother, unless it be to have for parents persons destitute of parental love, or of such immoral character and habits as to exert a degrading influence upon the child's development. But we are, perhaps, accustomed to undervalue the average ability of parents properly to train their offspring, even though they fail to realize the high standard of moral and social culture which we have in our mind as an ideal.

Mrs. Leonard, of Springfield, Massachusetts, a lady who has for many years devoted herself to benevolent work in behalf of destitute children, and whose experience, as well as her recognized ability, entitles her opinion to respectful consideration, has remarked that, in the beginning of her work, she was often mistaken in believing it to be for a child's advantage to separate it from its mother, on account of the mother's supposed inability properly to rear it for after life. But with the lapse of years, and increased knowledge of the subject, she arrived at the conclusion that often great injury is done to children, by taking them from their parents and placing them in the hands of persons thought to be better fitted to care for them: because, with all the defects in parental character, there exists in the mind of the parent an instinct of devotion to the child which cannot be created in any artificial relation, and because the child's parent is ordinarily the highest ideal of character which the child is capable of conceiving. Such counsel and direction as may be given even by an incompetent parent often makes more impression for good upon the child's mind than all that may be said or done by some person standing in the place of the parent, but not in fact sustaining this relation to him. This opinion is not inconsistent with the conviction that there are parents who are unfit to be trusted with the custody of their own children. It is merely an admission that the number of such parents is less than many enthusiasts or theorists are inclined to fancy.

First, therefore, in importance and value, in its influence upon a child's development, we rank the natural home, that is, a home in which the child is under the oversight and control of its natural parents. Next to this, in our judgment, is a home into which a child has been adopted, from benevolent motives. Such a home can never supply all that a child receives in a properly constituted home of its own; but it is the best possible substitute, because it affords opportunity for the awakening of mutual affection between the parties, and a child, under such circumstances, realizes an

amount of personal training which can not be given in any institution, to say nothing of the fact that the training given is better adapted to fit the child for the ordinary relations of life. A child brought up upon a farm, for instance, learns to perform farm labor; he attends the district school, and establishes relations of intimacy with the other children of the district; he becomes acquainted with the neighbors; he is sent on errands here and there; he attends social gatherings of children of his own age; and the atmosphere by which he is surrounded is the same which surrounds all other children in the ordinary relations of life.

But in an institution, these natural conditions are for the most part lacking. Where a single woman is placed in charge, as matron, of an institution numbering several hundred children, it is impossible that each one of these children should receive the same amount of womanly care and affection as is given in a family, where a mother has only three or four under her immediate charge and control. The child is deprived of its due proportion of personal affection, and thrown to a very great extent upon his own individual resources for protection against insult and injury on the part of other children in the establishment, as well as for amusement, and for consolation in the hour of childish grief. We speak of a woman, rather than a man, because women have more to do with children than men: they are their natural care-takers. But the same remark applies equally to a male superintendent, as compared with the natural father. It is true that an institution supplies a great deal which is of value to a child. It supplies what is often wanting in a private family: regularity of habits, in respect of the hours of rising and of retiring, of work, of school and of play. It supplies wholesome and nutritious diet, in sufficient quantity, without excess, and immediate medical care in case of temporary illness. And the rules established for the discipline and government of a large institution teach a child to conform his life to rule; while the friction between the child and his playmates imparts to him a certain knowledge and experience of the actual conflict of life, which is extremely valuable to him in after years. But these benefits do not compensate for the want of a sufficient amount of ordinary domestic occupation and training, such as is supplied by an average home; and the rules established for the government of large bodies of children, congregated together, are often severe in their application to individuals, to whom they are, for special reasons, not adapted. Yet the discipline of the institution must be maintained; and the interest of the individual is consequently sacrificed, in some cases at least, to the interest of the mass. In a private family, rules established by parents are more flexible in their application. Indeed, all parents will agree that no two children can be brought up precisely in the same way: what is good for one is bad for another.

So strongly were these views impressed, by personal experience and observation, upon the mind of a former superintendent (now deceased) of an institution for children, in this state, that he once said that if he were to die and leave children of his own in destitute circumstances, he would prefer to have them stand upon the corner of a public street, waiting for the first man who should pass,

with a heart sufficiently compassionate to move him to take them with him to his home, however humble, and to assume their charge and control, rather than they should be placed in any institution which he had ever seen, the one of which he was himself the superintendent not excepted. Dr. Pierce, formerly chaplain of the New York House of Refuge, has said that "we must never forget that an institution is simply a necessary evil."

Our regard, therefore, for the welfare of soldiers' children leads us continually to ask this question: Is it better for them that they should be placed in an institution and retained there until the age of fourteen years, than that they should be placed with private persons, in private homes, for personal training and care? Much more, is it better for them that they should be placed in an institution, than that they should be retained at their own homes, with their natural mothers—in those cases where their mothers are able to maintain them without the intervention of the state? It may often be preferable for a child to share the privations and struggles of the home-circle, rather than be torn from its mother's arms, however benevolent the impulse which prompts the separation.

These views have so far impressed themselves upon the trustees, that they have, of their own accord, without special legislation upon the subject, undertaken both a more careful investigation of the financial condition of families making application for the admission of children to the home, and also to find homes and place in private families a certain limited number of children under their care. The number of children so placed is now twenty-nine, of whom four have gone to other states, and twenty-five are in the state of Illinois, as follows: In McLean county, fourteen; in Will, four; in Ford, two; and in Hancock, Fulton, Tazewell, Scott and Champaign, each one. The results are in the highest degree satisfactory, and fully confirm what we have said above. A practical obstacle to accomplishing more in this direction sometimes presents itself, in the reluctance of a living parent to surrender her child, to be "adopted" by some other person, and her refusal to agree to the arrangement compels the trustees to choose between retaining the child in the institution or depriving it of the support and advantages there received. But enough has been done to show that, with better facilities for finding homes, such as a visiting agency would furnish, more might be achieved, to the advantage both of the children and of the state. The trustees accordingly agree with us in our view of the desirability of such an agency.

In the matter of admissions, we at one time feared that too little emphasis was laid upon the word "indigent," in the law prescribing the character and condition of children who might be received as inmates. We are glad to know that by an ingenious system of circulars, addressed to parties in a position to know or ascertain the claim of children for whose admission application is made, in this particular, the rights of the state are now carefully guarded, and there is no reason to suppose that the authorities of the institution are to any great extent deceived by colored statements, by interested parties. Such inquiry is very important. It may readily be imagined that in view of the advantages offered by the home, without exertion on the part of parents, and since the extension of

its benefits to a class of children not contemplated in the original charter, applications for admission might be founded in improper motives. This would be especially likely to occur in cases where a soldier's widow has remarried and the second husband is unwilling to be burdened with his predecessor's children. The case is precisely similar where a soldier disabled or partially disabled has married a second wife.

The examination of the poorhouses of the state, made during the past two years, shows the presence, on the county-farms, of nearly or quite four hundred children. The associations of these children are for the most part of a very degrading, if not debasing, character, and their condition weighs continually upon our mind. Our state, in this regard, is behind many of her sisters in the Union.

In Ohio, in the year 1866 or 1867, the legislature of that state inaugurated a system of county and district homes for children, which has been put in practical operation by ten counties, and others have voted in favor of adopting it. The law was criticised, for defects, by Dr. A. G. Byers, the secretary of the Ohio board of charities, in a paper read, last June, at the seventh annual conference of charities, in Cleveland. These homes are established by the county boards, after submitting the question of their establishment to the qualified electors of the county; they are governed by boards of trustees, appointed by the county boards, and are designed as asylums for "all persons, residents of the county, under sixteen years of age, who, by reason of abandonment by parents, or orphanage, or neglect or inability of parents to provide for them," are fit subjects of public care and custody. Children of corresponding age from other counties may be received on contract, under conditions prescribed by the law. The trustees may discharge inmates and return them to their parents or guardians, when they believe them capable of caring and providing for themselves, or their parents and guardians for them. It is made the duty of the trustees to seek and make all due and proper effort to obtain suitable homes for such children, either by indenture or adoption. In case any county contains a children's home established by private charity or otherwise, the county commissioners are authorized to purchase or sustain such home. And commissioners of any two or more adjoining counties, not exceeding four, may form themselves into a joint board, and proceed to organize a district for the establishment and support of a children's home.

The state of Massachusetts maintains a state primary school for dependent and neglected children of both sexes, at Monson, with a capacity of five hundred inmates. This school was established in the year 1866. In 1869, the state created a visiting agency, in connexion with the board of state charities, which was charged with the duty of visiting all children adopted, indentured or placed out in families from either the state primary school, the state reform school, or the state industrial school (for girls), or so placed by the direct action of the board of state charities, which, in Massachusetts, has the immediate charge of all "state" paupers. The visiting agency has other duties to perform, namely: to find suitable places in families for orphans, deserted children, or children whose parents cannot or will not provide for them; to investigate the homes to

which it is proposed to send them; and to attend all trials, before courts or magistrates, of children under the age of seventeen years, for the purpose of protecting the child on trial against any injustice, and also of taking custody of children who are not vicious, in order to save them from the disgrace of imprisonment, and place them in the care of their parents, if proper persons, but if not, then in suitable places elsewhere, or, failing in that, in the state primary school, until a place can be found. Under this system, more than a thousand children are out, in private families, subject to visitation. Large numbers of children have also been rescued from prison. In 1879, a new board of health, lunacy and charity was created, to take the place of the former boards of health and state charities, and some modifications of the visiting agency have since been effected. Fifty or more of the noble women of Massachusetts have accepted commissions as unpaid visitors of female children placed out in private families; they make reports to the state board, on printed forms, prepared by the board, and act as the personal friends and counsellors of indentured or adopted girls. The trustees of the state primary school are also authorized, instead of retaining children in the institution, to provide for their maintenance by boarding them in families, at a cost to the state not exceeding two dollars per week, such expense to be paid from the annual appropriation for the current expenses of the school.*

The state of Michigan, in 1871, established, at Coldwater, an institution known as the "State Public School," similar in character to the Massachusetts Primary School—its organization is, however, different; the inmates are divided into groups, and each "family" occupies a separate cottage, instead of massing them under a single roof. This school is designed for the care of such children as are dependent upon the public for support, preference being given to the children of soldiers and sailors, and to children in poorhouses. The charter provides that children shall be retained as inmates only until they can be placed in good families, under a contract

* We append the rules adopted for boarding out children, inmates of the State Primary School, as follows:

1. The price per week for board, and the yearly amount allowed for clothing, shall be arranged by the superintendent and the committee, and payments may be made quarterly.
2. Children, before leaving the institution, shall be examined by the physician, and a certificate given stating their physical condition. Any physical defect, such as the loss of an eye, partial deafness, or any deformity, shall be noticed by the physician.
3. Histories of children shall not be given, except as to whether or not they are orphans. Illegitimacy shall not be mentioned.
4. A distinct understanding shall exist that persons taking children are to treat them, as far as possible, like their own children; the aim being to place the children in a condition of equality with the family.
5. Applicants, approved by the proper authorities, shall come to the primary school for children on appointed days in each month, fixed by the superintendent and committee, and their travelling expenses shall be paid.
6. When there is probability of future adoption, applicants may be allowed preference in selecting a child, but otherwise the selection shall be by those having the children in charge.
7. Not more than two children, unless brothers and sisters, shall be boarded in one family.
8. Brothers and sisters shall be placed in the same neighborhood whenever practicable.
9. Arrangements for proper medical attendance shall be economically made with reputable physicians, in the localities of the children who are boarded out.
10. Cases of illness shall be immediately reported to the superintendent.
11. Those children affected with diseases assuming a chronic character shall be returned to the institution.
12. Children from six to ten years of age shall attend school the entire school year established in the towns where they reside; shall regularly attend church and sabbath school; shall be taught the care of their clothing and other personal effects, and girls shall be taught to sew and to knit.

insuring them good treatment and a fair elementary education. A later act authorizes the board to employ some person connected with the school, who shall act as agent to visit them in their homes, to apprentice them and to return them to the school when not treated as the contract requires. The governor is also authorized to appoint in each county an agent of the state board of corrections and charities, one of whose duties it is to find suitable persons to adopt, take charge of and educate children belonging to the school, and to notify the officers of the school of the places found. Under the system thus briefly outlined, county agents have been appointed in about half the counties, and over five hundred children have been placed in families in the various sections of the state. The system has worked well, and it is an occasion of pride to the citizens of Michigan. The trustees, in their latest published report, remark that six years' experience has shown that the children can be placed in homes more rapidly than they are prepared for it. The average number now placed in families, annually, is about one hundred.

With the examples furnished by these states before us, it does seem to us that the state of Illinois is called to take some step toward the better care of dependent children generally than it has yet taken.

We have, it is true, a state reform school: but, under the decision of the supreme court, it is simply a prison for juvenile offenders. No child can be committed to it without first having been convicted of some absolute offense against the criminal statutes. If the prevention of crime is more important than its punishment, and if such prevention can only be secured by rescuing children from criminal surroundings before the criminal character and habits become firmly established, then it is evident that the state reform school cannot accomplish all that we desire, since it does not receive children at a sufficiently early age, nor does it receive children who still occupy the debatable ground between criminality and innocence, who have not yet committed any criminal act, but who are in imminent danger at every moment of becoming criminals. The effect of a conviction of crime upon a child's mind must be exceedingly detrimental in a moral point of view: it fixes his status, so to speak, and whatever pains may be taken by the authorities of the reform school to remove the painful impression already made, it must, in fact, be ineradicable.

The law authorizing the establishment of industrial schools for girls has been in operation for too short a time to enable us to judge of its prospective influence. We hope that it may be productive of good results. But the number of children committed, under the law, thus far is very small, and it applies to children of one sex only.

We need, in this state, some agency or instrumentality by which children of the class above alluded to shall be taken in charge and intelligently treated. It has occurred to us that in the course of time the soldiers' orphans' home may very properly be so modified in its organization and purpose as to enable it to fulfil this function. The time has not yet arrived for such action, but it may not

be far distant. In recommending the creation, as we do, of a visiting agency in connexion with the home at Normal, we have the following ends in view:

First, we have no thought or intention of placing out, in private families, all the children who are now inmates of the institution. Some of them are unfit subjects for such care, and no homes could be found for them. In any event, the number to be placed out would be limited by the number of suitable homes found among the citizens of the state. We have no knowledge, gained from experience, as to the probable number, because there has not been sufficient experience upon which to base an opinion.

It is evident that the trustees cannot resolve themselves into a committee to search for homes; neither can the superintendent leave her responsible position and duties to engage in the search; neither will many such homes offer themselves, without effort on the part of the authorities of the institution to find them. It is therefore essential, if homes are to be found, that an agent should be appointed, to be paid either from the state treasury, or, which we should regard as preferable, from the funds of the institution, whose business it should be to ascertain how many, if any, of the children now in the home can be placed as we have indicated.

We apprehend that the establishment of such an agency would accomplish the following desirable results:

(1). It would enable the trustees to verify the truth of the statements made by those who apply for the admission of children to the home, and to reject such applications as do not come within the true spirit of the law. It would thus prevent imposition by designing or interested parties.

(2). It would result in an improvement of the condition and future prospects of a certain number of soldiers' children now in the home. We will not undertake to say how many, because we do not know.

(3). By relieving the home of an undue pressure for admission, it would extend its benevolent influence; it would enable the trustees to receive other soldiers' children in the place of those rejected for sufficient reason, and of those better provided for elsewhere.

(4). It would in time prepare the way for the reception of some children not soldiers' orphans; and with the diminution in the number of soldiers' orphans received, the number of dependent children not belonging to this class would gradually increase. In this way the inevitable transformation in the character of the institution might be made so gradual as to be almost imperceptible.

(5). The agent to be appointed might perform other duties, to be prescribed by statute, in connexion with the care of children who require state oversight, such as are now performed by the visiting agency of the state of Massachusetts.

(6). The establishment of such an agency in this state would open the way for the appointment of volunteer and unpaid assistants in every county in the state, similar to those found in the state of Michigan, who would become interested in the whole question of the care of dependent children and of the prevention of

crime on the part of juvenile offenders. Their knowledge, experience and personal influence would be of inestimable value to the social development of the commonwealth.

Such legislation as we here suggest would not, we think, be hostile, but friendly, to the interests of the home and of the community in which it is situated. We believe that the home deserves the confidence and support of the people of Illinois, that the children there cared for are as well treated as is possible in any similar institution, that the superintendent is well qualified in most respects for her position, and that the trustees are endeavoring to do their duty under the law. The remarks which we have made are intended for future rather than for present effect. We appreciate the work done by the institution, and would not willingly say a word to injure it or put its usefulness in jeopardy. But at some time, in the not distant future, there will no longer be soldiers' orphans to fill it. In all legislation respecting the home, this thought requires to be kept in mind.

INDUSTRIAL SCHOOLS FOR GIRLS.

The general assembly, at its last session, passed an act to aid industrial schools for girls, which was approved May 28, 1879, and went into effect on the first of July of the same year.

This act will be found in the Session Laws, pages 309-313.

It provides that any seven or more persons, residents of this state, a majority of whom are women, may obtain the consent of the governor, in writing, to organize and carry on an industrial school for girls, under the general laws of the state relating to corporations. The object of such schools is defined to be to provide a home and proper training-school for such girls as may be committed to their charge. They are to be maintained by voluntary contributions, except that the county court of any county may commit dependent girls, and is required to pay for the tuition, maintenance and care of each dependent girl so committed the sum of ten dollars per month.

Every female infant who comes within the following descriptions shall be considered a dependent girl, viz: Every female infant who begs or receives alms, while actually selling, or pretending to sell, any article in public; or who frequents any street, alley or other place, for the purpose of begging or receiving alms; or who, having no permanent place of abode, proper parental care or guardianship, or sufficient means of subsistence, or who, for other cause, is a wanderer through streets and alleys, and in other public places; or who lives with, or frequents the company of, or consorts with thieves or other vicious persons; or who is found in a house of ill-fame, or in a poorhouse.

Any responsible person who has been a resident, for one year preceding, of any county in the state, may petition the county court to inquire into the alleged dependency of any female infant then within the county. Upon the filing of such petition, verified by oath, the judge of the county court is required to have the infant named in the petition brought before him, and to summon a jury of six persons to ascertain whether the statements made in the petition are correct. If the jury so find, then the judge, if, in his opinion,

she is a fit person to be sent to an industrial school for girls, shall enter an order committing her to an industrial school for girls in the county, if there be one; and, if not, then to any such school for girls elsewhere in the state, to be kept and maintained until she arrives at the age of eighteen years, unless sooner discharged. The officers and trustees of such schools are authorized to place girls committed to their care in private homes, or to bind them out as servants or apprentices.

Only two schools have been authorized by the governor, under the terms of this act—one at Evanston, and the other at Springfield. The organization of these schools is so recent, and the number of commitments so small, that we have no report to make upon the subject at this time. In our next report, we will be in a position to discuss it.

DEAF-MUTE SCHOOL IN CHICAGO.

An appropriation was made, in 1879, of fifteen thousand dollars, payable to the board of education of the city of Chicago, for the purpose of maintaining a day-school for deaf-mutes. The amount of this appropriation expended, from September 1, 1879, to September 30, 1880, was three thousand eight hundred and ninety-five dollars and eighty cents, as follows:

For salaries of teachers.....	\$3,408 25
For wages of janitor.....	47 50
For rent of rooms.....	385 00
For all other expenses.....	55 05
Total.....	<hr/> \$3,895 80

The number of children receiving instruction was forty-six, making the average amount expended on each pupil eighty-four dollars and sixty-nine cents. The gentleman in charge as principal is Mr. P. A. Emery, who has four assistants. The pupils are not assembled in one place, but there is a primary department in each division of the city, and a fourth school for the more advanced pupils, so that the classes only average eleven or twelve pupils in each. The principal receives a salary of one hundred dollars a month, and the other teachers fifty dollars, except the first assistant, who is paid sixty-five. Some difficulty has been experienced in persuading pupils to attend these day schools, partly because of the distance to be travelled each day from home and back, and partly because day-schools do not afford the same opportunities to learn trades as are furnished by a state institution. The investigations made by Mr. Emery, under direction of a committee of the school board, have developed the fact that a number of deaf-mute children from this state attend the institutions of other states, in Michigan and Wisconsin, and some are sent to Milwaukee. It has also been ascertained that a considerable number do not attend school at all, but are allowed to grow up in ignorance.

WATER SUPPLY AT JACKSONVILLE.

The water supply at Jacksonville continues to be a source of anxiety to us. We have no disposition to criticise the action of the city authorities, nor to misrepresent facts. But we believe it to be true that on the fourteenth of October, 1879, the supply in the city reservoir was exhausted. No more water was obtained until the first of January, and the reservoir was not again full before the first of May. In consequence of the failure of the supply, the institution for the deaf and dumb, which should have opened its session on the seventeenth day of September, did not in fact open before the twenty-ninth day of October. During the present year (1880) the water supply has again failed almost entirely, and, at the date of this report, there is a prospect that the reservoir will be entirely dry by the first of January, unless rain should fall before that time, in sufficient quantity to run off upon the surface of the ground.

The character of the water is not a matter of criticism; for it is beyond human control. But since it is accumulated by surface drainage, it must and does contain more or less soil and other organic matter. In order to make it fit for drinking and for culinary purposes, it requires to be filtered. It is also impregnated with lime and magnesia, in such amount as to form considerable scale upon steam boilers, more in the summer than in the winter. The scaling of boilers at Jacksonville is not so bad, however, as at some other points in the state. By pumping distilled water back into the boiler, the scale is softened and disintegrated; it falls, and can be blown out by the use of an injector. But this scaling entails the consumption of a larger amount of fuel than would otherwise be necessary, and makes it very important for every institution to have a spare boiler or battery of boilers, so as to admit of one being thoroughly cleaned while the remainder are in active use.

We do not see precisely what the state can do to remedy the evils complained of. The want of a sufficient supply is really a matter for the city authorities to consider.

With the future growth of the city, and the increased demand for water, for manufacturing and other uses, it may easily happen that the city will be unwilling to spare water for the supply of the state institutions, which would very seriously affect them, especially the hospital for the insane. The contracts made between the city and the institutions will expire in 1885, and we are by no means assured that, when the time arrives for their renewal, the price charged for water will not be materially increased; neither is it certain that the contracts can be renewed at any price. The state has an immense fund permanently invested at Jacksonville. It expends a very large amount of money there annually. In nearly every respect, except the scarcity of water, (and we might add, the difficulty of sewerage), the location is admirably adapted to the wants of the institutions. The amount of intelligent interest manifested in them by the citizens of Jacksonville is extraordinary; and there is no proposition before the people, so far as we know, for their removal. But the difficulty which the state has experienced in obtaining water, not only at Jacksonville, but at some other

points, notably at Anna, may serve to emphasize the importance of selecting sites, for new institutions, in the vicinity of large, flowing streams, as has been done at Elgin and at Kankakee. It also has an important bearing upon the question of any further enlargement of the institutions now at Jacksonville.

Whether Morgan county is within the artesian water belt or not, we do not know. If in this belt, at what depth water can be obtained, we have no idea. But in view of the interest which the state has in obtaining a sufficient water supply at that point, it might be advisable to test the question by expending a reasonable amount of money in boring for water; provided that such a course meets with the approval of competent geological experts.

THE BURR FUND.

We call the attention of the General Assembly to the report made by the trustees of the northern hospital for the insane, at Elgin, respecting the disposition and present condition of the "Burr fund."

This fund, placed in the hands of the trustees of that hospital, is in possession of the state; and the state is the real trustee, the hospital board acting simply as the agent of the state in the discharge of the trust.

The purpose of the fund is to be determined by the language of the bequest, not by any construction of the intentions of the testator, based upon any knowledge of his wishes and intentions derived from sources other than the will itself.

The state, therefore, has complete control over its disposition, except that it is bound by the terms of the will. We adhere to the opinion, expressed by us two years ago, that the amount paid from this fund for the services of an attorney, thus diminishing the principal, should be replaced, either by a direct appropriation from the state treasury, or by the action of the trustees of the institution, in allowing the income to accumulate, and adding it to the principal, so as to preserve the fund itself intact, which, we think, is the manifest intention of the will.

MONEY RECOVERED.

In our last report we alluded to the deficit in the funds of the southern hospital for the insane, at Anna, in consequence of the failure of the retiring treasurer (who has since died) to make good his account. We stated that suit had been brought upon his bond, a judgment obtained, and part of the money recovered, but that the trustees had bought in part of the lands offered at sale to satisfy execution. The amount secured by such purchase was seven hundred dollars. We are glad to be able to state that these lands have since been redeemed, and the amount paid to the treasurer of the hospital, including interest, was eight hundred and fifteen dollars and fifty-five cents. The institution, has, therefore, now been fully reimbursed, both in principal and interest, and nothing remains due from the former treasurer.

BONDS FILED.

We furnish a list of all bonds of superintendents and treasurers filed in this office, as required by law, since the date of our last report.

By Superintendents.

Eastern Insane Hospital, Kankakee.—Richard S. Dewey, principal. Sylvester S. Mann and Increase C. Bosworth, sureties; amount, ten thousand dollars; dated August 7, 1879.

Southern Insane Hospital, Anna.—Horace Wardner, principal. William A. Hight and Elijah A. Willard, sureties; amount, ten thousand dollars; dated November 1, 1879.

Asylum for Feeble-Minded Children, Lincoln.—C. T. Wilbur, principal. E. C. Kreider, Oscar D. Fitzsimmons and Isaac L. Morrison, sureties; amount, five thousand dollars; dated December 15, 1879.

Eye and Ear Infirmary, Chicago.—George Davenport, principal. Loomis C. Kiniston and Edward L. Holmes, sureties; amount, five thousand dollars; dated June 18, 1879.

Reform School, Pontiac.—J. D. Scouller, principal. Charles A. McGregor and J. A. Caldwell sureties; amount, five thousand dollars; dated July 1, 1879.

By Treasurers.

Northern Insane Hospital, Elgin.—William H. Wing, principal. Alfred Bosworth, M. C. Town, A. C. Hawkins and Lyman Black, sureties; amount, fifty thousand dollars; dated April 23, 1879.

Southern Insane Hospital, Anna.—Robert B. Stinson, principal. Cyrus Shick, John E. Lufkin, D. P. Wilcox and James Bell, sureties; amount, fifty thousand dollars; dated November 6, 1879.

Soldiers' Orphans' Home, Normal.—Isaac N. Phillips, principal. Duncan M. Funk, Joseph W. Fifer, James S. Ewing, F. M. Funk and A. E. Stevenson, sureties; amount, fifty thousand dollars; dated June 27, 1879.

Eye and Ear Infirmary, Chicago.—W. Irving Culver, principal, Ezra B. McCagg and Robert T. Lincoln, sureties; amount, ten thousand dollars; dated June 20, 1879.

State Reform School, Pontiac.—James E. Morrow, principal. B. P. Babcock and Thomas Spafford, sureties; amount, twenty thousand dollars; dated July 1, 1879.

In connexion with the statement just made respecting the bonds of treasurers, we desire to call the attention of boards of trustees to the impropriety of making the treasurer of a state institution the secretary of the board. Practically, no difficulty has ever arisen from this cause, but, in theory and principle, it might; because the secretary of the board is the person designated by law to attest to the auditor of public accounts the requisitions made by the board in favor of the treasurer. Where both offices are filled by one individual, he is placed in a position to certify the payment of money from the state treasury to himself.

Another appointment sometimes made, that of the institution clerk, is open to remark, on the other hand, because of its tendency to confound the relations which properly exist between the clerk and the superintendent. It is quite conceivable that the establishment of this confidential relation between the trustees and a subordinate employé appointed by the superintendent, and liable, under the law, to be discharged by the superintendent, might, under some circumstances, prove injurious to the internal discipline and harmony of the institution.

In offering these suggestions, however, for consideration by trustees, we fully recognize the fact that the trustees are the sole judges of the propriety and expediency of their own action, in this respect. The law expressly authorizes them to appoint, as secretary, "such person as they may select."

THE INSTITUTION ACCOUNTS.

For several years past, we have desired to bring about a uniform system of keeping accounts, on the part of all the institutions under our care. But the difficulty of the undertaking is very great. We present, in the appendix,* a manual of book-keeping for our state institutions, prepared by Mr. Wines, the secretary of the board, and not yet adopted by the board, which is an attempt to lay the foundation for a complete system of records of the business transacted by them, of every description. We may hereafter modify the plan suggested, if, on examination and criticism by persons familiar with the entire subject, it shall seem to require such modification. We hope to see it put in practice, hereafter, substantially as prepared by the secretary, with the best results.

CONFERENCE OF CHARITIES.

The sixth annual conference of charities was held at Chicago, June 10-12, 1879. About one hundred and fifty delegates were in attendance, from twelve states. The seventh annual conference was held in Cleveland, Ohio, June 29 to July 2, 1880; the number of delegates was about the same, but they represented sixteen states and the province of Ontario, Canada. The eighth annual conference will be held at Boston, Massachusetts, commencing Monday morning, July 25, 1881, and will be continued until Saturday noon, July 30. These annual meetings have done much, not only to make the members of the conference better acquainted with each other and with their respective methods of work, but to develop a scientific and practical knowledge of the administration of public and private charity, in all its varied aspects and branches. In addition to the reports from the several states represented, papers are read, at each meeting, upon topics connected with the relief and prevention of pauperism, the care of insane persons and idiots, the prevention and punishment of crime, the treatment to be accorded to dependent and delinquent children, the construction and management of state and county institutions, etc. The state boards of charity constitute the nucleus of the organization, but all persons

* See Appendix VI.

officially connected with the management of charitable, reformatory or penal establishments, and all persons interested in such institutions, are cordially invited to be present. It has also become customary for the governors of states to appoint such representatives as they specially desire to have in attendance.

At Cleveland, the following resolutions, on the subject of insanity, were unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That in the judgment of this conference the interests of the insane, and of the entire community, require that greater efforts should be made to furnish the inmates of our insane hospitals and asylums with labor and useful occupation; that a larger degree of dependence upon these agencies would diminish the amount of mechanical and medical restraint now advocated and practised by some superintendents; and that all obstacles to the useful employment of patients arising from the existing plan of architectural construction should be removed by modifications of this plan, without being unduly influenced by considerations of expense; but the conference expresses the opinion that the present plan of construction is not only restrictive in its influence, but unnecessarily extravagant.

Resolved, That no provision should be made for a portion of the insane at a cost proportioned to the ability of the public to make suitable and sufficient provision for all the insane of a state; and that the pecuniary burden of insanity may be reduced by making separate provision for such cases of chronic insanity as do not require the exclusive appliances of a hospital specially designed for the cure of recent or the custody of dangerous and troublesome cases.

Resolved, That no insane person should be retained in any place where he cannot have adequate medical supervision and personal attendance; but that wherever such persons receive suitable attention in almshouses or local asylums, there may in many cases be no objection to their retention in establishments of this class.

Resolved, That the conference recommends to boards of trustees of insane hospitals a careful consideration of the question, whether the interests of the insane would not be promoted by the appointment of consulting medical boards in communities where such boards are practicable.

A paper by Dr. Roswell Park, of the Chicago Medical College, was read at Cleveland, on "The Medical Charities of Cook county, Illinois," which we submit with this report,* without desiring to be understood as assuming any responsibility for the statements made by the author, but as a matter of historical record. The subject is closely connected with those which it is our province to discuss.

The chairmen of the standing committees of the conference for the year 1880-81 are:

On the organization and work of boards of state charities—Hon. R. Brinkerhoff, Mansfield, O.

2. On organization of charities in cities—Dr. Charles E. Cadwallader, Philadelphia.

3. On immigration—Hon. J. H. Van Antwerp, Albany, N. Y.

4. On preventive work among children—Hon. John J. Bagley, Detroit, Michigan.

5. On crime and penalties—Prof. Francis Wayland, New Haven, Conn.

6. On imbecility and idiocy—Dr. H. B. Wilbur, Syracuse, N. Y.

Mr. F. B. Sanborn, of Boston, was elected president, and Mr. Fred. H. Wines, of Springfield, Illinois, statistical secretary.

One day will be given, at Boston, to each of the subjects assigned to the six standing committees, in the order in which they are named.

The following rules were adopted for the guidance of the committees in preparing for the meeting:

1. The number of papers to be read at length, each day, is restricted to three, as follows: The report of the committee, to be read at the opening of the morning session; one paper on some

*See Appendix IV.

special topic connected with the subject assigned to the committee, to follow immediately after the reading of the report; and a popular address or lecture in the evening.

The committee shall receive and examine all papers submitted to them, and select, for presentation, those which appear to them best suited for that purpose; but papers not read at length shall be referred to a committee on education. Each committee may, however, state the point or substance of any paper not read, briefly, in connection with the committee's report. The publication of any such paper, in whole or in part, shall be left entirely to the committee on publication.

3. No paper shall be read at the conference by any person other than its author.

4. Papers submitted for examination and acceptance must be in the hands of the committee one month in advance of the time set for the assembling of the conference.

5. The time not reserved, as above indicated, for reading, shall be entirely devoted to free discussion, and to the general business of the conference.

VISITATION OF COUNTIES.

The fifth section of the act creating the board of public charities requires the members, once in each year, to "visit and examine into the condition of each of the city and county alms or poor houses, or other places where the insane may be confined," and to "report to the legislature, in writing, the result of their examination."

An annual visitation of one hundred and two counties, in connexion with the other duties of the board, is practically impossible; but we presume that if all are visited during the interval between one session of the legislature and the next, this is a full compliance with the spirit of the law. This has been accomplished, and the result will be found in the appendix*. We have not thought it necessary to repeat the description of the jails and almshouses contained in our last report, and have judged it better to inquire how far the laws relating to their government are complied with.

The County Almshouses.

The pauper law of this state is contained in the one hundred and seventh chapter of the revised statutes. The twenty-fifth section requires overseers of the poor, in all counties in which the poor are not supported by the towns, to make to the county board, at each regular session, a full report of all their acts and doings, and return a list of all the poor in their respective towns or precincts, specifying the age, sex, condition and infirmities of each. In counties under township organization, the overseers are required, by the twenty-ninth section, to keep a statistical record of all persons relieved or supported, in their respective towns, and of the amount of aid furnished, a copy of which must be filed with the county clerk on or before the first meeting of the county board of September in each year. The thirty-first section imposes a similar obligation upon all keepers of poorhouses; they must also show the

* See appendix II.

average number of persons in their care each month during the year. The object of these provisions in the statute evidently is to enable the county authorities to report the amount of pauperism, and of its cost in each county. The thirty-second section prescribes a penalty of twenty-five dollars for each act of failure or neglect to make the reports required, at the proper time.

We find that these sections have been greatly overlooked or neglected. Many counties seem to be not aware of their existence. The result is, that we cannot supply the statistical information upon the subject of pauperism in Illinois which the general assembly has a right to expect. The statistics of pauperism are of great importance to a correct understanding of the social condition of any community, and we hope, by calling the attention of the county boards to the law, hereafter to correct the defect here complained of.

There are one hundred and two counties in the state, of which seventy-six are under township organization. But in nearly all the counties, the care of the poor is a county charge. The only counties in which they are supported by the towns are DuPage, Kankakee, Kendall, McHenry, and Will. Will county, however, maintains an almshouse, and charges the cost of maintenance of paupers to the towns, according to the number kept and the duration of their stay. On the other hand, several of the counties, which support their poor, have no almshouses, but let out the paupers on contract. The counties which pursue this course are Boone, Clark, Crawford, Edwards, Ford, Gallatin, Jasper and Pope. The number of county farms with poorhouses is ninety.

The total annual cost of maintaining paupers, in Illinois, as ascertained by a careful and complete examination of the financial records in the county offices, is, in round numbers, one million dollars, made up of the following items:

Paid for maintenance in almshouses	\$380,000
“ board of paupers elsewhere	30,000
“ out-door relief	500,000
“ incidental expenses and supervision	50,000
“ by towns (estimated)	40,000
Total	<u>\$1,000,000</u>

Ten years ago, we estimated the cost of pauperism at \$700,000, which would appear to indicate that the increase in this burden is more rapid than the growth of population or of wealth. But we cannot claim for our former estimate any such accuracy as attaches to the present statement.

The number of inmates of poorhouses, outside of Cook county (Chicago), is nearly three thousand, of whom about one-fourth are insane. The number of insane persons upon the county farms is nearly or quite seven hundred and fifty; and we regret to say that one-fifth of this number are in seclusion. In other words, there are, in the various counties of Illinois (not including Cook county), more than one hundred and fifty insane men and women shut up in rooms, or cells, or pens, in solitary confinement. These people rarely, if ever, are allowed their personal liberty; they are virtually imprisoned for life, with absolutely nothing to relieve the

monotony of their existence. On the other hand, little use is made by the counties of mechanical restraint; but would not mechanical restraint, with freedom, be better than this dreary isolation? Not quite one-third of the entire number of insane inmates of the county poorhouses are capable of a moderate amount of farm or domestic labor; while more than one-third of them are filthy in their personal habits.

The number of children, under sixteen years of age, in the poorhouses, is about four hundred. It used to be greater, but the authorities of Cook county have sent away more than one hundred children, and placed them in private institutions, such as children's homes and orphan asylums, in the city of Chicago and vicinity. Of these four hundred children, about one-fifth are idiotic, or suffering from some deformity or chronic disease; and about the same proportion are illegitimate. More than a fifth first saw the light in a poorhouse. What proportion will die in a poorhouse it is impossible even to guess.

A rather remarkable fact is that the number of male paupers exceeds the number of the opposite sex. This would not be true, however, were it not for the preponderance of male pauper children.

In several of the older states, the pauper law recognizes a class of paupers known as "state" paupers. In Connecticut, all paupers who have no legal settlement in any town, receive support (for six months only) at the expense of the state. Each town is required to furnish necessary support to all state paupers therein, and is subsequently reimbursed therefor. The state comptroller may, from time to time, contract with any person, for not more than five years, for the relief of all state paupers sent to such contractor, and may remove any such pauper from any town, and place him with such contractor. In Maine, also, the cost of relief of state paupers incurred by towns is reimbursed by the state. In Massachusetts, all paupers, who have no settlement in any town, are relieved by the state, under the direction of the state board of health, charity and lunacy. The state maintains a state almshouse, a state workhouse, and a state primary school. In New York, paupers, who have not resided sixty days in any county of the state within one year preceding the time of making application for relief, are deemed to be state paupers, and the state board of charities is authorized, on behalf of the state, to contract, for such time, and on such terms as it may deem proper, with the authorities of not more than fifteen counties, or cities, for the reception and support, in the poorhouses of such counties or cities, of such paupers. The poorhouses so contracted for are known as state almshouses. The cost of maintenance is paid from the state treasury. The secretary of the board is authorized to transfer insane state paupers to the state asylum for the insane; and he may transfer state paupers, under ten years of age, to such orphan asylum in the state as he may deem proper. In Vermont, the only class of state paupers recognized by the law, are such poor persons as may be confined in any jail on civil process, and have no legal settlement within the state,

* For many of those in seclusion, in poorhouses, neither seclusion nor restraint is necessary. They might be trusted with entire freedom.

the expense of whose maintenance is defrayed from the state treasury.

We have nothing in our statutes which covers the case of such poor persons as have a claim to relief, but have no residence in any town or county. No legislation is probably required on this subject at present, but the time will come when it will be.

Several of the other states provide or authorize the provision of workhouses for able-bodied paupers, who are simply idle or dissolute.

In some states, the marriage of paupers, without consent of the overseers of the poor, is illegal.

Our pauper laws are open to amendment in a number of particulars, but we will defer what we have to say upon this subject until some subsequent session of the general assembly.

Various improvements made in the county almshouses during the past two years will be described in detail in the special report in the appendix. But we here state that additional provision has been made for the insane in the counties of Fayette, JoDaviess, Mason, Schuyler and Shelby. Peoria county is seriously considering the question of building a county insane hospital. McDonough, Randolph, Tazewell and Union counties have built new residences for their almshouse keepers. Grundy county has sold its former farm and purchased a new one, where it has erected a brick poor-house, two stories in height. Ogle county has completed its new almshouse, in the form of a Greek cross, with fifty-eight rooms, a cellar and an attic. Will county is building a three-story almshouse, of stone. The almshouse in Stephenson county has been thoroughly repaired, and is now as good as new. Saline county has rented out its farm. Many other minor changes might be noted, but it is not necessary to speak of them.

With respect to the insane on county farms, the following suggestion may be of service to county authorities: Every county has a certain quota of beds assigned to it, in the state hospital for the district in which the county is included. The law provides* that "in the admission of patients, preference shall be given to patients who are indigent, rather than to those who have the ability to pay for their board and treatment; and to those who are dangerous, rather than to those who are harmless and inoffensive; and dangerous patients may be admitted, even though such admission should reduce the quotas of some or all of the counties." It further provides that "in no event shall any person be discharged from any insane asylum because of having been pronounced incurably insane." Under these provisions there does not seem to be any excuse for retaining, upon the county farms, insane men and women who are violent, or cannot be trusted with their liberty without being locked up in solitary confinement. It is true that incurable cases cannot be discharged on account of their incurability; but they can be discharged to make room either for recent cases or for cases which, for any reason, are entitled to preference in the matter of admission. The county authorities, whenever they have upon their hands any unmanageable lunatic, can create a vacancy in the state hospital by withdrawing patients until their quota is no longer full,

*Session Laws, 1875, page 84, § 4.

and then they can insist upon the admission of the patient in question. It would seem that the county officials ought to have a voice in the selection of patients to be discharged from the hospitals, as well as in their commitment; and that by the exercise of a careful oversight in this particular, they might see that the best patients are returned to them, rather than the worst, where the insanity is in either case of such long standing as to render it chronic. We add here that a grave misapprehension exists in the public mind as to the proportion of curable to incurable cases of lunacy. While it is true that insanity is curable, when of recent origin, by the use of proper means, it is nevertheless equally true that of four thousand (estimated) insane persons in Illinois, there are probably not three hundred with whom the disease has not already assumed a chronic and incurable form. Of eighteen hundred patients in the state hospitals at any one time, probably not two hundred are curable cases. The curable cases are cured and discharged; the incurable accumulate. Our institutions are, therefore, asylums rather than hospitals. Any one of them has more than double the capacity required for holding all the curably insane in the state who would seek their shelter. The demand for additional provision for this unfortunate class arises wholly from the perpetual increase in the number of chronic lunatics.

The County Jails.

Less interest is felt by the majority of people in our jails than in our almshouses, because offenders against law shut themselves out of human sympathy, to a large extent, by their own act. But the jails probably deserve more attention than the almshouses, because they are more liable to become moral plague spots in the community.

Three reforms in our prison administration we have long desired to see effected, but the time for them seems to be yet far distant. The first is the assumption by the state itself of its proper responsibility for the punishment of crime and the treatment to be accorded to criminals; the second is the introduction into all convict prisons of a system of compulsory labor; the third is the solitary confinement of all short-term prisoners convicted of crime.

As to the first of these points, it does not appear to require any elaborate argument to prove (1) that the laws violated by criminals are the laws of the state, and it is therefore the state which is the offended party; (2) that the counties have only a local and temporary interest in the conviction and punishment of offenders; (3) that the confiding to county boards of authority to erect prisons and administer the punishment of crime, is consequently not in accord with the theory of the relations existing between the state and the counties; (4) that such a system greatly multiplies the number of cells required in the state at large, and involves unnecessary expenditure of money in the construction of prisons, as well as in the maintenance of prisoners; (5) that it increases the chances of successful escape from custody; (6) that the employment of prisoners at hard labor in county jails is impossible, owing to

the small number undergoing sentence in any one prison*; (7) that the division of the care of prisoners among the authorities of more than one hundred counties is a fatal barrier to anything like uniformity or intelligent progress in the treatment of crime for its repression.

Concerning the necessity of hard labor we make the following points:

(1) The amount expended annually for the keeping of prisoners in our jails is a total loss, since they contribute nothing toward their own support; (2) compulsory labor is the only effective deterrent punishment for lighter offenses, and its absence, joined with the freedom of intercourse allowed to prisoners, and with the certainty of a sufficiency of wholesome, palatable food, is an inducement to habitual criminals to seek the shelter of prison walls during the inclement winter season; (3) labor is the essential basis of all reformatory discipline; (4) the positive influence of idleness in prison is extremely corrupting.

With respect to solitary confinement, we do not advocate it for penitentiaries in which prisoners are confined for a term of years: there, it breaks down and enfeebles both the physical and the mental constitution of those who have to endure it beyond a certain limit of time, besides being open to the objection that it has no adaptation to develop in a convict the capacity for a free, honest life, in association with his fellow men, after the expiration of his sentence. But it has certain great advantages, which have occasioned the general adoption of this system in foreign countries. It renders the control of a prison more easy and effectual, it prevents escapes, it is an obstacle to conspiracies: but above all, it completely removes the prisoner from the influence of evil associates, for the period of his incarceration, compels him to reflect upon his past career and its probable outcome, and affords the best possible opportunity for personal effort to secure his reformation. It is greatly dreaded by criminals, and tends, therefore, to reduce the number of recommitments. The objections to it do not apply to short sentences, of less than a year; and we are therefore inclined to favor its introduction into the criminal administration of this state, whenever the state shall determine to build a district work-house or house of correction. The great mistake made in dealing with criminals is the laxity of punishment accorded to first offenders, who might be turned back from a criminal career if convinced that the law cannot be trifled with. One advantage of separation in jails is the prevention of contamination of the innocent by the guilty.

In speaking of the jails as they are, we must lay aside the ideal which we have in mind, and discuss the subject from a lower level of critical remark. The prime requisites of a good jail, as jails go, are security, ventilation, drainage, light, and a good system of heating, to which we add abundant facilities for cleaning both the

* The average number under sentence in all the jails of the state, outside of Cook county, is about seventy-five; but this average would be doubled if the average term of sentence were ninety days, instead of forty-five days, as it now is. The number of cells provided by the counties (Cook county not included), for these seventy-five convicted prisoners, and for those awaiting trial or in transit to the penitentiary, is about nine hundred and sixty—a palpable waste of stone and iron.

prison and the inmates, without having to go outside for water. Most of the jails in Illinois are lacking in one or more of these essentials; some have neither of them. But we observe a steady improvement in these particulars, which leads us to hope that, at some time, a correct knowledge of the principles of prison discipline may be sufficiently diffused, and interest enough taken in the subject to bring about the complete abolition of the county jail system, which is a relic of the period when this was a sparsely settled country, in an almost unorganized social condition, and it is not at all adapted to our present needs. During the past two years JoDaviess county has built a new and good jail, to replace the one destroyed by fire; McLean county has a new jail in course of erection; LaSalle county has taken steps in the same direction; Sangamon county has built an addition to the former jail; White county has enlarged the capacity of the old jail, but made no substantial improvement upon it; St. Clair county has introduced heating by steam, the steam furnished by a company in Belleville, organized on the Holly plan. Other counties are contemplating similar improvements, but are not yet prepared to act, among which we may prominently name the county of Coles, whose supervisors have been in communication with the secretary of this board upon the subject.

If we could influence the action of county boards by any advice in our power to give, we should desire to impress the following ideas upon them. Avoid the erection of iron jails or of iron cells in any jail; they are no more secure than stone and are far less comfortable, while they are necessarily dark, unless painted or whitewashed on the inside. If whitewashed, as required by law, once in six months, the lime corrodes the iron and destroys it in a short time. They are also very noisy. Never place a jail either in the basement or in any other part of a court house; the combination of the two will be found to be a perpetual annoyance. Do not place water-closets in the cells, without the most absolute and thorough ventilation of the cells by flues in the rear, in which a current of air is assured beyond question; all water-closets, in or out of the cells, require special ventilation. Take care not to have the windows small; escapes are just as easy through small windows as through large ones, and the deprivation of light is a great injury to men who may be innocent of crime and held only on suspicion. Two corridors are always desirable; one, at least, for the prisoners, and one for the jailor. It is still better to have separate corridors for the separate tiers of cells, if possible, so as to admit of a better classification of prisoners. The cells should face the outer wall, rather than open into a corridor between the tiers; or it is practicable and may be advisable to have the doors of the cells solid, opening into a passage in the centre, and put gratings for light and ventilation in the outside cell wall, next the corridor between the cell and the outer wall of the building. The door by which the jailor enters should be curved, on the inner side, to enable him to obtain a complete view of the interior before opening it. Peep-holes should also be provided, so placed that he can observe the prisoners without their knowledge. Female prisoners should be kept in the part of the house used by him as a

residence, entirely away from sight or hearing of the jail proper. It will be found convenient to have an opening from the kitchen into the jail for passing food to prisoners; and the jailor's office should also be next the jail, with a door from one into the other. Finally, remember the maxim that "no jail is stronger than its weakest part," and see that the floors, ceilings, walls, windows, doors, flues and other openings are all carefully guarded. If the walls are of stone, take care to have every stone dowelled. Use none but the best steel and iron for gratings on the windows; steel can be broken and iron can be sawed or bent, but a combination of the two will prevent both. Protect the jail thoroughly against the danger of fire.

STATISTICS OF CRIME IN ILLINOIS.

In connexion with our visitation of the county jails and almshouses, we have taken occasion to make an examination of the criminal dockets of the circuit and county courts, the results of which will be found in the appendix, in tabulated form. The statistics furnished are not complete, since they do not include Cook county. All the other counties of the state (except Lake) are represented in the tables.

The number of cases upon the dockets, from June 1, 1879, to June 1, 1880, (the dates chosen as limits of the inquiry), was 8,968, representing 11,446 persons accused. Of these, 1,906 were old cases continued from previous terms of court.

Of the 11,446 persons accused, 414 were women.

We find that of the persons accused, 2,756, or less than a third, were tried.

The following is the condition of the cases not tried:

Not arrested.....	2,462
Bond forfeited (jumped bail).....	82
Cases dismissed (finally).....	477
Nolle prosequi.....	1,023
Indictment or information quashed.....	311
Stricken from docket with leave to reinstate.....	1,284
Transferred to some other court.....	680
Under bond, June 1, 1880.....	1,230
In custody, June 1, 1880.....	141

Of the persons tried, 2,421 were tried by the court without a jury, and in 1,335 cases a jury was empanelled. In 2,150 cases tried by the court a plea of guilty was entered, avoiding the necessity of taking testimony.

The total number of convictions was 3,029; of acquittals, 727.

The aggregate amount of punishment inflicted by the courts was as follows:

Fines.....	\$81,713
Number of days in jail.....	24,077
Number of days in workhouse.....	3,763
Number of years in reform school.....	118
Number of years in penitentiary.....	1,832
Life-sentences to penitentiary.....	8
Capital sentences.....	3

The number of persons fined was 1,932; the average fine imposed, therefore, was forty-two dollars. The number of persons sent to jail was 538; average sentence, forty-five days. The number sent to the workhouse or house of correction, was 44; average sentence, eighty-five days. The number sent to the reform school was 56; average sentence, two years. The number sent to the penitentiary for a definite term of years was 678; average sentence, a little over two years and eight months.

An examination of the sentences in detail would show a wide range of variation, inexplicable upon any rational basis of uniformity in the apportionment of penalties imposed.

Certain crimes, more frequent or more important than any other, may be noted here:

	Accused.	Convicted.	Ratio.
Violation of liquor laws.....	3,229	1,071	1 : 3.02
Larceny	2,051	630	1 : 3.26
Assaults, all kinds.....	1,076	209	1 : 5.15
Riot, disturbing peace, etc.....	942	177	1 : 5.32
Burglary.....	837	334	1 : 2.50
Carrying concealed weapons.....	587	150	1 : 3.91
Gaming house and gambling.....	433	191	1 : 2.27
Murder and manslaughter.....	246	49	1 : 5.02
Forgery.....	226	26	1 : 8.70
Malicious mischief.....	197	33	1 : 5.97
Disorderly house	164	21	1 : 7.81
Fornication and adultery.....	163	13	1 : 12.54
False pretences.....	129	17	1 : 7.59
Robbery.....	127	29	1 : 4.38
Conspiracy	115	3	1 : 38.31
Trespass.....	113	20	1 : 5.65
Perjury.....	101	6	1 : 16.83
Rape	80	9	1 : 8.89
Embezzlement.....	78	3	1 : 26.00
Arson.....	42	3	1 : 14.00
Displaying deadly weapons.....	35	9	1 : 3.89
Bigamy.....	35	6	1 : 5.83
Violation of election laws.....	31	4	1 : 7.75
Abduction.....	22	4	1 : 5.50
Abortion	19	1	1 : 19.00
Sodomy.....	8	2	1 : 4.00
Mayhem.....	6	2	1 : 3.00

The remaining offenses, of a miscellaneous nature, need not be here specified.

It is to be regretted that these statistics are not complete, for the whole state, but they serve to show the general character of the administration of justice, and the relative prevalence of various crimes, as well as the probability of punishment for different offenses. They therefore reflect much light upon the present social condition of the state.

It would not be difficult to make a similar examination every year, if the general assembly would pass a law requiring clerks of courts to furnish abstracts of their dockets, after each term, for tabulation

in this office. The use which could be made of the accumulated experience of a term of years, if garnered and registered for future reference and comparison, must be apparent to all intelligent men.

PRIVATE INSANE ASYLUMS.

There are two private insane asylums in Illinois, of which we feel it proper to make mention, before closing this report: one, "Oak Lawn," at Jacksonville, under the charge of Dr. Andrew McFarland; and the other, "Bellevue Place," at Batavia, under charge of Dr. R. J. Patterson. The former of these establishments, which is for men (though one or two women can be received) has a capacity of about twenty; the latter has a capacity of thirty, and is designed exclusively for female patients. The greater portion of the patronage of these two institutions is from other states, but we take pleasure in commending them to the notice and confidence of all persons who have occasion to require their aid. Dr. Patterson, of Batavia, has kindly furnished us the following statistics of the results attained in the thirteen years since Bellevue Place was opened. He has treated three hundred and thirty patients, of whom one hundred have been discharged, cured; improved, one hundred and thirty-five; unimproved, sixty-nine; and nine have died. Neither of these establishments has received any assistance from the state treasury. They undoubtedly fill a want in the community, and are wholly self-sustaining.

APPENDIX.

CONTENTS:

- I. THE STATE INSTITUTIONS.
- II. THE COUNTY ALMSHOUSES.
- III. THE COUNTY JAILS.
- IV. THE MEDICAL CHARITIES OF COOK COUNTY.
- V. THE CRIMINAL DOCKETS.
- VI. INSTITUTION ACCOUNTS.

APPENDIX I.
THE STATE INSTITUTIONS.

APPENDIX I.

STATISTICAL TABLES.

[A.]

LIST OF INSTITUTIONS AND SUPERINTENDENTS.

There are at present in the state of Illinois fifteen public institutions, in actual operation. We give their names, location, and the date of their respective creation:

Name.	Location.	Created.
<i>Correctional.</i>		
Penitentiary (Northern).....	Joliet	1827
Penitentiary (Southern).....	Chester	1877
Illinois State Reform School.....	Pontiac	1867
<i>Charitable.</i>		
Illinois Institution for the Education of the Deaf and Dumb.....	Jacksonville	1839
Illinois Central Hospital for the Insane.....	Jacksonville	1847
Illinois Institution for the Education of the Blind.....	Jacksonville	1849
Illinois Soldiers' Orphans' Home.....	Normal	1865
Illinois Asylum for Feeble-minded Children.....	Lincoln	1865
Illinois Charitable Eye and Ear Infirmary.....	Chicago	1865
Illinois Northern Hospital for the Insane.....	Elgin	1869
Illinois Southern Hospital for the Insane.....	Anna	1869
Illinois Eastern Hospital for the Insane.....	Kankakee	1877
<i>Educational.</i>		
Normal University.....	Normal	1857
Industrial University.....	Urbana	1867
Southern Normal University.....	Carbondale	1869

LIST OF SUPERINTENDENTS.

Name.	Correctional.	Superintendent.
Penitentiary (Northern).....	R. W. McClaghry	
Penitentiary (Southern).....	C. J. Salter	
Reform School.....	J. D. Scouller, M. D.	
<i>Charitable.</i>		
Institution for the Deaf and Dumb.....	Philip G. Gillett, LL. D.	
Central Hospital for the Insane.....	Henry F. Carriell, M. D.	
Institution for the Blind.....	Rev. F. W. Phillips, M. D.	
Asylum for Feeble-minded Children.....	Charles T. Wilbur, M. D.	
Soldiers' Orphans' Home.....	Mrs. Virginia C. Ohr	
Eye and Ear Infirmary.....	George Davenport	
Northern Hospital for the Insane.....	E. A. Kilbourne, M. D.	
Southern Hospital for the Insane.....	Horace Wardner, M. D.	
Eastern Hospital for the Insane.....	R. S. Dewey, M. D.	
<i>Educational.</i>		
Normal University.....	E. C. Hewett.	
Industrial University.....		
Southern Normal University.....	Rev. Robert Allyn, D. D.	

[B.]

LIST OF TRUSTEES OF THE STATE INSTITUTIONS,

(Except the Penitentiaries and Universities), with the duration of their terms of service, respectively.

Name.	Address.	Term Expires.
<i>Northern Hospital for the Insane.</i>		
Charles W. Marsh	DeKalb	March 1881
Frederick Stahl	Galena	" 1883
Increase C. Bosworth	Elgin	" 1885
<i>Eastern Hospital for the Insane.</i>		
William F. Murphy	Newman	" 1881
William Reddick	Ottawa	" 1883
John H. Clough	Chicago	" 1885
<i>Central Hospital for the Insane.</i>		
John Gordon	Jacksonville	" 1881
David E. Beatty	Jerseyville	" 1883
Daniel R. Ballou	Millington	" 1885
<i>Southern Hospital for the Insane.</i>		
William P. Bruner	Metropolis	" 1881
John E. Detrich	Sparta	" 1883
Elizur H. Finch	Anna	" 1885
<i>Institution for the Deaf and Dumb.</i>		
J. G. Manahan	Sterling	" 1881
Melvin A. Cushing	Minonk	" 1883
Stephen R. Capps	Jacksonville	" 1885
<i>Institution for the Blind.</i>		
Archibald C. Wadsworth	Jacksonville	" 1881
N. W. Branson	Petersburg	" 1883
Albert G. Burr	Carrollton	" 1885
<i>Asylum for Feeble-minded Children.</i>		
Graham Lee	Hamlet	" 1881
Joseph C. Warnock	Havana	" 1883
Ethelbert Callahan	Robinson	" 1885
<i>Eye and Ear Infirmary.</i>		
William H. Fitch	Rockford	" 1881
Daniel Goodwin, Jr.	Chicago	" 1883
Perry A. Armstrong	Morris	" 1885
<i>State Reform School.</i>		
Solon Kendall	Geneseo	" 1881
H. H. McDowell	Pontiac	" 1883
Obadiah Huse	Evanston	" 1885
<i>Soldiers' Orphans' Home.</i>		
John I. Rinaker	Carlinville	" 1881
Ira J. Bloomfield	Bloomington	" 1883
John Charles Black	Urbana	" 1885

[C.]

LIST OF APPROPRIATIONS, 1837 TO 1879.

The following is a complete list of all appropriations made by the state for the establishment, maintenance and support of the public institutions subject to the supervision of this board:

Year	Nature of Appropriation.	Per annum.	Specific.
	INSTITUTION FOR THE DEAF AND DUMB.		
1839	In order to aid the funds of the asylum, one quarter of one per cent. upon the whole amount of the school, college and seminary fund, annually.		
1847	In aid of the funds of the asylum.	\$3,000 00	
1849	Ordinary expenses.	5,367 50	
	For twenty acres of land		\$1,600 00
	Building workshops		1,500 00
	Smoke-house, wood-house, etc.		600 00
	Clothing indigent pupils		300 00
	Erection of additional buildings		10,000 00
1851	Ordinary expenses.	10,000 00	
	Completion of centre building		10,000 00
	Twelve acres of land		1,000 00
1855	Expenses and repairs	20,000 00	
	Repairs on main building		5,000 00
1857	Ordinary expenses.	22,500 00	
	Repairs and improvements		700 00
	North wing and centre building		6,508 13
	Lighting with gas		2,000 00
	Furniture		1,500 00
	Heating apparatus		9,000 00
	Completion of building		5,000 00
1859	Heating and lighting		8,458 12
	Deficiency		16,000 00
	Ordinary expenses—one quarter.		4,500 00
	Insurance	300 00	
	Repairs	500 00	
	Ordinary expenses	27,000 00	
1861	Ordinary expenses	28,505 00	
	Repairs	1,500 00	
	Insurance	500 00	
	Barn		2,000 00
	Enlarging cabinet shop		1,500 00
	Ice-house		1,000 00
	Coping and iron railing		2,750 00
	Wells and cisterns		1,000 00
1863	Ordinary expenses	28,000 00	
1865	Ordinary expenses	45,000 00	
	Furniture		3,000 00
	Insurance	500 00	
	Improvements and repairs	1,000 00	
	Land—seven and a half acres		3,500 00
1867	Ordinary expenses	45,000 00	
	Repairs	2,000 00	
	Insurance	500 00	
	Smoke-house		1,500 00
	Water supply		1,800 00
1869	Ordinary expenses	56,250 00	
	Repairs and improvements	2,000 00	
	Furniture		2,500 00
	Printing press, etc.		4,000 00
	Deficiency		7,746 77
1871	Ordinary expenses	58,250 00	
	Repairs and improvements	1,000 00	
	Insurance	500 00	
	Pupils' library		1,000 00
	Relaying floors		1,200 00
	Rebuilding south wing		45,000 00
1873	Ordinary expenses	70,000 00	
	Repairs	2,000 00	
	Renewal of bedding		3,700 00
	Renewal of roof		3,850 00

List of Appropriations—Continued.

Year.	Nature of Appropriation.	Per annum.	Specific.
	Renewal of floors.....		\$800 00
	Repainting wood-work.....		1,400 00
	Erection of chapel, dining-room and school building.....		60,000 00
	Erection of boiler-house, etc.....		17,000 00
	Erection and fitting up of laundry.....		2,500 00
1875	Ordinary expenses.....	\$75,000 00	
	Repairs and improvements.....	1,500 00	
	Pupils' library.....	500 00	
	Completing the school building.....		16,750 00
	Heating and lighting said building.....		5,000 00
	Furnishing the same.....		1,000 00
	Rebuilding rear wall of main building.....		5,000 00
1877	Ordinary expenses.....	77,000 00	
	Repairs and improvements.....	3,000 00	
	Pupils' library.....	500 00	
	Erection of workshops.....		15,000 00
	Erection of coal-house.....		1,000 00
	Extension of sewer.....		1,000 00
1879	Ordinary expenses for 1879.....	76,000 00	
	Ordinary expenses for 1880.....	80,000 00	
	Repairs and improvements.....	3,000 00	
	Pupils' library.....	500 00	
	Construction of fire-escapes.....		1,500 00
	New boiler.....		1,479 00
	Changing barn into a cottage.....		2,000 00
	Building a laundry.....		5,000 00
	Repair damage to building occasioned by fire.....		2,000 00
	Putting thermostats in the building.....		2,000 00
CENTRAL HOSPITAL FOR THE INSANE.			
1847	Building and improvements.....		60,000 00
1851	Completion of building.....		6,000 00
1855	Current expenses.....	30,000 00	
1857	Additional buildings.....		66,666 66
	Current expenses.....	36,000 00	
1859	Current expenses.....	40,000 00	
	Completing additions.....		75,000 00
	Furnishing west wing.....		5,000 00
	Fire-proof roof.....		2,300 00
1861	Current expenses.....	45,000 00	
	Completing west wing.....		2,000 00
	Completing rear building.....		9,715 00
	Kitchen and laundry fixtures.....		2,000 00
	Water supply.....		10,000 00
	Removal of privies.....		1,600 00
	Lightning rods.....		150 00
	Inclosing private grounds.....		750 00
1863	Current expenses.....	45,000 00	
	Repairing water-works.....		693 39
1865	Current expenses.....	55,000 00	
	Completing east wing.....		75,000 00
	Furnishing east wing.....		5,000 00
	Completing east wing.....		873 31
1867	Current expenses.....		63,295 53
	Current expenses.....	70,000 00	
	Completing east wing.....		9,400 00
	Furnishing east wing.....		2,500 00
	Repainting old building.....		1,200 00
	Enlarging of sewers.....		800 00
	Finishing chapel.....		2,500 00
1869	Current expenses.....	90,000 00	
	Fire-proof corridor.....		5,000 00
	Improving ventilation.....		7,500 00
	Improving water-works.....		2,000 00
	New cooking ranges, etc.....		2,000 00
	Patients' library.....		1,000 00
	Insurance.....	750 00	
1871	Deficiency.....		22,000 00
	Current expenses.....	100,000 00	
	Repairs and improvements.....		5,000 00
	Furniture.....		10,000 00
	Boilers, boiler house and laundry.....		20,000 00
	Insurance.....	1,500 00	
	Library.....		250 00
	Additional reservoir.....		5,000 00
	Ordinary expenses.....		25,000 00
1873	Ordinary expenses.....	100,000 00	

List of Appropriations—Continued.

Year.	Nature of Appropriation.	Per Annum.	Specific.
	Repairs and improvements	\$8,000 00	
1875	Ordinary expenses	90,000 00	
	Repairs and improvements	5,000 00	
	Boiler		\$2,500 00
1877	Ordinary expenses (average)	78,500 00	
	Increased ordinary expenses (conditional)	15,000 00	
	Repairs	6,000 00	
	Ironing, mending and store rooms		7,000 00
	Portico, walks and improvement of grounds		3,000 00
	Amusement hall		2,500 00
	Fire-plugs		1,500 00
	Seed house, broom shop and conservatory		1,500 00
	Summer houses in airing courts		1,000 00
	Sewer construction by city of Jacksonville		1,000 00
	Sewer on hospital grounds		1,200 00
	Additional wings for 150 patients		75,000 00
1879	Ordinary expenses	110,000 00	
	Renewing heating surfaces, and for general repairs and im- provements	5,000 00	
	Thirty acres of land		5,000 00
	Building shops, mill and engine rooms, steam engine, etc.		8,000 00
	Building for corn cribs, piggery, slaughter house, etc.		2,500 00
	Enlarging, finishing and furnishing amusement hall		3,000 00
	Improving grounds		1,000 00
	Painting outside of new wings, re-arranging fences and grading ..		1,000 00
	Thermostats and constructing telegraph		1,000 00
	Constructing a sewer to the Mauviasterre Creek		3,996 00
INSTITUTION FOR THE BLIND.			
1849	To commence building		\$2,000 00
1851	To complete building		5,000 00
1855	Ordinary expenses	\$14,000 00	
1857	" "	14,000 00	
1859	" "	12,000 00	
1861	" "	12,000 00	
1863	" "	12,000 00	
1865	" "	20,000 00	
1867	" "	20,000 00	
	Repairs	1,000 00	
1869	Ordinary expenses	25,000 00	
	Repairs		5,000 00
1871	Ordinary expenses	20,000 00	
1873	" "	17,500 00	
	Erection of centre building		75,000 00
1874	Heating or furnishing		5,000 00
	Furnishing new building		10,000 00
1875	Increased expenses		5,000 00
	Ordinary expenses	25,000 00	
	Repairs and improvements	1,000 00	
	Books, maps, etc., for pupils	500 00	
	Engine and boiler-house and extension steam-heating		5,000 00
1877	Ordinary expenses	20,750 00	
	Repairs	1,250 00	
	Books, maps, etc., for pupils	500 00	
	Due on building and heating		2,701 25
1879	Ordinary expenses for 1879	21,000 00	
	Ordinary expenses for 1880	25,000 00	
	Repairs and improvements	1,000 00	
	Books, maps, etc.	300 00	
	New fronts to and for re-setting the present boilers		784 00
	Pipes, stand-pipe, hose and connections		850 00
	Dining-room and kitchen		2,400 00
ASYLUM FOR FEEBLE-MINDED CHILDREN.			
1865	Ordinary expenses	5,000 00	
1867	" "	14,000 00	
	Additional building		3,000 00
1869	Ordinary expenses	20,000 00	
1871	" "	23,000 00	
	Insurance	500 00	
1873	Ordinary expenses	24,000 00	
	Insurance and furniture	500 00	
1875	Ordinary expenses	24,500 00	
	Site, farm, main building, with wings, and plumbing, heating and ventilation of the same		185,000 00

List of Appropriations—*Continued.*

Year	Nature of Appropriation.	Per annum.	Specific.
1877	Ordinary expenses.....	\$58,000 00	
	Furnishing new buildings.....		\$25,000 00
	Fencing.....		1,360 00
	Walks.....		400 00
	Scales and scale house.....		400 00
	Enclosing covered passage-ways.....		1,000 00
	Barn and cow stable.....		2,500 00
	Coal-house.....		1,000 00
	Cows (15).....		500 00
	Cisterns.....		1,000 00
	Repairing boilers.....		750 00
	Berryman heater.....		1,030 00
	Twenty acres of land.....		4,000 00
1879	Ordinary expenses for 1879.....	46,000 00	
	Ordinary expenses for 1880.....	54,000 00	
	Altering and repairing the old boilers and new boiler.....		4,525 00
	Finishing, steam heating, plumbing and furnishing basement.....		5,000 00
	Erection of an ice-house.....		980 00
	Construction of a soap-house.....		250 00
	Sinking another well and putting a pump in the same.....		1,000 00
	Construction of four cisterns for rain-water.....		500 00
	Repairs.....	2,000 00	
	Improvement of grounds.....	500 00	
SOLDIERS' ORPHANS' HOME.			
1876	Deserters' fund.....		30,400 00
	Land and building.....		70,000 00
1869	Completion of building.....		25,000 00
	Heating and ventilation.....		6,500 00
	Outside improvements.....		3,000 00
	Furnishing.....		10,000 00
	Insurance.....	500 00	
	Ordinary expenses.....	45,000 00	
1871	Repairs.....	50,000 00	
	Insurance.....	1,000 00	
	School buildings and dormitories.....	500 00	
	Steam heating apparatus.....		15,000 00
	Kitchen, laundry and boiler-house.....		12,000 00
	Deficiency.....		6,000 00
	Library.....		21,244 81
1872	Deficiency.....		500 00
	".....		50,001 00
	".....		11,250 00
1873	Ordinary expenses.....	50,000 00	
	Improvements and repairs.....	2,000 00	
	Increasing the library.....	500 00	
1874	Mattresses.....		2,895 75
	Iron bedsteads.....		3,567 00
	Pillows.....		375 00
	Sheets and pillow-cases.....		1,050 00
	Blankets.....		990 00
	Bed-spreads.....		1,000 00
	Matting.....		285 00
	Kitchen and dining-room furniture.....		500 00
1875	Ordinary expenses.....	50,000 00	
	Improvements and repairs.....	1,000 00	
	Library, school books, and other reading matter.....	250 00	
	Cisterns for the storing of water.....		1,000 00
1877	Ordinary expenses.....	45,000 00	
	Repairs and improvements.....	1,500 00	
	New roof on main building.....		1,200 00
	New floors.....	1,000 00	
	Painting roof and cupola.....		275 00
	Painting, graining, etc., in main building, etc.....		1,200 00
	Caulkining and whitewashing.....		400 00
	Plastering.....		400 00
	Additional furniture.....		1,500 00
	Library, school books, etc.....	250 00	
1879	Ordinary expenses.....	30,750 00	
	Improvements and repairs.....		3,000 00
	Sewerage of the Home building.....		500 00
EYE AND EAR INFIRMARY.			
1867	Board of county patients.....	5,000 00	
1869	" " " ".....	5,000 00	
1871	" " " ".....	5,000 00	

List of Appropriations—Continued.

Year	Nature of Appropriation.	Per annum.	Specific.
1872	Rent of building		\$2,500 00
	Furniture		1,500 00
1873	Board of pauper patients	\$9,500 00	
	Rent	1,500 00	
	Furniture	1,000 00	
	New building		28,000 00
1875	Ordinary expenses, July 1, 1875, to June 30, 1876	5,000 00	
	July 1, 1876, to June 30, 1877	10,500 00	
	Repairs and improvements	1,000 00	
	Furniture		4,000 00
	Surgical apparatus		500 00
	Barn		2,500 00
1877	Ordinary expenses	17,000 00	
	Repairs	1,500 00	
	Additional furniture		3,000 00
	Boiler-house, kitchen, dispensary, etc.		5,825 00
	Lot of land, 50 feet on South Peoria street		10,000 00
1879	Ordinary expenses	17,000 00	
	Repairs and improvements	1,000 00	
	Additional furniture	1,000 00	
NORTHERN HOSPITAL FOR THE INSANE.			
1869	Land and building		125,000 00
	Completing north wing		38,585 25
	Erection of rear building		48,500 00
	Heating apparatus, etc.		26,800 00
	Reservoir, sewers and air-ducts		7,500 00
	Fencing, grading, etc.		8,000 00
	Furniture		9,000 00
	Ordinary expenses	33,750 00	
	Sewerage		5,500 00
	Furnishing chapel		360 00
1872	Ice-house and meat-cellar		1,000 00
	Drug stock and fixtures		1,680 00
	Barn		1,500 00
	Railroad freight		6,000 00
	Gas-fixtures for rear building		650 00
	Gas-fixtures for north wing		550 00
	Extras on north wing		400 00
	Repairing roof		650 00
	Railroad track under building		350 00
	Setting heating coils		700 00
	Extra plumbing		100 00
	Lightning rods		650 00
	Bringing water from spring		2,257 00
	Heating and gas-work		4,000 00
	Fitting up drying room		425 00
	Temporary passage		243 63
1873	Deficiency		23,600 00
	Ordinary expenses	16,250 00	
	Repairs	2,000 00	
	Furnishing rear building, erection of coal-house, etc.		7,450 00
	Construction of central building		81,250 00
	Furnishing central building		7,000 00
	Outside improvements		13,090 00
	Superintendent, architect and trustees		16,185 00
	Other incidental expenses		7,450 00
	Erection of south wing		100,000 00
	Plumbing, heating and ventilating		12,500 00
	Sewerage and rain-water conductors		1,000 00
	Lightning rods		100 00
	Gas-fixtures		625 00
	Furniture		12,500 00
1875	Furniture for fifty additional patients		2,000 00
	Hose and fire apparatus		1,000 00
	Ordinary expenses of patients in south wing, per month	3,750 00	
	Ordinary expenses	90,600 00	
	Stock barn (10x100 feet, and basement)		3,000 00
	Shed for wagons (25x75 feet)		500 00
	Piggery and hennery		300 00
	1,000 rods of fencing		1,000 00
	High board fence		720 00
	Grading and shrubbery		1,000 00
	Laundry extension		3,500 00
	New boiler		1,500 00
	Pump		350 00
	Washing-machine		350 00

List of Appropriations—Continued.

Year	Nature of Appropriation.	Per annum.	Specific.
1877	Ordinary expenses.....	\$98,000 00	
	Repairs.....	5,000 00	
	Alterations in heating and ventilating.....		\$10,000 00
	New boiler-house.....		6,897 85
	Grading and shrubbery.....	1,000 00	
	Straw barn.....		1,500 00
	Refrigerating house.....		2,500 00
	Hydraulic elevator in kitchen.....		500 00
	Cisterns for rain-water.....		1,500 00
	Furniture to furnish new rooms.....		2,000 00
	Removing two cottages and erecting two lodges.....		6,000 00
	Furnishing cottages.....		2,000 00
	Increased ordinary expenses (conditional).....	3,000 00	
1879	Ordinary expenses.....	100,000 00	
	Repairs.....	5,000 00	
	Gallery in amusement hall.....		796 00
	Improvement of grounds, shade and fruit trees.....	500 00	
	Relaying and replacing water-pipe.....		2,000 00
	Metallic blinds for cottages.....		480 00
	Hose, Babcock extinguishers and other fire apparatus.....		1,111 00
	Telephone communication with city, and thermostats.....		1,000 00
	One engine, with foundation.....		1,600 00
	Machinery for carpenter shop.....		1,627 00
	Machinery for engineer's shop.....		716 00
	Sheds between horse and straw barn.....		500 00
	Smith Hoag, for materials and labor, etc.....		1,200 00
	SOUTHERN HOSPITAL FOR THE INSANE.		
1869	Land and buildings.....		125,000 00
1871	Completion of north wing.....		65,000 00
	Erection, completion and furnishing.....		143,000 00
1873	Completion, heating, ventilation and furnishing centre building.....		99,000 00
	Ordinary expenses.....	45,000 00	
	Opening expenses.....		4,000 00
1875	Completion and heating by steam of centre building.....		18,500 00
	Construction, plumbing, heating, ventilation and furnishing of the south wing.....		140,000 00
	Ordinary expenses.....	50,000 00	
	Repairs.....	2,000 00	
	Additional furniture for the first floor of north wing, and for centre building.....		4,000 00
	Furniture for the chapel.....		1,500 00
	Library, musical instruments and amusements for patients.....		2,000 00
	Pump-house.....		1,000 00
	Coal-house.....		1,000 00
	Ice-house and vegetable cellar.....		2,000 00
	Carpenter shop and purchase of tools.....		1,500 00
	Tight board fence for patients.....		1,000 00
	Improving grounds.....		2,000 00
	Stock for farm and carriage.....		2,000 00
	Reservoir or water tank.....		1,800 00
	Road from town of Anna.....		2,000 00
1877	Ordinary expenses.....	85,000 00	
	Improvement of grounds.....		2,000 00
	Finishing road from Anna.....		2,500 00
	Coal-house.....		1,000 00
	Carpenter shop.....		400 00
	Frame barn with stone basement.....		3,500 00
	Fire-pump and hose.....		1,800 00
	Rotary oven.....		1,000 00
	Dry-closet.....		2,500 00
	Improvements and repairs.....		5,000 00
1879	Ordinary expenses for 1879.....	66,000 00	
	Ordinary expenses for 1880.....	90,000 00	
	Improvements and repairs.....	4,000 00	
	Improvement of grounds.....	1,000 00	
	New kitchen.....		3,000 00
	Water supply.....		2,500 00
	Removal of old barn.....		1,000 00
	Extending sewer.....		1,500 00
	STATE REFORM SCHOOL.		
1867	Land.....		5,000 00
	Building.....		50,000 00
	To provide for economical working.....		30,000 00

List of Appropriations—*Continued.*

Year.	Nature of Appropriation.	Per Annum.	Specific.
1871	To pay indebtedness.....		\$30,324 32
	Live stock and tools.....		5,000 00
	Furnishing the building.....		10,000 00
	Out-buildings, fences and barn.....		5,000 00
	Current expenses.....	\$25,000 00	
1872	To pay indebtedness.....		24,532 75
1873	Ordinary expenses.....	25,000 00	
	Workshops, fence, water-closets.....		10,000 00
	Enlarging laundry and heating.....		5,000 00
	Drainage, stock and farm.....		3,000 00
1875	Ordinary expenses.....	30,000 00	
	Barn, corn-cribs and wagon-sheds.....		1,500 00
	Construction of a sewer.....		5,000 00
	Library.....		500 00
	Renewal of the roof.....		2,000 00
	Renewal of steam-heating apparatus.....		1,000 00
	New boiler.....		2,000 00
	Fixtures for kitchen and laundry.....		500 00
	School furniture.....		500 00
	Additional building.....		9,000 00
	Repairs and improvements.....		5,000 00
1877	Ordinary expenses.....	30,000 00	
	Additional building.....		5,500 00
	Attorney's fees, etc., in suit vs. E. A. Clement.....		400 00
	Replenishing library and furnishing papers.....	200 00	
	Improvements and repairs.....	2,000 00	
	Repairing workshop.....		1,000 00
	Furnishing and heating.....		500 00
1879	Ordinary expenses for 1879.....	22,000 00	
	Ordinary expenses for 1880.....	28,000 00	
	Repairs and improvements.....	2,000 00	
	Replenishing library and furnishing papers.....	200 00	
	Drainage.....		1,000 00
	Improvement of the ground.....		200 00
EASTERN INSANE HOSPITAL.			
1877	Purchase of site and farm and constructing buildings, and plumbing, heating and ventilation.....		200,000 00
1879	Ordinary expenses for 1879.....	30,000 00	
	Ordinary expenses for 1880.....	60,000 00	
	Construction and completion of one section of north wing.....		65,000 00
	Construction of coal-house, carriage-house, stables, farm buildings, quarters for employes, amusement-hall, shops, and other necessary out-buildings.....		30,000 00
	Roads, walks, grading, trees, shrubbery, and improvement of farm and grounds.....		2,500 00
	Furniture, tools, implements and machinery for use in shops, kitchen, laundry, chapel, amusement hall, and all other buildings erected or to be erected.....		30,000 00
	For farm implements, stock, carriage for patients, wagons, buggy, harness, etc.....		5,000 00
	For fencing and for purchase of additional land.....		5,000 00
	For construction and completion of detached wards.....		30,000 00

[D.]

AMOUNT PAID TO INSTITUTIONS.

The following statement exhibits the amount realized by the several state institutions under the supervision of this board, from the date of their organization, respectively, until the 30th of September, 1 80, from the state treasury, in accordance with the foregoing list of appropriations, and also on account of the special taxes for charitable purposes mentioned in our second biennial report.

Northern Insane Hospital.....	\$1,366,667 27
Eastern Insane Hospital.....	354,152 52
Central Insane Hospital.....	2,561,486 03
Southern Insane Hospital.....	1,068,587 52
Institution for the Deaf and Dumb.....	1,749,896 32
Institution for the Blind.....	692,491 11
Asylum for Feeble-minded Children.....	636,557 43
Soldiers' Orphans' Home.....	832,790 08
Charitable Eye and Ear Infirmary.....	89,515 12
State Reform School.....	469,380 98
<hr/>	
Total.....	\$9,821,524 43

INSTITUTION APPROPRIATIONS.

[E.]—*The Institutions in*

Dr.

ILLINOIS NORTHERN HOSPITAL

	1879.	1880.	Total.
To amount drawn—			
For ordinary expenses to July 1, 1879.....	\$75,750 00		\$75,750 00
For ordinary expenses since July 1, 1879.....	25,000 00	\$500,000 00	125,000 00
For repairs, appropriation 1877.....	1,555 76		1,555 76
For repairs, appropriation 1879.....	4,967 04	1,539 72	6,506 76
For cottages and lodges, appropriation 1877.....	1,602 99		1,602 99
For grading and shrubbery, appropriation 1877.....	426 43		426 43
For gallery in amusement hall.....		510 50	510 50
For improvement of grounds, shade and fruit trees.....		648 75	648 75
For relaying and replacing water pipe.....		2,000 00	2,000 00
For metallic blinds for cottages.....		480 00	480 00
For hose, Babcock extinguishers and other fire apparatus.....	360 00	751 00	1,111 00
For telephone and thermostats.....		1,000 00	1,000 00
For engine, with foundation.....			
For machinery for carpenter shop.....		1,510 39	1,510 39
For machinery for engineer's shop.....	54 00	662 00	716 00
For sheds between horse and straw barn.....	214 43	285 57	500 00
For Smith Hoag, for materials, labor, etc.....	1,200 00		1,200 00
To balances undrawn October 1, 1879—			
Ordinary expenses.....	\$175,000 00		
Repairs.....	5,032 96		
Gallery in amusement hall.....	796 00		
Improvement of grounds, etc.....	1,000 00		
Relaying and replacing water pipe.....	2,000 00		
Metallic blinds for cottages.....	480 00		
Hose, Babcock extinguishers, etc.....	751 00		
Telephone and thermostats.....	1,000 00		
Engine, with foundation.....	1,600 00		
Machinery for carpenter shop.....	1,627 00		
Machinery for engineer's shop.....	662 00		
Sheds between horse and straw barn.....	285 57		
	190,234 53		
To balances undrawn October 1, 1880—			
Ordinary expenses.....	\$75,000 00		
Repairs.....	3,493 24		
Gallery in amusement hall.....	285 50		
Improvement of grounds, etc.....	351 25		
Engine, with foundation.....	1,600 00		
Machinery for carpenter shop.....	116 61		
		80,846 60	80,846 60
	\$301,365 18	\$190,234 53	\$301,365 18

Account with Appropriations.

FOR THE INSANE.

Cr.

By balances of former appropriations, remaining in state treasury, undrawn		
October 1, 1878—		
Ordinary expenses.....	\$75,750 00	
Repairs.....	1,555 76	
Cottages and lodges.....	1,602 99	
Grading and shrubbery.....	426 43	
		\$79,335 18
By appropriation, May 29, 1879, for ordinary expenses for two years.....		200,000 00
“ “ “ “ for repairs for two years.....		10,000 00
“ “ “ “ for gallery in amusement hall.....		796 00
“ “ “ “ for improvement of grounds, shade and fruit		
“ “ “ “ trees, for two years.....		1,000 00
“ “ “ “ for relaying and replacing water pipe.....		2,000 00
“ “ “ “ for metallic blinds for cottages.....		480 00
“ “ “ “ for hose, Babcock extinguishers and other fire		
“ “ “ “ apparatus.....		1,111 00
“ “ “ “ for telephone and thermostats.....		1,000 00
“ “ “ “ for engine, with foundation.....		1,600 00
“ “ “ “ for machinery for carpenter shop.....		1,627 00
“ “ “ “ for machinery for engineer's shop.....		716 00
“ “ “ “ for sheds between horse and straw barn.....		500 00
“ “ “ “ for Smith Hoag, for materials, labor, etc.....		1,200 00

\$301,365 18

[E.]—*The Institutions in Account*

Dr.

ILLINOIS EASTERN HOSPITAL

	1879.	1880.	Total
To amount drawn—			
For land and buildings.....	\$99,803 46		\$99,803 46
For ordinary expenses.....	7,500 00	37,500 00	45,000 00
For construction and completion of one section of north wing.....	500 00	34,051 07	34,551 07
For construction of coal house, carriage house, stables, farm buildings, etc.....	322 65	22,328 49	22,651 14
For roads, walks, grading, trees, shrubbery, etc.....		1,729 21	1,729 21
For furniture, tools, implements and machinery, etc.....		21,101 13	21,101 13
For farm implements, stock, carriage, wagons, buggy, harness.....		2,354 52	2,354 52
For fencing, and for purchase of additional land.....	5,000 00		5,000 00
For construction and completion of detached wards.....	309 00	21,456 45	21,765 45
To balance undrawn October 1, 1879—			
Ordinary expenses.....	\$82,500 00		
Construction of one section of north wing.....	64,500 00		
Construction of coal house, carriage house, etc.....	29,677 35		
Roads, walks, grading, trees, shrubbery, etc.....	2,500 00		
Furniture, tools, implements, machinery, etc.....	30,000 00		
Farm implements, stock, carriage, wagons, buggy, harness, etc.....	5,000 00		
Construction of detached wards.....	29,691 00		
	\$243,868 35		
To balance undrawn October 1, 1880—			
Ordinary expenses.....	\$45,000 00		
Construction of one section of north wing.....	30,448 93		
Construction of coal house, carriage house, etc.....	7,348 86		
Roads, walks, grading, trees, shrubbery, etc.....	770 79		
Furniture, tools, implements, machinery, etc.....	8,898 87		
Farm implements, stock, carriage, wagons, etc.....	2,645 48		
Construction of detached wards.....	8,234 55		
		103,347 48	103,347 48
	\$357,303 46	\$243,868 35	\$357,303 46

[E.]—*The Institutions in Account*

DR.

ILLINOIS CENTRAL HOSPITAL

	1879.	1880.	Total.
To amount drawn—			
For ordinary expenses to July 1, 1879.....	\$76,791 67		\$76,791 67
For ordinary expenses since July 1, 1879.....	27,500 00	\$110,000 00	137,500 00
For repairs, appropriation 1877.....	5,460 19		5,460 19
For ironing, mending and store rooms.....	3,156 52		3,156 52
For portico, walks and improvement of grounds.....	1,500 00		1,500 00
For amusement hall, appropriation 1877.....	2,500 00		2,500 00
For fire-plugs.....	79 87		79 87
For seed-house, broom shop and conservatory.....	1,500 00		1,500 00
For summer houses in airing courts.....	1,000 00		1,000 00
For sewer by city, appropriation 1877.....			
For sewer on grounds, appropriation 1877.....			
For renewing heating surfaces and repairs and im-			
provements.....	2,972 83	1,948 12	4,920 95
For thirty acres of land.....	5,000 00		5,000 00
For shops, mill, engine room, etc.....	469 15	7,530 85	8,000 00
For corn cribs, piggery, etc.....	1,004 21	1,340 94	2,345 15
For amusement hall, appropriation 1879.....	847 03	2,136 36	2,983 39
For improving grounds.....		304 00	304 00
For painting, fencing and grading.....	979 80	20 20	1,000 00
For thermostats, electric signals and telegraph.....		1,000 00	1,000 00
For sewer, appropriation 1879.....	3,646 96	310 15	3,957 11
For additional wings.....	20,287 55		20,287 55
To balances undrawn October 1, 1879—			
Ordinary expenses.....	\$192,500 00		
Renewing heating surfaces and repairs and			
improvements.....	7,027 17		
Shops, mill, engine rooms, etc.....	7,530 85		
Corn cribs, piggery, etc.....	1,495 79		
Amusement hall.....	2,152 97		
Improving grounds.....	1,000 00		
Painting, fence and grading.....	20 20		
Thermostats, electric signals and telegraph.....	1,000 00		
Sewer.....	349 04		
	213,076 02		
To amount covered into state treasury—			
Sewer by city.....	\$1,000 00		
Sewer on grounds.....	1,200 00		
	2,200 00		2,200 00
To balance undrawn October 1, 1880—			
Ordinary expenses.....	\$82,500 00		
Repairs and improvements.....	5,079 05		
Corn cribs, piggery, etc.....	154 85		
Amusement hall.....	16 61		
Improving grounds.....	696 00		
Sewer.....	38 89		
		88,485 40	88,485 40
	\$369,971 80	\$213,076 02	\$369,971 80

[E.]—*The Institutions in Account*

Dr.		ILLINOIS SOUTHERN HOSPITAL		
		1879.	1880.	Total.
To amount drawn—				
For ordinary expenses to July 1, 1879.....		\$85,000 00		\$85,000 00
For ordinary expenses since July 1, 1879.....			\$66,000 00	66,000 00
For repairs, appropriation 1877.....		6,135 79		6,135 79
For repairs, appropriation 1879.....			5,851 16	5,851 16
For improving grounds, appropriation 1877.....		492 85		492 85
For improving grounds, appropriation 1879.....		139 25	934 69	1,073 94
For shop and tools.....		269 39		269 39
For barn.....		42 08		42 08
For fire-pump and hose.....		1,800 00		1,800 00
For rotary oven.....		99 94		99 94
For new kitchen.....		8 00	2,980 05	2,988 05
For water supply.....		795 00	1,353 47	2,148 47
For removal of barn.....			1,000 00	1,000 00
For extending sewer.....			1,252 02	1,252 02
To amount covered into state treasury—				
Rotary oven.....		206 46		206 46
To balances undrawn October 1, 1879—				
Ordinary expenses.....	\$156,000 00			
Improvements and repairs.....	8,000 00			
Improvement of grounds.....	1,860 75			
New kitchen.....	2,992 00			
Water supply.....	1,705 00			
Removal of barn.....	1,000 00			
Extending sewer.....	1,500 00			
		173,057 75		
To balances undrawn October 1, 1880—				
Ordinary expenses.....	\$90,000 00			
Improvements and repairs.....	2,148 84			
Improvement of grounds.....	926 06			
New kitchen.....	11 95			
Water supply.....	351 53			
Extending sewer.....	247 98			
			93,686 36	93,686 36
		\$267,986 51	\$173,057 75	\$267,986 51

[E.]—*The Institutions in Account*

Dr.

ILLINOIS INSTITUTION FOR

	1879.	1880.	Total.
To amount drawn—			
For ordinary expenses to July 1, 1879.....	\$57,750 00		\$57,750 00
For ordinary expenses since July 1, 1879.....	19,000 00	\$77,000 00	96,000 00
For repairs, appropriation 1877.....	1,607 69		1,607 69
For repairs, appropriation 1879.....	2,154 77	2,107 91	4,262 68
For pupils' library, appropriation 1877.....	500 00		500 00
For pupils' library, appropriation 1879.....	154 57	302 61	457 18
For workshops.....	222 04		222 04
For extension of sewer.....	3 06		3 06
For fire-escapes.....			
For new boiler.....	1,205 00	274 00	1,479 00
For changing barn to cottage.....	287 50	160 27	447 77
For laundry.....	2,585 10	2,414 90	5,000 00
For damage by fire.....	1,758 38	241 62	2,000 00
For thermostats.....		2,000 00	2,000 00
For balance, undrawn, October 1, 1879—			
Ordinary expenses.....	\$137,000 00		
Fire-escapes.....	1,500 00		
New boiler.....	274 00		
Changing barn to cottage.....	1,712 50		
Damage by fire.....	241 62		
Thermostats.....	2,000 00		
Repairs.....	3,845 23		
Library.....	845 43		
Laundry.....	2,414 90		
	149,833 68		
To balances, undrawn, October 1, 1880—			
Ordinary expenses.....	\$60,000 00		
Fire-escapes.....	1,500 00		
Changing barn to cottage.....	1,552 23		
Repairs.....	1,737 32		
Library.....	542 82		
		65,332 37	65,332 37
	\$237,061 79	\$149,833 68	\$237,061 79

[E.] *The Institutions in Account*

Dr.	ILLINOIS INSTITUTION		
	1879.	1880.	Total.
To amount drawn—			
For ordinary expenses to July 1, 1879.....	\$21,000 00		\$21,000 00
For ordinary expenses since July 1, 1879.....	5,250 00	\$22,000 00	27,250 00
For repairs, appropriation 1877.....	1,502 36		1,502 36
For repairs, appropriation 1879.....		1,454 02	1,454 02
For books, maps, etc., appropriation 1877.....	566 55		566 55
For books, maps, etc., appropriation 1879.....			
For fronts and resetting boilers.....		784 00	784 00
For pipes, stand-pipe, hose and connections.....		850 00	850 00
For dining-room and kitchen.....		2,400 00	2,400 00
To amount covered into state treasury—			
Books, maps, etc.....	145 64		145 64
To balance undrawn October 1, 1879—			
Ordinary expenses.....\$40,750 00			
Repairs.....2,000 00			
Books, maps, etc.....600 00			
Fronts and resetting boilers.....784 00			
Pipes, stand-pipe, hose and connections.....850 00			
Dining-room and kitchen.....2,400 00			
	47,384 00		
To balances undrawn October 1, 1880—			
Ordinary expenses.....\$18,750 00			
Repairs.....545 98			
Books, maps, etc.....600 00			
		19,895 98	19,895 98
	\$75,848 55	\$47,384 00	\$75,848 55

[E.]—*The Institutions in Account*

DR.	ILLINOIS ASYLUM FOR		
	1879.	1880.	Total.
To amount drawn—			
For ordinary expenses to July 1, 1879.....	\$43,500 00		\$43,500 00
For ordinary expenses since July 1, 1879.....		\$46,000 00	46,000 00
For barn and cow stable.....	57 13		57 13
For furnishing.....	3,280 65		3,280 65
For fence.....	32 38		32 38
For scales and scale-house.....	227 23		227 23
For passage-ways.....	6 04		6 04
For cows.....	91 00		91 00
For altering and repairing boilers, etc.....	150 00	4,375 00	4,525 00
For steam-heating, plumbing, etc., in basement.....		3,345 50	3,345 50
For ice-house.....	36 12	943 88	980 00
For soap-house.....	156 59	93 41	250 00
For well and pump.....	356 96	643 04	1,000 00
For cisterns.....			
For repairs.....	66 00	1,231 91	1,297 91
For improvement of grounds.....		428 31	428 31
To balances undrawn October 1, 1879—			
Ordinary expenses.....	\$100,000 00		
Altering and repairing boilers.....	4,375 00		
Steam-heating, plumbing in basement.....	5,000 00		
Ice-house.....	943 88		
Soap-house.....	93 41		
Well and pump.....	643 04		
Cisterns.....	500 00		
Repairs.....	3,934 00		
Improvement of grounds.....	1,000 00		
	116,489 33		
To balances undrawn October 1, 1880—			
Ordinary expenses.....	\$54,000 00		
Steam-heating, plumbing in basement.....	1,654 50		
Cisterns.....	500 00		
Repairs.....	2,702 09		
Improvement of grounds.....	571 69		
		59,428 28	59,428 28
	\$164,449 43	\$116,489 33	\$164,449 43

with Appropriations—Continued.

FEEBLE-MINDED CHILDREN.

Cr.

By balances of former appropriations, remaining in state treasury, undrawn, October 1, 1879—				
Ordinary expenses.....		\$43,500	00	
Barn and cow stables.....		57	13	
Furnishing.....		3,280	65	
Fence.....		32	38	
Scales and scale house.....		227	23	
Passage ways.....		6	01	
Cows.....		91	00	
			<hr/>	
By appropriation, May 31, 1879, for ordinary expenses for two years.....			\$47,194 43	
"	"	"	100,000 00	
"	"	"	for altering and repairing boilers, etc.....	4,525 00
"	"	"	for steam heating, plumbing in basement.....	5,000 00
"	"	"	for ice-house.....	980 00
"	"	"	for soap-house.....	250 00
"	"	"	for well and pump.....	1,000 00
"	"	"	for cisterns.....	500 00
"	"	"	for repairs for two years.....	4,000 00
"	"	"	for improvement of grounds for two years.....	1,000 00
			<hr/>	
			\$161,449 43	

[E.]—*The Institutions in Account*

Dr.

ILLINOIS SOLDIERS'

	1879.	1880.	Total,
To amount drawn—			
For ordinary expenses to July 1, 1879	\$45,000 00		\$45,000 00
For ordinary expenses since July 1, 1879		\$39,750 00	39,750 00
For repairs, appropriation 1877	1,916 72		1,916 72
For repairs, appropriation 1879	1,179 82	691 10	1,870 92
For library	239 04		239 04
For new roof	1,040 00		1,040 00
For painting roof and cupola	200 00		200 00
For painting main building	334 35		334 35
For additional furniture	172 83		172 83
For sewerage		366 84	366 84
To balances undrawn October 1, 1879—			
Ordinary expenses	\$79,500 00		
Improvements and repairs	1,820 18		
Sewerage	500 00		
	81,820 18		
To balances undrawn October 1, 1880—			
Ordinary expenses	\$39,750 00		
Improvements and repairs	1,129 08		
Sewerage	133 16		
		41,012 24	41,012 24
	\$131,902 94	\$81,820 18	\$131,902 94

with Appropriations.—Continued.

ORPHANS' HOME.

CR.

By balances of former appropriations remaining in state treasury, undrawn, October 1, 1878—		
Ordinary expenses	\$45,000 00	
Repairs	1,916 72	
Library	239 04	
New roof	1,010 00	
Painting roof and cupola	200 00	
Painting main building	334 35	
Additional furniture	172 83	
		\$48,902 94
By appropriation May 24, 1879, for ordinary expenses for two years		79,500 00
“ “ “ “ for improvements and repairs		3,000 00
“ “ “ “ for sewerage		500 00
		\$131,902 94

[E.]—*The Institutions in Account*

DR.

ILLINOIS CHARITABLE EYE

	1879.	1880.	Total.
To amount drawn—			
For ordinary expenses to July 1, 1879	\$12,750 00		\$12,750 00
For ordinary expenses since July 1, 1879	4,250 00	\$17,000 00	21,250 00
For repairs and improvements, appropriation 1877	37 95		37 95
For repairs and improvements, appropriation 1879	50 00	940 56	990 56
For additional furniture, appropriation 1877	518 21		518 21
For furniture, appropriation 1879	99 04	1,163 77	1,262 81
For balances undrawn October 1, 1879—			
Ordinary expenses	\$29,750 00		
Repairs and improvements	1,950 00		
Furniture	1,900 96		
		33,600 96	
To balances undrawn October 1, 1880—			
Ordinary expenses	\$12,750 00		
Repairs and improvements	1,009 44		
Furniture	737 19		
		14,496 63	14,496 63
	\$51,306 16	\$33,600 96	\$51,306 16

[E.]—*The Institutions in Account*

Dr.		ILLINOIS STATE		
		1879.	1880.	Total.
To amount drawn—				
For ordinary expenses to July 1, 1879.....		\$22,500 00		\$22,500 00
For ordinary expenses since July 1, 1879.....			\$29,000 00	29,000 00
For repairs, appropriation 1877.....		898 02		898 02
For repairs and improvements, appropriation 1879.....		863 39	1,565 44	2,428 83
For renewal of roof, appropriation 1877.....		522 80		522 80
For library, appropriation 1877.....		200 00		200 00
For library and papers, appropriation 1879.....			267 96	267 96
For drainage.....			881 70	881 70
For improvement of grounds.....			200 00	200 00
To balances undrawn October 1, 1879—				
Ordinary expenses.....	\$50,000 00			
Repairs and improvements.....	3,136 61			
Library and papers.....	400 00			
Drainage.....	1,000 00			
Improvement of grounds.....	200 00			
		\$54,736 61		
To balances undrawn October 1, 1880—				
Ordinary expenses.....	\$21,000 00			
Repairs and improvements.....	1,571 17			
Library and papers.....	132 04			
Drainage.....	118 30			
			22,821 51	22,821 51
		\$79,720 82	\$54,736 61	\$79,720 82

[F.]—*Recapitulation of Appropriation Account for 1879-80, and balances remaining in the State Treasury September 30, 1880.*

I. ORDINARY EXPENSE APPROPRIATIONS.

Institutions.	Appropriations of 1877. Balance un- drawn October 1, 1878	Appropriations, 1879.	Lapsed.	Drafts 1879 and 1880.		Balance re- maining September 30, 1880.
				Drawn in 1879.	Drawn in 1880. Total Drafts 1879-80.	
Northern Insane Hospital.....	\$75,750 00	\$200,000 00	.....	\$100,750 00	\$200,750 00	\$75,000 00
Eastern Insane Hospital.....	.....	90,000 00	.....	7,500 00	45,000 00	45,000 00
Central Insane Hospital, \$74,625 00, and increas- ed \$2,166 67.....	76,791 67	220,000 00	.....	104,291 67	214,291 67	82,500 00
Southern Insane Hospital.....	85,000 00	156,000 00	.....	85,000 00	151,000 00	90,000 00
Institution for the Deaf and Dumb.....	57,750 00	156,000 00	.....	66,000 00	151,000 00	90,000 00
Institution for the Blind.....	21,000 00	46,000 00	.....	22,250 00	153,750 00	60,000 00
Asylum for Feeble-minded Children.....	43,500 00	100,000 00	.....	46,000 00	89,500 00	18,750 00
Soldiers' Orphans' Home.....	45,000 00	72,500 00	.....	45,000 00	89,500 00	54,000 00
Charitable Eye and Ear Infirmary.....	12,750 00	54,000 00	.....	17,000 00	34,750 00	39,250 00
State Reform School.....	22,500 00	50,000 00	.....	22,500 00	51,500 00	12,750 00
Total.....	\$440,041 67	\$1,131,500 00	.....	\$528,541 67	\$1,072,791 67	\$498,750 00

II. REPAIR APPROPRIATIONS.

Institutions.	Appropriations of 1877. Balance un- drawn October 1, 1878	Appropriations, 1879.	Lapsed.	Drafts 1879 and 1880.		Balance re- maining September 30, 1880.
				Drawn in 1879.	Drawn in 1880. Total Drafts 1879-80.	
Northern Insane Hospital.....	\$1,555 76	10,000 00	.....	\$6,522 80	\$1,539 72	\$8,463 24
Eastern Insane Hospital.....	5,460 19	10,000 00	.....	8,433 02	1,918 12	5,079 65
Central Insane Hospital.....	6,135 79	8,000 00	.....	6,135 79	5,851 16	2,148 84
Southern Insane Hospital.....	1,607 69	6,000 00	.....	3,762 46	2,107 91	1,737 32
Institution for the Deaf and Dumb.....	1,562 26	2,000 00	.....	1,562 36	2,956 38	545 98
Asylum for Feeble-minded Children.....	1,916 72	4,000 00	.....	66 00	1,251 91	2,702 09
Soldiers' Orphans' Home.....	37 95	3,000 00	.....	3,006 54	691 10	1,299 08
Charitable Eye and Ear Infirmary.....	808 02	4,000 00	.....	87 95	3,787 64	1,009 44
State Reform School.....	.....	.....	.....	1,761 41	1,565 44	1,571 17
Total.....	\$19,114 48	49,000 00	.....	\$31,368 33	\$17,329 94	\$19,416 21

III. OTHER SPECIAL APPROPRIATIONS.

Northern Insane Hospital.....	\$2,029 12	\$12,030 00	.....	\$3,837 85	\$7,848 21	\$11,706 06	\$2,353 36
Eastern Insane Hospital.....	99,803 46	107,500 00	.....	105,935 11	103,020 87	208,955 98	58,347 48
Central Insane Hospital.....	32,223 94	25,496 00	\$2,200 00	41,971 09	12,642 50	54,613 59	906 35
Southern Insane Hospital.....	2,850 72	10,000 00	206 46	3,586 51	7,520 23	11,106 74	1,537 52
Institution for the Deaf and Dumb.....	725 16	14,979 00	.....	6,715 65	5,293 40	12,109 05	3,505 05
Institution for the Blind.....	712 19	14,651 00	115 61	5,045 55	4,031 00	14,600 55	3,600 00
Asylum for Feeble-minded Children.....	3,634 43	13,253 00	.....	1,304 70	9,829 14	14,323 24	2,726 19
Soldiers' Orphans' Home.....	1,986 22	500 00	.....	1,986 22	366 84	2,353 06	133 16
Charitable Eye and Ear Infirmary.....	518 21	2,000 00	.....	617 55	1,163 77	1,781 02	737 19
State Reform School.....	722 80	1,600 00	.....	722 80	1,319 66	2,072 46	230 34
Total.....	\$145,266 49	\$251,994 00	\$2,552 10	\$170,353 13	\$153,168 62	\$323,521 75	\$71,186 64

RESUME.

	ORDINARY EXPENSES.	Dr.	Cr.
1878. October 1.....	Balance of former appropriations remaining in state treasury.....	\$437,875 00	
1879. July 1.....	Amount appropriations for increased ordinary expenses of Central Insane Hospital.....	2,166 67	
	Amount appropriated in 1879.....	1,131,500 00	
September 30. 1880.	Amount drawn in fiscal year 1879.....		\$528,541 67
September 30.	Amount drawn in fiscal year 1880.....		544,250 00
September 30.	Balance undrawn.....		498,750 00
		\$1,571,541 67	\$1,571,541 67
	REPAIRS.		
1878. October 1.....	Balance undrawn.....	\$19,114 48	
1879. July 1.....	Amount appropriated in 1879.....	49,000 00	
September 30.	Amount drawn in fiscal year 1879.....		\$31,368 33
1880. September 30.	Amount drawn in fiscal year 1880.....		17,329 94
September 30.	Balance undrawn.....		19,416 21
		\$68,114 48	\$68,114 48
	OTHER SPECIAL APPROPRIATIONS.		
1878. October 1.....	Balance undrawn.....	\$145,266 49	
1879. July 1.....	Amount appropriated in 1879.....	251,994 00	
September 30.	Amount drawn in fiscal year 1879.....		\$170,353 13
September 30.	Lapsed.....		2,252 10
1880. September 30.	Amount drawn in fiscal year 1880.....		153,168 62
	Balance undrawn.....		71,186 64
		\$397,260 49	\$397,260 49
	ALL APPROPRIATIONS CONSOLIDATED.		
1878. October 1.....	Balance undrawn.....	\$602,255 97	
	Amount appropriation for increased expenses of Central Insane Hospital.....	2,166 67	
July 1.....	Amount appropriated in 1879.....	1,432,494 00	
September 30.	Amount drawn in fiscal year 1879.....		\$730,263 13
September 30.	Lapsed.....		2,552 10
1880. September 30.	Amount drawn in fiscal year 1880.....		714,748 56
September 30.	Balance undrawn.....		589,352 85
		\$2,036,916 64	\$2,036,916 64

[G]

TABLE, showing amounts collected from each county in the state, by six state institutions, between the 1st day of October, 1878, and the 30th day of September, 1879.

Counties.	North'n Insane Hospit'l.	Central Insane Hospit'l.	South'n Insane Hospit'l.	Deaf and Dumb.	Blind.	Feeble- Minded Childr'n	Total.
Adams.....		\$367 78	20	\$97 93	\$8 80		\$474 71
Alexander.....			\$7 00				7 00
Bond.....			129 38				129 38
Boone.....	\$16 69						16 69
Brown.....		90 30					90 30
Bureau.....	98 06						98 06
Calhoun.....		58 90					58 90
Carroll.....	178 57			1 95			180 52
Cass.....		51 35	38 90			\$73 40	163 65
Champaign.....		17 11	128 55			16 78	192 47
Christian.....		67 35		2 65			70 00
Clark.....			88 60				88 60
Clay.....		50 25			22 50		72 75
Clinton.....			67 30	31 41			98 71
Coles.....			144 68				144 68
Cook.....			1 85			150 10	151 95
Crawford.....							
Cumberland.....					54 50		54 50
DeKalb.....	66 73			138 03			204 76
DeWitt.....		74 11		22 77		36 05	132 96
Douglas.....	2 11		151 05	40 79			193 95
DuPage.....	35 20						35 20
Edgar.....		284 10				30 85	314 95
Edwards.....			12 05	6 64			18 69
Effingham.....			181 75	46 37			228 12
Fayette.....			154 95		18 35		173 30
Ford.....	66 50				66 15		132 65
Franklin.....							
Fulton.....		287 90		159 85			447 75
Gallatin.....			1 10				1 10
Greene.....							
Grundy.....	69 05			31 45		42 60	143 10
Hamilton.....			76 70				76 70
Hancock.....	8 54						8 54
Hardin.....							
Henderson.....		41 00				11 57	52 57
Henry.....		201 35		132 15			423 50
Iroquois.....		125 07		171 60	33 10		329 77
Jackson.....			486 37			29 73	516 10
Jasper.....			1 25				1 25
Jefferson.....			59 30				59 30
Jersey.....							
JoDavies.....	254 55		36 55				291 10
Johnson.....			1 10				1 10
Kane.....	292 36						292 36
Kankakee.....	181 82			41 46		6 00	229 28
Kendall.....	38 12						38 12
Knox.....		167 70		83 94			251 64
Lake.....	207 06						207 06
LaSalle.....	281 34			311 96	3 45		596 75
Lawrence.....		50 45	124 50			56 78	231 73
Lee.....	151 89					21 35	173 24
Livingston.....	18 04	159 80		100 58			278 42
Logan.....		231 83	3 40			132 07	367 90
Macon.....		73 70					73 70
Macoupin.....		256 65			89 70		346 35
Madison.....			6 10				6 10
Marion.....			29 70				29 70
Marshall.....		85 85					85 85
Mason.....		129 55					129 55
Massac.....			85 82				85 82
McDonough.....		141 88					141 88
McHenry.....	78 56						78 56
McLean.....		174 80			15 70		190 50
Menard.....		103 60			13 45		117 05
Mercer.....		101 20					101 20
Monroe.....			1 10				1 10

[G]—Continued.

Counties.	North'n Insane Hospit'l.	Central Insane Hospit'l.	South'n Insane Hospit'l.	Deaf and Dumb.	Blind.	Feeble- Minded Childr'n	Total.
Montgomery	\$20 04	\$127 65	.....	\$41 11	.....	.....	\$188 80
Morgan .....	.....	40 50	.....	269 52	.....	.....	310 02
Moultrie .....	.....	.....	\$69 15	.....	.....	.....	69 15
Ogle	88 97	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	88 97
Peoria .....	.....	334 55	.....	.....	\$12 35	\$56 00	402 90
Perry .....	.....	.....	103 70	.....	.....	4 75	108 45
Piatt .....	.....	93 90	.....	.....	.....	.....	93 90
Pike .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Pope .....	.....	.....	75 25	.....	15 48	.....	90 73
Pulaski .....	.....	.....	32 60	.....	.....	.....	32 60
Putnam .....	.....	61 77	.....	.....	.....	.....	61 77
Randolph .....	.....	.....	1 50	.....	.....	.....	1 50
Richland .....	.....	.....	36 10	85 00	.....	.....	121 10
Rock Island .....	.....	168 86	.....	.....	7 15	.....	176 01
Saline .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Sangamon	31 37	424 93	.....	113 61	.....	103 72	673 63
Schuyler .....	.....	20 65	.....	.....	.....	.....	20 65
Scott .....	.....	28 30	.....	.....	.....	.....	28 30
Shelby .....	.....	.....	393 48	.....	30 65	.....	424 13
Stark	3 77	55 30	.....	.....	.....	.....	59 07
St. Clair .....	.....	.....	641 75	127 29	97 15	.....	866 19
Stephenson	150 85	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	150 85
Tazewell .....	.....	130 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	130 00
Union .....	.....	.....	14 65	.....	.....	.....	14 65
Vermilion .....	.....	.....	237 20	101 23	.....	.....	338 43
Wabash .....	.....	.....	76 90	.....	.....	.....	76 90
Warren .....	.....	234 68	.....	16 11	.....	.....	250 79
Washington .....	.....	.....	463 70	.....	.....	.....	463 70
Wayne .....	.....	.....	82 65	.....	.....	16 44	99 09
White .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Whiteside	167 48	.....	.....	55 06	.....	.....	222 54
Will	247 47	5 90	.....	221 43	.....	93 16	567 96
Williamson .....	.....	.....	1 00	.....	.....	.....	1 00
Winnebago	142 13	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	142 13
Woodford .....	.....	186 55	.....	78 94	.....	.....	265 49
Totals.....	\$2,897 27	\$5,346 93	\$4,299 13	\$2,530 86	\$488 46	\$911 95	\$16,474 60

[GG]

TABLE, showing amounts collected from each county in the state, by seven state institutions, between the 1st day of October, 1879, and the 30th day of September, 1880.

Counties.	North'n Insane Hospital	Eastern Insane Hospital	Central Insane Hospital	South'n Insane Hospital	Deaf and Dumb.	Blind.	Feeble Minded Childr'n	Total.
Adams.....			\$327 00		\$80 49	\$18 08		\$425 57
Alexander.....								
Bond.....				\$86 10	38 75			124 85
Boone.....	\$46 05							46 05
Brown.....			77 05					77 05
Bureau.....	44 94	\$2 21						47 15
Calhoun.....			10 20		13 20	17 26		40 66
Carroll.....	83 11	5 40				33 79		122 50
Cass.....					19 05		\$25 50	44 55
Champaign.....				185 20	233 06		12 99	461 25
Christian.....			18 00	1 30	16 17			38 47
Clark.....				14 05	116 66		16 80	147 51
Cuy.....								
Clinton.....				82 95	18 05		17 03	118 03
Coles.....		3 70		161 55	22 16		68 78	256 19
Cook.....	2,893 53				4,002 22	179 80	452 31	7,527 86
Crawford.....							55 68	55 68
Cumberland.....								
DeKalb.....	132 09				47 55		20 77	200 41
DeWitt.....			70 90		45 03		56 00	171 93
Douglas.....	1 00			83 35	17 25			101 60
DuPage.....	88 00							88 00
Edgar.....		2 41	87 25		24 35		23 10	137 11
Edward.....				4 05	36 28			40 33
Effingham.....				125 40				125 40
Fayette.....				71 80	16 00	14 60	6 11	138 51
Ford.....	12 76		94 10		26 10		7 37	140 33
Franklin.....				37 50				37 50
Fulton.....			205 52		168 97		71 24	385 73
Gallatin.....				31 20				31 20
Greene.....			219 40	35 10				254 50
Grundy.....	119 59				10 90		10 36	140 85
Hamilton.....				54 35				54 35
Hancock.....	9 47		180 35				31 94	221 76
Hardin.....				1 30				1 30
Henderson.....			32 20				21 15	53 35
Henry.....	1 00		155 95		108 08		23 26	288 29
Iroquois.....		2 86	98 75		72 24	29 83	19 00	222 68
Jackson.....				103 05		21 35	17 99	142 39
Jasper.....				208 06	110 62			318 68
Jefferson.....				42 90	90 10			133 00
Jersey.....			365 55					365 55
JoDavies.....	212 17				15 80		60 22	288 19
Johnson.....				122 80				122 80
Kane.....	295 25						27 61	322 86
Kankakee.....	91 03	31 54			22 86		19 39	164 82
Kendall.....	10 88							10 88
Knox.....			155 35		56 66		39 59	251 60
Lake.....	73 69						1 00	74 69
LaSalle.....	266 55	21 64			195 39		22 72	506 30
Lawrence.....				39 10	27 60		31 23	100 93
Lee.....	111 39	9 65			27 76		3 38	152 18
Livingston.....	4 16	15 40	125 75		33 35		22 80	201 46
Logan.....			172 95			20 94		214 67
Macon.....			87 25		94 82		64 00	246 07
Macoupin.....								
Madison.....				393 75			92 27	486 02
Marion.....				59 40	27 25		27 25	113 90
Marshall.....								
Mason.....							79 00	79 00
Massac.....				71 79				71 79
McDonough.....					623 09		20 58	643 67
McHenry.....	137 17				232 11			369 28
McLean.....			389 20	34 95	218 67	47 91	73 90	764 58
Menard.....			52 90			13 10		66 00
Mercer.....			73 02				30 10	103 12
Monroe.....				259 20				259 20

[GG]—Continued.

Counties.	North'n Insane Hospital	Eastern Insane Hospital	Central Insane Hospital	South'n Insane Hospital	Deaf and Dumb.	Blind.	Feeble Minded Childr'n	Total.
Montgomery			\$129 80	75	\$71 53		\$17 85	\$219 93
Morgan			197 20		160 90		74 79	432 89
Moultrie				\$32 10	183 15			215 25
Ogle	\$192 62				127 57	\$27 75		347 94
Peoria			332 95		114 51		68 66	516 12
Perry				146 75	32 52		17 52	196 79
Piatt			225 40				24 15	249 55
Pike								
Pope				73 35		20 30		93 65
Putaski				64 35				64 35
Putnam								
Randolph				275 50				275 50
Richland				48 23	33 10			81 33
Rock Island			183 20		72 95		52 85	309 00
Saline								
Sangamon	5 02		190 28		109 00	30 30	153 39	487 99
Schuyler			41 90		62 96		5 51	110 37
Scott			43 10					43 10
Shelby				224 50			25 53	250 03
Stark	9 56		7 75		9 05			26 36
St. Clair				413 45	118 91	68 21	16 81	617 38
Stephenson	151 17						86 80	240 97
Tazewell			15		50 91			51 06
Union				111 10			50	111 60
Vermilion		\$8 07		172 96	18 30		87 23	286 56
Wabash				109 90				109 90
Warren			175 15		108 53			283 68
Washington				131 70				131 70
Wayne				159 47		24 92	32 61	217 00
White								
Whiteside	86 69				28 88			115 57
Will	129 38	35 28			99 56		67 42	331 64
Williamson				150 47	172 00			322 47
Winnebago	195 46				213 08			408 54
Woodford		2 67	93 65		45 72		38 09	180 13
Totals	\$5,406 73	\$140 83	\$4,619 24	\$4,427 78	\$8,711 77	\$568 14	\$2,395 94	\$26,270 43

[H]

TABLE, showing balances due six state institutions, and not yet collected, on the 30th day of September, 1879, from each county in the State.

Counties.	North'n Insane Hospital	Central Insane Hospital	South'n Insane Hospital	Deaf and Dumb.	Blind.	Feeble- Minded Childr'n	Total.
Adams		\$68 55		\$29 39			\$97 94
Alexander		148 38	646 60	368 35		146 83	1,310 16
Bond			48 80	38 75			87 55
Boone							
Brown		53 35		127 89			181 24
Bureau	5 07			68 90			73 97
Calhoun		18 70		29 63	15 32		63 05
Carroll	1 21						1 21
Cass		227 80	67 05	19 05		22 95	336 85
Champaign			156 65	132 96		38 30	327 91
Christian		4 30	69 85	16 27			90 42
Clark			63 95	280 08		17 02	361 05
Clay			66 40	132 25	7 45		206 10
Clinton			20 45	8 90		14 32	43 67
Coles			36 65	22 31	15	63 58	122 69
Cook	5,366 09		31 60	3,518 79	167 35	323 70	9,410 53
Crawford			164 20	188 45		65 68	418 33
Cumberland			21 00		8 95		29 95
DeKalb	1 04			23 45		16 77	41 26
DeWitt		15 42		29 72		43 51	88 65
Douglas			6 95	4 85			11 80
DuPage	42 16					5 81	47 97
Edgar		83 10	60 50			14 43	158 03
Edwards			1 95	3 18			5 13
Effingham			13 05				13 05
Fayette			18 59	97 52	14 75	6 14	136 91
Ford	1 27	173 90	21 25	194 41	20		391 03
Franklin		148 57	190 70	187 23	11 00		537 50
Fulton		63 65		62 79		45 45	171 89
Gallatin			1 95				1 95
Greene		266 30	35 20	1 90			301 50
Grundy	3 73			1 90		8 56	17 19
Hamilton			54 35	5 55			59 90
Hancock	10	108 25				24 77	133 12
Hardin			71 65				71 65
Henderson		4 60				19 75	24 35
Henry		46 85	3 05	34 75			106 91
Iroquois		15 35		20 44	15	13 39	49 33
Jackson			14 25			6 35	20 60
Jasper			209 81	264 70		10 78	485 29
Jefferson			39 80	90 10			129 90
Jersey		400 62	93 90	188 51			683 03
JoDavies	5 00			15 97		55 48	76 45
Johnson			143 30				143 30
Kane	11 13			923 62		21 26	956 01
Kankakee	8 27			22 86		19 39	50 52
Kendall	61						61
Knox		31 90		33 16		28 60	93 66
Lake	5 76			67 75		31 40	104 91
LaSalle	19 39			112 58		20 37	152 31
Lawrence			17 65	29 98		17 22	64 85
Lee	10 57			26 96		1 14	38 67
Livingston	90	43 85		27 95		21 34	94 04
Logan		48 00	25		20 74	10 03	79 02
Macon		106 75		108 37		65 21	280 33
Macoupin		161 70			49 54		211 21
Madison		22 30	344 05	20 15		78 89	465 37
Marion			22 80	205 45		27 05	255 30
Marshall		6 15					6 15
Mason		75 35		31 80		70 77	177 92
Massac							
McDonough		45 00		622 91		12 41	680 32
McHenry	1 06			160 01			161 07
McLean		259 64	36 95	186 95	31 43	56 74	571 71
Menard		11 30			13 10		24 40
Mercer		20 37				17 71	38 08
Monroe			306 05			49 47	355 52
Montgomery		18 25	75	56 30		9 86	85 16
Morgan		122 45		56 50		61 15	240 10
Moultrie			16 65	183 66			200 31

[H]—Continued.

Counties.	North'n Insane Hospital	Central Insane Hospital	South'n Insane Hospital	Deaf and Dumb.	Blind.	Feeble- Minded Childr'n	Total.
Ogle.....	\$84 29			\$128 81	\$19 20		\$232 30
Peoria.....		\$208 60		86 16		\$40 08	334 84
Perry.....			\$94 40	27 72		8 81	130 93
Platt.....		204 40				17 00	221 40
Pike.....		355 10		129 15			484 25
Pope.....			2 05		10 40		12 45
Pulaski.....			302 25				302 25
Putnam.....		3 85		49 82			53 67
Randolph.....			184 00				184 00
Richland.....			16 68	150 91			167 59
Rock Island.....		66 30		60 40		36 40	163 10
Saline.....			167 85	151 10			318 95
Sangamon.....	25	81 88		55 90		124 54	262 57
Schuyler.....		34 60		49 22		4 74	88 56
Scott.....		28 35					28 35
Shelby.....		92 18	7 40			34 65	134 23
Stark.....	1 35	1 85					3 20
St. Clair.....			78 65	50 06		16 11	144 82
Stephenson.....	6 75					80 68	87 43
Tazewell.....		49 59		51 07			100 66
Union.....			316 10	86 55	34 98	59 95	497 58
Vermilion.....			34 85	9 08		68 66	112 59
Wabash.....							
Warren.....		34 55		86 76			121 31
Washington.....			55 00	61 30	175 01		291 31
Wayne.....			67 15		24 32	30 09	121 56
White.....			297 30		25 53		322 83
Whiteside.....	4 12			28 88			33 00
Will.....	9 13	21 40		35 38		53 22	119 13
Williamson.....			267 67	503 28			770 95
Winnebago.....	1 53			199 88			201 41
Woodford.....		31 25		15 50		35 57	82 32
Convict patients.....	97 23						97 23
Totals.....	\$5,688 91	\$4,034 60	\$5,012 86	\$11,103 31	\$629 57	\$2,216 34	\$28,684 69

[HH]

TABLE, showing balances due seven state institutions, and not yet collected, on the 30th day of September, 1880, from each county in the State.

Counties.	North'n Insane Hospital	Eastern Insane Hospital	Central Insane Hospital	South'n Insane Hospital	Deaf and Dumb	Blind.	Feeble- Minded Children	Total.
Adams.....			\$189 20		\$47 35	\$ 30	\$4 31	\$241 16
Alexander.....				\$825 75	400 43		165 44	1,391 62
Bond.....				79 25	19 20			98 45
Boone.....	1 39				7 70			9 09
Brown.....			38 56		175 32			213 88
Bureau.....	30 88	26 68			65 50			123 06
Calhoun.....			42 90		31 58	19 93		94 41
Carroll.....	75	8 42						9 17
Cass.....			290 10	126 05	36 55		29 74	482 44
Champaign.....		12 62		125 75	91 56		32 53	262 46
Christian.....			50 30	75 70	90			127 90
Clark.....				207 40	249 98		6 94	464 32
Clay.....				143 85	161 85	7 45		313 15
Clinton.....				13 55	2 90		11 66	28 11
Coles.....		24		49 50		15	40 70	90 59
Cook.....	3,996 67	200 53		41 29	628 01	37 89	407 80	5,312 19
Crawford.....	37 00			238 65	206 00		75	482 40
Cumberland.....				32 65		8 95		11 60
DeKalb.....	5 41				30 95		19 98	56 34
DeWitt.....			23 95		44 37		81 76	150 08
Douglas.....	1 47		15 30	39 90	4 40			52 07
DuPage.....	10 97						45 23	56 20
Edgar.....		1 66	133 80	60 50	35 55		6 29	237 80
Edwards.....				4 25	14 48			18 73
Effingham.....			2 20	22 00				24 20
Fayette.....				21 95	78 53	30	15 62	116 40
Ford.....	12 82	45 34	157 80	21 25	246 61	27 12	9 17	490 11
Franklin.....				268 15	187 23	27 05		482 43
Fulton.....			161 35		22 95		55 85	240 15
Gallatin.....				36 55				36 55
Greene.....			156 62	10		19 85		176 57
Grundy.....	12 42	32			9 35		11 08	33 17
Hamilton.....				90 50	7 65			98 15
Hancock.....	1 55		39 80		22 83		64 81	128 99
Hardin.....				108 85				108 85
Henderson.....			11 45				16 87	28 32
Henry.....	17 12		83 97	3 05	23 73		9 79	137 66
Iroquois.....		29 04	50 80		37 28		11 12	131 24
Jackson.....				96 80		9 15	38 00	143 95
Jasper.....				113 30	210 81		28 82	352 93
Jefferson.....				58 90	22 45			81 35
Jersey.....			178 27	108 05	222 41			508 73
JoDavies.....	10 08	12 19					50 24	72 51
Johnson.....				66 45				66 45
Kane.....	11 06	21 32			1,197 79		31 61	1,261 78
Kankakee.....	160 24	61 33			34 30			255 87
Kendall.....	2 74							2 74
Knox.....		6 35	88 50		40 00		42 17	177 02
Lake.....	53 87	5 26			152 19		95 06	286 29
LaSalle.....	9 47	39 97			71 33		21 41	142 18
Lawrence.....				64 28	16 93		17 85	129 06
Lee.....	16 94	22 04			8 75		17 40	65 13
Livingston.....	41	33 78	90 10		21 05		15 99	161 33
Logan.....			79 75	25		11 38	156 83	218 21
Macou.....			139 30		69 10		34 52	242 92
Macoupin.....		11 18	277 90			104 11		393 19
Madison.....				198 00	94 88		41 66	334 54
Marion.....					76 28			76 28
Marshall.....		24 77	17 00					41 77
Mason.....			212 70		47 93		57 54	318 17
Massac.....				16 51				16 51
McDonough.....			129 50		212 78		11 19	353 77
McHenry.....	2 90	3 63			44 70			50 63
McLean.....		14 00	91 25	2 00	52 95	30 06	80 16	270 42
Menard.....			41 30		2 10		39 24	82 94
Mercer.....		14 06	59 10				8 59	81 75
Monroe.....				188 95			87 33	276 28

[HH]—Continued.

Counties.	North'm Insane Hospital	Eastern Insane Hospital	Central Insane Hospital	South'm Insane Hospital	Deaf and Dumb.	Blind.	Feeble- Minded Children	Total.
Montgomery.....			\$76 60		\$16 85		\$7 01	\$100 46
Morgan.....			53 10		35 80	\$13 25	66 58	168 73
Moultrie.....				\$44 05	54 48			98 53
Ogle.....	\$97 00				60 90	18 89		176 79
Peoria.....			128 30		25 65		60 27	214 22
Perry.....				29 60	26 45		6 15	62 20
Piatt.....			14 85				25 14	39 99
Pike.....			525 36		133 10			658 46
Pope.....				12 65				12 65
Pulaski.....				297 15				297 15
Putnam.....		\$3 92	58 55		49 82			112 29
Randolph.....				27 85				27 85
Richland.....					213 88			213 88
Rock Island.....			119 57		3 80		46 27	169 64
Saline.....				228 05	151 10			379 15
Sangamon.....	2 81		144 42		58 80		110 75	316 78
Schuyler.....			22 45		11 60	18 76	8 38	61 19
Scott.....			11 70					11 70
Shelby.....				83 45		11 55	66 29	161 29
Stark.....	8 64		27 10		19 95			55 69
St. Clair.....				120 40	66 25		16 44	203 09
Stephenson.....	6 54						45 41	51 95
Tazewell.....		9 04	121 99		16		9 89	141 08
Union.....				309 40	89 90	53 58	107 49	560 37
Vermilion.....		42 14		55 55	7 85		70 87	176 41
Wabash.....			15 05				18 66	33 71
Warren.....			99 50	56 85	5 40			161 75
Washington.....			7 10		61 30	222 60		291 00
Wayne.....				48 70	21 50		21 18	91 38
White.....				353 70		49 17		402 87
Whiteside.....	68 13				18 95			87 08
Will.....	74 35	40 97	21 40		79 98		46 50	263 20
Williamson.....	31 49			246 10	412 28		12 43	702 30
Winnebago.....	9 28				52 73			62 01
Woodford.....		21 45	50 57		4 90		73 21	150 13
Other accounts.....	36 99							36 99
Northern Pen.....				51 70				51 70
Totals.....	\$4,731 39	\$711 65	\$4,336 33	\$5,521 09	\$7,123 06	\$691 49	\$2,775 27	\$25,990 28

II—Consolidated Financial Statement (all funds included) of the Income

	Northern Insane Hospital.	Eastern Insane Hospital.	Central Insane Hospital.
BALANCES. October 1, 1878.			
Balance on hand.....	\$3,778 13		\$8,748 26
INCOME.			
Ordinary expense appropriations.....	100,750 00	7,500 00	101,291 67
Special appropriations.....	10,380 65	105,935 11	50,404 11
From all other sources.....	7,470 59	891 00	10,782 95
Total cash receipts.....	\$118,601 24	\$113,926 11	\$165,478 73
Less amount credited on previous year.....	173 50	11,629 00	3,103 06
Receipts for current year.....	\$118,427 74	\$102,297 11	\$162,375 67
Add balances as above.....	3,778 13		8,748 26
Actual income.....	\$122,205 87	\$102,297 11	\$171,123 93
Due on special appropriation account.....	3,896 78	5,800 18	1,951 52
Available income.....	\$126,102 65	\$108,097 29	\$173,075 45
EXPENSES 1879, CLASSIFIED.			
Attendance.....	38,042 24	4,398 28	46,131 24
Food.....	26,133 51		28,498 76
Clothing, bedding, etc.....	7,449 45	982 51	9,359 44
Laundry supplies.....	1,231 56	10 17	2,225 76
Fuel.....	12,515 39	222 26	5,257 42
Light.....	1,029 10		1,882 89
Water.....			800 00
Medicines and medical supplies.....	2,020 87		1,910 18
Freight and transportation.....	8,341 32	1,810 11	2,369 60
Postage and telegraphing.....	612 51	11 75	436 22
Books and stationery.....	232 53	97 79	486 57
Printing and advertising.....	1,101 00	278 25	492 55
Music and amusements.....	529 27	200 00	1,132 86
Instruments and apparatus.....	89 21		53 82
Household expenses.....	873 69	72 01	1,053 38
Furniture.....	1,978 87	1,812 89	7,698 57
Building repairs, etc.....	14,839 95	85,611 77	30,605 94
Tools.....	326 45	299 45	157 85
Machinery, etc.....	2,289 36	1,504 80	5,074 83
Farm, garden, stock and grounds.....	4,403 12		2,789 04
Real estate.....		5,042 25	5,006 00
Legal expenses.....			
Insurance.....	100 00		100 00
Shop expenses.....			11 30
Burial expenses.....	196 60		769 25
Expenses not classified.....	653 19	8 60	4 49
Total expenses.....	\$124,771 49	\$102,392 89	\$154,327 87
BALANCES. September 30, 1879.			
Available income as above.....	127,102 65	108,097 29	173,075 45
Total expenses.....	124,771 49	102,392 89	154,327 87
Balance on hand.....	\$1,331 16	\$5,704 40	\$18,747 58

and Expenses of the State Institutions, classified, for the fiscal year 1879.

Southern Insane Hospital.	Instituti'n for the Deaf and Dumb.	Instituti'n for the Blind.	Asylum for Feeble Minded.	Soldiers' Orphans' Home.	Charitab'e Eye & Ear Infirmiry.	State Reform School.	Total.
\$32,977 38	\$7,063 09	\$7,491 92	\$12,020 59	\$13,221 52	\$178 84	\$6,998 37	\$92,478 10
63,750 00	76,750 00	26,250 00	43,500 00	33,750 00	17,000 00	22,500 00	496,041 67
9,722 30	10,478 11	2,068 91	4,460 10	5,082 76	705 20	2,484 21	201,721 46
9,172 52	5,124 83	1,697 54	2,816 66	237 22	80 00	5,625 59	43,498 90
\$82,644 82	\$92,352 94	\$30,016 45	\$50,776 76	\$39,069 98	\$17,785 20	\$30,609 80	\$741,262 03
1,971 86	1,710 68	997 12	1,360 64	.....	.....	.....	20,915 86
\$80,672 96	\$90,642 26	\$29,019 33	\$49,416 12	\$39,069 98	\$17,785 20	\$30,609 80	\$720,316 17
\$2,977 38	7,063 09	7,491 92	12,020 59	13,221 52	178 84	6,998 37	92,478 10
\$113,659 34	\$97,705 35	\$36,511 25	\$61,436 71	\$52,291 50	\$17,964 04	\$37,608 17	\$812,794 27
23,101 04	3,185 15	4,296 83	11,922 85	9,937 50	.....	5,500 00	69,591 85
\$136,751 38	\$100,890 50	\$40,808 08	\$73,359 56	\$62,229 00	\$17,964 04	\$43,108 17	\$882,386 12
32,916 56	43,556 12	15,342 74	29,161 30	14,111 86	4,490 73	12,184 01	231,335 08
27,577 09	13,469 77	5,227 98	19,369 45	11,421 73	6,691 08	8,074 14	137,463 51
3,505 40	4,308 36	874 72	2,192 77	8,429 39	280 13	3,572 50	41,035 67
773 70	1,296 49	162 11	250 06	464 15	258 38	333 55	6,915 93
3,019 51	4,016 45	1,319 04	2,689 65	1,027 85	1,122 62	1,152 96	32,573 15
1,471 38	1,925 64	397 08	1,040 54	896 00	472 99	551 73	9,587 26
.....	600 00	200 00	.....	2 75	144 75	.....	1,747 50
2,150 32	382 12	94 43	426 97	411 62	697 26	135 33	8,229 10
5,433 20	1,630 17	435 68	1,835 69	452 16	278 13	2,715 61	25,331 67
446 17	397 14	110 12	273 57	143 71	68 61	164 69	2,574 49
395 03	1,586 97	1,108 25	506 46	454 69	349 72	461 71	5,679 72
241 60	85 15	144 58	234 28	158 63	114 60	158 80	3,009 44
546 91	206 79	676 22	476 59	186 21	42 35	6 45	4,014 65
33 25	443 68	25	86 05	21 61	.....	4 85	732 75
913 97	397 00	187 31	753 25	472 06	129 39	296 48	5,058 54
2,086 94	1,365 98	1,283 70	1,660 19	979 04	636 58	482 90	19,985 66
8,406 30	11,867 44	4,013 36	4,907 43	6,309 75	468 00	5,280 18	172,370 12
100 04	146 34	10 95	50 18	24 15	17 20	44 60	1,157 21
5,061 74	2,311 95	229 45	135 72	100 90	16 38	930 76	17,65 89
1,557 25	2,450 75	889 90	2,658 73	569 14	147 36	496 10	15,561 39
.....	5 00	.....	15 00	200 00	.....	.....	10,268 25
356 60	325 00	.....	.....	56 15	5 00	110 50	853 25
.....	.....	50 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	250 00
75 84	1,816 95	614 26	.....	.....	.....	87 22	2,605 57
131 00	96 40	.....	30 00	49 00	.....	29 50	1,261 75
13 20	168 65	.....	170 12	.....	60 00	7 75	1,086 21
\$97,073 03	\$94,676 31	\$33,282 13	\$50,904 00	\$46,942 55	\$16,491 17	\$37,282 32	\$758,143 76
136,751 38	100,890 50	40,808 08	73,359 56	62,229 00	17,964 04	43,108 17	882,386 12
97,073 03	94,676 31	33,282 13	50,904 00	46,942 55	16,491 17	37,282 32	758,143 76
\$39,678 35	\$6,214 19	\$7,525 95	\$22,455 56	\$15,286 45	\$1,472 87	\$5,825 85	\$124,242 36

[K.]—Consolidated Financial Statement (all funds included) of the Income

	Northern Insane Hospital.	Eastern Insane Hospital.	Central Insane Hospital.	Southern Insane Hospital.
BALANCES. (October 1, 1879.)				
Balances on hand.....	\$1,331 16	\$5,704 40	\$18,747 58	\$39,678 35
INCOME.				
Ordinary expense appropriations.....	100,000 00	37,500 00	110,000 00	66,000 00
Special appropriations.....	9,387 93	103,020 87	14,590 62	13,371 39
From all other sources.....	11,260 99	690 19	9,287 70	8,394 66
Total cash receipts.....	\$120,648 92	\$141,211 06	\$133,878 32	\$87,766 05
Less amount credited on previous year.....	3,896 78	5,800 18	1,951 52	23,101 04
Receipts for current year.....	\$116,752 14	\$135,410 88	\$131,926 80	\$64,665 01
Add balances as above.....	1,331 16	5,704 40	18,747 58	39,678 35
Actual income.....	\$118,083 30	\$141,115 28	\$150,674 38	\$104,343 36
Due on special appropriation account.....		827 05	794 49	23,294 21
Available income.....	\$118,053 30	\$141,942 33	\$151,468 87	\$127,637 57
EXPENSES 1880, CLASSIFIED.				
Attendance.....	\$37,871 31	\$14,216 22	\$40,666 24	\$32,500 55
Food.....	27,110 19	6,745 72	31,873 79	30,882 63
Clothing, bedding, etc.....	6,298 45	2,864 28	9,334 43	9,313 70
Laundry supplies.....	1,129 45	247 04	1,623 31	947 59
Fuel.....	10,902 22	4,198 56	6,089 75	2,914 95
Light.....	1,612 19	313 09	2,562 99	2,316 69
Water.....			950 00	
Medicine, etc.....	1,868 10	735 18	1,810 16	1,751 73
Freight and transportation.....	5,998 91	3,018 76	2,214 09	5,827 23
Postage.....	283 57	181 00	421 55	312 88
Books and stationery.....	399 61	328 58	654 17	314 68
Printing and advertising.....	240 00	175 80	154 20	180 80
Music and amusements.....	635 68	230 35	445 33	590 09
Instruments and apparatus.....	211 33	47 88	47 25	34 33
Household expenses.....	1,007 20	247 78	645 04	1,031 20
Furniture.....	1,449 33	6,562 66	3,489 01	2,315 02
Building, repairs, etc.....	7,140 54	81,336 63	16,506 85	6,597 40
Tools.....	195 11	146 55	86 15	118 50
Machinery, etc.....	1,785 30	7,940 58	6,371 21	731 72
Farm, garden, stock and grounds.....	3,065 36	3,671 28	3,016 39	1,589 91
Real estate.....			214 54	
Legal expenses.....	20 00		300 00	36 80
Insurance.....	100 00	160 00	100 00	
Shop expenses.....	12 30		14 40	90 30
Burial expenses.....	191 00		704 60	94 00
Expenses not classified.....	131 17	810 51	90 20	62 56
Total expenses.....	\$109,658 32	\$134,178 40	\$130,388 65	\$100,555 26
BALANCES. (September 30, 1880.)				
Available income, as above.....	\$118,083 30	\$141,942 33	\$151,468 87	\$127,637 57
Total expenses.....	109,658 32	134,178 40	130,388 65	100,555 26
Balances on hand.....	\$8,424 98	\$7,763 93	\$21,080 22	\$27,082 31

and Expenses of the State Institutions, classified, for the fiscal year 1880.

Institution for the Deaf and Dumb.	Institution for the Blind.	Asylum for Feeble- Minded.	Soldiers' Orphans' Home.	Charitable Eye and Ear Infirmary.	State Reform School.	Total.
\$6,214 19	\$7,525 95	\$22,455 56	\$15,286 45	\$1,472 87	\$5,825 85	\$124,242 36
77,000 00	22,000 00	46,000 00	39,750 00	17,000 00	29,000 00	544,250 00
7,501 31	5,488 02	11,061 06	1,057 94	2,104 33	2,915 10	170,498 57
12,369 82	1,497 91	5,132 65	1,233 66	.....	4,009 67	53,877 25
\$96,871 13	\$28,985 93	\$62,193 71	\$42,041 60	\$19,104 33	\$35,924 77	\$768,625 82
3,185 15	4,296 83	11,922 85	9,937 50	.....	5,500 00	69,591 85
\$93,685 98	\$24,689 10	\$50,270 86	\$32,104 10	\$19,104 33	\$30,424 77	\$699,033 97
6,214 19	7,525 95	22,455 56	15,286 45	1,472 87	5,825 85	124,242 36
\$99,900 17	\$32,215 05	\$72,726 42	\$47,390 55	\$20,577 20	\$36,250 62	\$823,276 33
1,689 93	480 46	15,258 89	9,937 50	.....	.....	52,282 53
\$101,590 10	\$32,695 51	\$87,985 31	\$57,328 05	\$20,577 20	\$36,250 62	\$875,558 86
\$44,217 02	\$13,873 14	\$24,320 12	\$14,698 28	\$4,545 81	\$11,711 76	\$238,623 45
16,749 54	5,138 55	15,004 79	13,408 90	6,570 73	9,757 43	163,242 27
2,567 70	1,241 22	4,523 48	9,362 27	347 91	2,490 73	48,344 17
606 88	166 03	452 38	545 00	309 14	399 31	6,426 13
4,384 24	1,248 52	2,866 94	2,852 42	866 05	1,376 17	37,699 82
1,885 25	365 49	1,831 66	730 48	473 75	582 64	12,674 23
600 00	166 67	.....	.....	151 65	.....	1,868 32
662 14	80 10	329 76	383 03	814 49	102 17	8,536 86
2,217 77	301 79	2,709 80	327 50	220 18	2,086 63	24,922 61
468 96	132 22	157 22	144 29	40 65	149 18	2,291 52
1,381 92	235 63	571 67	205 70	183 66	382 21	4,657 83
43 70	45 05	188 20	73 40	96 35	85 12	1,282 62
205 43	278 38	519 09	131 49	44 66	86 25	3,166 75
93 00	.....	377 47	6 50	65	35 00	853 41
498 56	134 89	973 33	440 78	154 08	308 34	5,441 20
2,446 85	602 28	3,008 27	1,394 93	1,222 82	878 42	23,369 59
7,419 15	1,804 11	8,994 01	2,077 96	1,326 24	2,499 20	135,702 09
55 00	11 50	121 30	20 40	20 21	89 61	864 33
2,318 30	25 50	2,932 76	154 06	.....	394 43	22,653 86
3,316 61	1,092 93	1,799 02	1,564 71	100 38	310 32	19,586 91
.....	.....	15 00	.....	.....	40 00	269 54
319 00	.....	.....	.....	73 84	.....	749 64
.....	50 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	410 00
1,610 48	277 26	.....	.....	56 00	113 26	2,118 00
15 00	.....	36 00	69 50	56 00	.....	1,166 10
48 20	.....	167 53	.....	50 00	194 58	1,554 75
\$94,130 70	\$27,271 26	\$71,899 80	\$48,591 60	\$17,729 25	\$34,072 76	\$768,476 00
\$101,590 10	\$32,695 51	\$87,985 31	\$57,328 05	\$20,577 20	\$36,250 62	\$875,558 86
94,130 70	27,271 26	71,899 80	48,591 60	17,729 25	34,072 76	768,476 00
\$7,459 40	\$5,424 25	\$16,085 51	\$8,736 45	\$2,847 95	\$2,177 86	\$107,082 86

NORTHERN INSANE HOSPITAL.

Fund.	Balances October 1, 1878.		Total Receipts during Year.	Total Disburse- ments during Year.	Balances September 30, 1879.	
	On hand.	Over- draft.			On hand.	Over- draft.
Ordinary expense.....	\$5,754 17		\$108,220 59	\$102,462 86	\$11,511 90	
Repairs.....			6,522 80	6,522 80		
Cottages and lodges.....			1,602 99	1,602 99		
Grading and shrubbery.....			426 43	426 43		
Gallery in amusement hall.....						
Improvement of grounds, shade and fruit trees.....						
Relaying and replacing water- pipe.....						
Metallic blinds for cottages.....						
Hose, Babcock extinguishers and other fire apparatus.....			360 00	360 00		
Telephone and thermostats.....						
Engine, with foundation.....						
Machinery for carpenter shop.....			54 00	54 00		
Machinery for engineer's shop.....						
Sheds between horse and straw barn.....			214 43	214 43		
Smith Hoag, for materials, labor, etc.....			1,200 00	1,200 00		
Total.....	\$5,754 17		\$118,601 24	\$112,843 51	\$11,511 90	

EASTERN INSANE HOSPITAL.

Ordinary expense.....			\$7,991 00	\$1,579 77	\$6,411 23	
Land and buildings.....						
Construction of north wing.....						
Coal house, carriage house, stables, farm buildings, quar- ters for employes, amuse- ment hall, shops, etc.....						
Roads, walks, grading, trees, shrubbery, etc.....						
Furniture, tools, implements, and machinery for shops, kitchen, laundry, chapel, etc.....						
Farm implements, stock, car- riage, wagons, buggy, etc.....						
Fencing and purchase of land.....						
Detached wards.....						
Total.....			\$7,991 00	\$1,579 77	\$6,411 23	

with the Local Treasurers.

NORTHERN INSANE HOSPITAL.

Fund.	Balances October 1, 1879.		Total Receipts during Year.	Total Disburse- ments during Year.	Balances September 30, 1880	
	On hand.	Over- draft.			On hand.	Over- draft.
Ordinary expense.....	\$11,511 90		\$111,260 99	\$112,418 92	\$10,353 97	
Repairs.....			1,539 72	1,539 72		
Gallery in amusement hall.....			510 50	510 50		
Improving grounds.....			648 75	648 75		
Relaying and replacing water pipe.....			2,000 00	2,000 00		
Metallic blinds for cottages.....			480 00	480 00		
Hose, Babcock extinguishers and other fire apparatus.....			751 00	751 00		
Telephone and thermostats.....			1,000 00	1,000 00		
Engine with foundation.....						
Machinery for carpenter shop.....			1,510 39	1,510 39		
Machinery for engineer's shop.....			662 00	662 00		
Sheds between horse and straw barn.....			285 57	285 57		
Total.....	\$11,511 90		\$120,648 92	\$121,806 85	\$10,353 97	

EASTERN INSANE HOSPITAL.

Ordinary expense.....	\$6,411 23		\$38,190 19	\$35,968 92	\$8,632 50	
Construction of north wing.....			34,051 07	34,051 07		
Coal house, carriage house stable, farm building, etc.....			22,328 49	22,328 49		
Roads, walks, grading, trees, shrubbery, etc.....			1,729 21	1,729 21		
Furniture, tools, implements and machinery for shops, kitchen, laundry, chapel, etc.....			20,901 13	21,418 73		517 60
Farm implements, stock, car- riage, wagons, buggy, etc.....			2,354 52	2,603 97		309 45
Detached wards.....			21,456 45	21,456 45		
Total.....	\$6,411 23		\$141,011 06	\$139,616 84	\$8,632 50	\$827 05

CENTRAL INSANE HOSPITAL.

Fund.	Balances October 1, 1878.		Total Receipts during Year.	Total Disburse- ments during Year.	Balances September 30, 1879	
	On hand.	Over- draft.			On hand.	Over- draft.
Ordinary expense	\$8,748 26	.....	\$115,074 62	\$105,075 30	\$18,747 58	.....
Renewing heating surfaces, and repairs and improve- ments			8,433 02	8,514 02		81 00
Ironing, mending and store rooms		\$713 30	3,156 52	2,443 22		.....
Portico, walks and improve- ment of grounds			1,500 00	1,500 00		.....
Fire plugs			79 87	79 87		.....
Seed house, broom shop and conservatory			1,500 00	1,500 00		.....
Summer houses in airing courts		111 65	1,000 00	888 35		.....
Sewer, by city .....						.....
Sewer on grounds .....						.....
Additional wings		2,278 11	20,287 55	18,009 44		.....
Thirty acres of land			5,000 00	5,000 00		.....
Shops, mill, engine rooms, etc.			469 15	1,680 54		1,211 39
Corn cribs, piggery, etc.			1,004 21	1,134 13		129 92
Amusement hall			3,347 03	3,347 03		.....
Improving grounds				304 00		394 00
Painting, fencing and grading.			979 80	979 80		.....
Thermostats, electric signals and telegraph				215 06		215 06
Sewer to Mauvaisterre creek ..			3,646 96	3,657 11		10 15
Total	\$8,748 26	\$3,103 06	\$165,478 73	\$154,327 87	\$18,747 58	\$1,951 52

SOUTHERN INSANE HOSPITAL.

Ordinary expense	\$21,502 25	.....	\$94,172 52	\$87,214 38	\$28,460 39	.....
Improvements and repairs		\$1,278 87	6,135 79	6,879 37		\$2,022 45
Improvement of grounds		268 74	632 10	531 86		108 50
Shop and tools			209 39	209 39		.....
Barn		42 08	42 08			.....
Fire pump and hose			1,800 00	1,800 00		.....
Rotary oven			99 94	99 94		.....
New kitchen			8 00	365 03		357 03
Water supply			795 00	1,815 68		1,020 68
Removal of barn				175 00		175 00
Extending sewer				921 22		921 22
Finishing road		3 45		3 45		.....
Total	\$21,505 70	\$1,529 69	\$103,894 82	\$100,015 32	\$28,460 39	\$4,604 88

INSTITUTION FOR THE DEAF AND DUMB.

Ordinary expenses	\$7,063 09	.....	\$81,874 83	\$82,723 73	\$6,214 19	.....
Repairs		1,546 15	3,762 46	3,770 37		1,554 06
Library		161 47	654 57	493 10		.....
Workshops			222 04	224 04		.....
Extension of sewer		306 00	306 00			.....
Fire escapes .....						.....
New boiler			1,205 00	1,321 00		116 00
Changing barn to cottage			287 50	287 50		.....
Laundry			2,585 10	4,009 50		1,424 40
Repairs of damage by fire			1,758 38	1,849 07		90 69
Thermostats .....						.....
Total	\$7,063 09	\$1,710 68	\$92,352 94	\$94,676 31	\$6,214 19	\$3,185 15

with the Local Treasurers—Continued.

CENTRAL INSANE HOSPITAL.

Fund.	Balances October 1, 1879.		Total Receipts during Year.	Total Disburse- ments during Year.	Balances September 30, 1880	
	On hand.	Over- draft.			On hand.	Over- draft.
Ordinary expense.....	\$18,747 58	.....	\$119,287 70	\$116,955 06	\$21,080 22	.....
Renewing heating surfaces, and repairs and improvements....		\$81 00	1,948 12	2,541 75		\$674 63
Shops, mill, engine rooms, etc..		1,211 39	7,530 85	6,319 46		
Corn cribs, piggery, etc.....		129 92	1,340 94	1,314 27		103 25
Amusement hall.....			2,136 36	2,152 97		16 61
Improving grounds.....		304 00	304 00			
Painting, fencing, and grading.			20 20	20 20		
Thermostats, electric signals, etc.....		215 06	1,000 00	784 94		
Sewer to Mauvaisterre creek...		10 15	310 15	300 00		
Total.....	\$18,747 58	\$1,951 52	\$133,878 32	\$130,388 65	\$21,080 22	\$794 49

SOUTHERN INSANE HOSPITAL.

Ordinary expense.....	\$28,460 39	.....	\$74,394 66	\$89,287 75	\$13,567 30	.....
Repairs.....		\$2,022 45	5,851 16	3,958 24		\$129 53
Improving grounds.....		108 50	934 69	1,134 23		308 04
New kitchen.....		357 03	2,980 05	2,623 02		
Water supply.....		1,020 68	1,353 17	410 04		77 25
Removal of barn.....		175 00	1,000 00	825 00		
Extending sewer.....		921 22	1,252 02	342 05		11 25
Total.....	\$28,460 39	\$4,604 88	\$87,766 05	\$98,580 33	\$13,567 30	\$526 07

INSTITUTION FOR THE DEAF AND DUMB.

Ordinary expense.....	\$6,214 19	.....	\$89,369 82	\$88,124 61	\$7,459 40	.....
Repairs.....		\$1,554 06	2,107 91	1,877 99		\$1,324 11
Library.....			302 61	344 15		41 54
Fire escapes.....						
New boiler.....		116 00	274 00	158 00		
Changing barn to cottage.....			160 27	181 52		324 25
Laundry.....		1,424 40	2,414 90	990 50		
Repairs of damage by fire.....		90 69	241 62	150 93		
Thermostats.....			2,000 00	2,000 00		
Total.....	\$6,214 19	\$3,185 15	\$96,871 13	\$94,130 70	\$7,459 40	\$1,689 93

INSTITUTION FOR THE EDUCATION OF THE BLIND.

Fund.	Balances October 1, 1878.		Total Receipts during Year.	Total Disburse- ments during Year.	Balances September 30, 1879	
	On hand.	Over- draft.			On hand.	Over- draft.
Ordinary expense.....	\$5,970 82		\$26,250 00	\$26,820 44	\$5,400 38	
Repairs and improvements.....		\$997 12	1,502 36	768 07		\$262 82
Books, maps, etc.....			566 55	566 55		
Fronts and resetting boilers.....				784 00		784 00
Pipes, stand-pipes, hose and connections.....				850 00		850 00
Dining-room and kitchen.....						2,400 00
Contingent.....	1,521 10		1,697 54	1,093 07	2,125 57	
Total.....	\$7,491 92	\$997 12	\$30,016 45	\$33,282 13	\$7,325 95	\$4,296 83

ASYLUM FOR FEEBLE-MINDED CHILDREN.

Ordinary expense.....	\$12,024 80		\$46,316 66	\$47,370 94	\$10,970 52	
Barn and cow stable.....			57 13	57 13		
Furnishing.....		1,360 64	3,280 15	1,920 01		
Fence.....			32 38	32 38		
Scales and scale-house.....			227 23	227 23		
Passage ways.....			6 04	6 04		
Cows.....			91 00	91 00		
Altering and repairing boilers, etc.....			150 00	490 35		\$340 35
Steam-heating, plumbing and furnishing basement.....						
Ice house.....			36 12	36 12		
Soap house.....			156 59	156 59		5 25
Well and pump.....			356 96	362 21		
Cisterns.....						
Repairs.....			66 00	145 25		77 25
Improvement of grounds.....						
Total.....	\$12,024 80	\$1,360 64	\$50,776 76	\$50,893 25	\$10,970 52	\$422 85

SOLDIERS' ORPHANS' HOME.

Ordinary expense.....	\$1,971 52		\$45,237 22	\$41,859 79	\$5,348 95	
Improvements and repairs.....			3,096 54	3,096 54		
Library.....			239 04	239 04		
New roof.....			1,040 00	1,040 00		
Painting roof and cupola.....			200 00	200 00		
Painting main building.....			334 35	334 35		
Additional furniture.....			172 83	172 83		
Sewerage.....						
Total.....	\$1,971 52		\$50,319 98	\$46,942 55	\$5,348 95	

EYE AND EAR INFIRMARY.

Ordinary expense.....	\$44 90		\$17,080 00	\$15,701 69	\$1,423 21	
Repairs and improvements.....			77 95	87 95		
Furniture.....			617 25	617 25		
Rent.....	\$133 94			84 28	49 66	
Total.....	\$178 84		\$17,785 20	\$16,491 17	\$1,472 87	

with the Local Treasurers—Continued.

INSTITUTION FOR THE EDUCATION OF THE BLIND.

Fund.	Balances October 1, 1879.		Total Receipts during Year.	Total Disburse- ments during Year.	Balances September 30, 1880	
	On hand.	Over- draft.			On hand.	Over- draft.
Ordinary expense.....	\$5,400 38		\$22,000 00	\$24,608 37	\$2,792 01	
Repairs and improvements.....		\$262 83	1,454 02	1,671 65		\$480 46
Books, maps, etc.....						
Fronts and resetting boilers.....		784 00	784 00			
Pipes, stand-pipe, hose and connections.....		850 00	850 00			
Dining-room and kitchen.....		2,400 00	2,400 00			
Contingent.....	2,125 57		1,497 91	991 24	2,632 24	
Total.....	\$7,525 95	\$4,296 83	\$28,985 93	\$27,271 26	\$5,424 25	\$480 46

ASYLUM FOR FEEBLE-MINDED CHILDREN.

Ordinary expense.....	\$10,970 52		\$51,132 65	\$59,497 00	\$2,606 17	
Altering and repairing boilers, etc.....		\$340 35	4,375 00	4,034 65		
Steam heating, plumbing and furnishing basement.....			3,345 51	4,184 64		\$839 13
Ice house.....			943 88	943 88		
Soap house.....			93 41	93 41		
Well and pump.....		\$5 25	643 04	637 79		
Cisterns.....				396 32		396 32
Repairs.....		77 25	1,231 91	1,463 02		308 36
Improving grounds.....			428 31	643 39		215 08
Total.....	\$10,970 52	\$422 85	\$62,193 71	\$71,894 10	\$2,606 17	\$1,758 89

SOLDIERS' ORPHANS' HOME.

Ordinary expense.....	\$5,348 95		\$40,983 66	\$47,533 66		\$1,201 05
Repairs.....			691 10	691 10		
Sewerage.....			366 84	366 84		
Total.....	\$5,348 95		\$42,041 60	\$48,591 60		\$1,201 05

EYE AND EAR INFIRMARY.

Ordinary expense.....	\$1,423 21		\$17,000 00	\$15,624 92	\$2,798 29	
Repairs.....			940 56	940 56		
Furniture.....			1,163 77	1,163 77		
Rent.....	49 66				49 66	
Total.....	\$1,472 87		\$19,104 33	\$17,729 25	\$2,847 95	

[L]—*The Institutions in Account*

STATE REFORM SCHOOL.

Fund.	Balances October 1, 1878.		Total Receipts during Year.	Total Disburse- ments during Year.	Balances September 30, 1879.	
	On hand.	Over- draft.			On hand.	Over- draft.
Ordinary expense.....	.....	.....	\$22,500 00	\$22,341 42	\$158 58	.....
Repairs and improvements...	.....	.....	1,761 41	1,761 41	.....	.....
Renewal of roof.....	.....	.....	522 80	522 80	.....	.....
Library and papers.....	.....	.....	200 00	200 00	.....	.....
Drainage.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Improvement of grounds.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Petit.....	\$6,998 37	.....	5,625 59	6,501 99	3,122 27	.....
Total.....	\$6,998 37	.....	\$30,609 80	\$34,327 32	\$3,280 85	.....

with the Local Treasurers—Continued.

STATE REFORM SCHOOL.

Fund.	Balances October 1, 1879.		Total Receipts during Year.	Total Disburse- ments during Year.	Balances September 30, 1880	
	On hand.	Over- draft.			On hand.	Over- draft.
Ordinary expense.....	\$158 58	.....	\$29,000 00	\$29,158 58	.....	.....
Repairs and improvements....	.....	.....	1,565 44	1,565 44	.....	.....
Library and papers.....	.....	.....	267 96	267 96	.....	.....
Drainage.....	.....	.....	881 70	881 70	.....	.....
Improvement of grounds.....	.....	.....	200 00	200 00	.....	.....
Petit.....	3,122 27	.....	4,009 67	4,954 08	\$2,177 86	.....
Total.....	\$3,280 85	.....	\$35,924 77	\$37,027 76	\$2,177 86	.....

[M]—TABLE, showing the movement of the population for the fiscal year 1879.

Institution.	In Institution Oct. 1, 1878.			Since admitted or returned.			Since discharged or absent.			Remaining Sept. 30, 1879.		
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Northern Insane Hospital.....	264	261	525	92	57	149	91	65	156	265	253	518
Central Insane Hospital.....	298	236	534	131	119	250	104	75	179	325	280	605
Southern Insane Hospital.....	250	208	458	136	103	239	134	94	228	252	217	469
Institution for the Deaf and Dumb.....	225	178	403	30	17	47	253	194	447	2	1	3
Institution for the Blind.....	2	5	7	84	42	126	49	22	71	37	25	62
Asylum for Feeble-Minded Children.....	115	85	200	93	75	168	60	48	108	148	113	261
Soldiers' Orphans' Home.....	153	137	290	50	59	109	33	39	72	170	157	327
Eye and Ear Infirmary.....	37	28	65	176	101	277	170	107	277	43	22	65
State Reform School.....	192	.....	192	71	.....	71	95	.....	95	168	.....	168
Total.....	1,536	1,138	2,674	863	574	1,437	989	644	1,633	1,410	1,068	2,478

[MM]—TABLE, showing the movement of the population for the fiscal year 1880.

Institution.	In Institution Oct. 1, 1879.			Since admitted or returned			Since discharged or absent			Remaining Sept. 30, 1880.		
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Northern Insane Hospital.....	265	253	518	69	68	137	67	63	130	267	258	525
Eastern Insane Hospital.....	325	280	605	116	113	229	131	83	214	323	310	633
Central Insane Hospital.....	252	217	469	129	74	203	83	52	135	262	239	501
Southern Insane Hospital.....	3	1	3	570	378	948	285	185	470	287	194	481
Institution for the Deaf and Dumb.....	87	25	112	49	27	76	41	22	63	45	30	75
Institution for the Blind.....	148	113	261	79	78	157	73	49	122	154	142	296
Asylum for Feeble-Minded Children.....	170	157	327	121	112	233	135	118	253	156	157	307
Soldiers' Orphans' Home.....	43	22	65	186	108	294	190	113	303	189	17	206
Eye and Ear Infirmary.....	168		168	100		100	70		70	198		198
State Reform School.....												
Total.....	1,410	1,068	2,478	1,512	958	2,470	1,095	685	1,780	1,827	1,341	3,168

[N]

TABLE, showing the number of inmates actually present on the 1st day of October, 1878, in nine state institutions, from each county in the state.

Counties.	Northern Insane Hospital.	Central Insane Hospital.	Southern Insane Hospital.	Deaf and Dumb.	Blind.	Minded Children.	Feeble-Minded.	Soldiers' Orphans' Home.	Infirmary.	Reform School.	Eye and Ear.	Total
Adams.....		33		9			1			9		52
Alexander.....			12	1	1		1					23
Bond.....	10		9	2			1					22
Boone.....							1			1		2
Brown.....	16	6		3								25
Bureau.....				1	1	5	5		3			16
Calhoun.....	8	3			1							14
Carroll.....				2						1		3
Cass.....		8	2	2			5		1	1		19
Champaign.....			16	9			4	16	1	2		48
Christian.....		9		4			2			2		17
Clark.....			8	4				17		2		31
Clay.....			9	2			1					12
Clinton.....			11	1						1		15
Coles.....			15	6			3		1	1		26
Cook.....	216	2	2	62		30	5		8	52		377
Crawford.....			6	6			2		2			16
Cumberland.....			5	1				1				8
DeKalb.....	11			6			2		1	1		21
DeWitt.....		10	1	2					1			17
Douglas.....	1		11	3				2	1	1		19
DuPage.....	11							5				16
Edgar.....		14		2		1				2		20
Edwards.....			3	1								5
Effingham.....			12	1								13
Fayette.....			8	2			2			1		13
Ford.....	4	3		7						2		16
Franklin.....			8	2								11
Fulton.....		22		8		3	3		2	6		44
Gallatin.....			2									2
Greene.....		15					1	1				17
Grundy.....	7			6		1	8		1	2		25
Hamilton.....			8									8
Hancock.....	1	18		4		1	1			3		28
Hardin.....			3									3
Henderson.....		7				1				1		9
Henry.....		17		8		5				2		32
Iroquois.....		14		2		3	1		1	3		24
Jackson.....			15			3				4		22
Jasper.....			6	1								7
Jefferson.....			8									9
Jersey.....		8	1	2		3						14
JoDavies.....	20			2		2	1		1			26
Johnson.....			9							1		10
Kane.....	25	1		13		3	1			3		46
Kankakee.....	13		1	5		1	1		1			22
Kendall.....	6		1									7
Knox.....		21		3		1	4		1	4		34
Lake.....				1								12
LaSalle.....	31			14		0	17		2			65
Lawrence.....			4	1		2						7
Lee.....	14			4		2				1		21
Livingston.....	1	12		6		3	6			5		33
Logan.....		10		2		9	11		7	2		41
Macon.....		21	1	3		4	22		1			52
Macoupin.....		19		3		2				2		26
Madison.....			31	10		2						43
Marion.....			9	1			17		1			28
Marshall.....		11										11
Mason.....		9				2	1					12
Massac.....			7									1
McDonough.....		15		13		4	2					9
McHenry.....	14			4		2				2		22
McLean.....	1	29		9		8	41			4		93
Menard.....		9		1		1			2			13
Mercer.....		10		1		4	3					18

[N]—Continued.

Counties.	Northern Insane Hospital.	Central Insane Hospital.	Southern Insane Hospital.	Deaf and Dumb.	Blind.	Feeble- Minded Children.	Orphans, Home.	Soldiers', Infirmary.	Eye and Ear Infirmary.	State Reform School.	Total
Monroe.....			11			2					13
Montgomery.....	1	10		3							16
Morgan.....		18		17		4	7	1		1	42
Moultrie.....			7	6							13
Ogle.....	18			3				1			26
Peoria.....		26		6		4	11			4	56
Perry.....			10	1		2	1				14
Piatt.....		4				1	3	1			9
Pike.....		18		4				2			24
Pope.....			6								6
Pulaski.....			4	1							5
Putnam.....		3						2			5
Randolph.....			13	2		2				1	19
Richland.....			10	4		1		1		1	17
Rock Island.....		16		4		5	18	1		4	48
Saline.....			4								4
Sangamon.....	1	21		2		11	5	1		4	51
Schuyler.....		11		2		1		2			16
Scott.....		7		2		1	6				16
Shelby.....			16	2		1				3	22
Stark.....	1	6	1					1			9
St. Clair.....			47	9		1				2	59
Stephenson.....	20			3		3		2		1	29
Tazewell.....		11		8		1	2			3	25
Union.....			11		1	2	4	1	3	2	22
Vermilion.....			25	5		4		3			40
Wabash.....			6	1			9				16
Warren.....		12		5			8			4	29
Washington.....			12	1		1					14
Wayne.....			7	1	2	1				1	12
White.....			9				2				11
Whiteside.....	15			6		1	3			2	27
Will.....	28	1		12		5	9	3			58
Williamson.....			14	4				1			19
Winnebago.....	20			3		1	2	2		6	34
Woodford.....		14		5		3	4	1			27
State of Iowa.....							2				2
Totals.....	525	534	458	403	7	200	200	65	192	2,674	

* And one temporarily out on *habeas corpus*.

[O]

TABLE, showing number of inmates admitted into nine state institutions, from each county in the state, between the 1st day of October, 1878, and the 30th day of September, 1879.

Counties.	Central Insane Hospital.	Central Insane Hospital.	Central Insane Hospital.	Central Insane Hospital.	Deaf and Dumb.	Blind.	Feeble-Minded Children.	Soldiers' Orphans Home.	Far Infirm.	Eye and Ear Infirm.	Reform School.	Total
Adams.....		18			1					1	3	23
Alexander...											1	8
Bond.....							1	1		1		7
Boone.....	4									1		5
Brown.....		4					1	1		1		7
Bureau.....	6										5	11
Calhoun.....		1										1
Carroll.....	4									1	1	6
Cass.....		4								1		5
Champaign.....			6					12		9		17
Christian.....		12					1			12		5
Clark.....			4		1		1	12				8
Clay.....			4							1	1	6
Clinton.....												7
Coles.....							1					8
Cook.....	44				3	5	18	4	58		19	151
Crawford.....						1						1
Cumberland.....									5			5
DeKalb.....	1								3			6
DeWitt.....			3				1		1	3		8
Douglas.....			1								1	2
DuPage.....	6						1			1		8
Edgar.....		4			2		1					7
Edwards.....			1									1
Effingham.....			5								1	8
Fayette.....			12				12					6
Ford.....		4					1			1		8
Franklin.....			4			1						5
Fulton.....		10						12	1			13
Gallatin.....			5								1	6
Greene.....		4										4
Grundy.....	2								15			17
Hamilton.....			2					4				6
Hancock.....		5					1	2		1		9
Hardin.....										1		1
Henderson.....								1				1
Henry.....		3							1	3		7
Iroquois.....		6						2		2		10
Jackson.....			7			1				4		12
Jasper.....			3				1					4
Jefferson.....			2				1					3
Jersey.....		5										5
Jo Daviess.....	6					1	1	1		1	1	11
Johnson.....			4							6		10
Kane.....	14						1			2	4	21
Kankakee.....	6				1					8		15
Kendall.....	1									3	1	5
Knox.....		9				1				5	6	23
Lake.....	5						2			4		9
LaSalle.....	14					1		2		12		31
Lawrence.....			6		1			1				8
Lee.....	3				1					3		11
Livingston.....		11					3				1	16
Logan.....		9					8		6	4		27
Macon.....		10					2		7		1	22
Macoupin.....		6				2	1			2		10
Madison.....			11		1		4			1		17
Marion.....		1	5				1	3		5		15
Marshall.....		1								4		5
Mason.....		6						3				9
Massac.....			3									3
McDonough.....		6						1				7
McHenry.....		8										8
McLean.....		13			2			17		10		42
Menard.....		3				1				1		5

[O]—Continued.

Counties.	Northern Indiana Hospital.	Central Indiana Hospital.	Southern Indiana Hospital.	Deaf and Dumb.	Blind.	Feeble- Minded Children.	Soldiers' Orphans' Home.	Soldiers' Orphans' Home.	Eye and Ear Infir- mary.	Reform School.	Total
Mercer.....		3							3		6
Monroe.....			5								5
Montgomery.....		6								1	7
Morgan.....		17			1	1			6	1	26
Moultrie.....			3								3
Ogle.....	4					1			2		7
Peoria.....		12		1		5				6	24
Perry.....		1	3				7		2	3	15
Piatt.....		6				2			1		4
Pike.....		6					12				8
Pope.....											
Pulaski.....			2								2
Putnam.....							2		1		3
Randolph.....			13						1	1	15
Richland.....			1			1			2		4
Rock Island.....		15		1					14	3	33
Saline.....			1							1	2
Sangamon.....		16				1	3		6		26
Schuyler.....		3				1			1	1	6
Scott.....		4					3				7
Shelby.....			12			3	4				19
Stark.....							3		1		4
St. Clair.....			10		3				2		15
Stephenson.....	2								3		7
Tazewell.....		6			1	3			4		14
Union.....			4		1	1	3				8
Vermillion.....			13		1	1			10	1	26
Wabash.....			6				1				7
Warren.....		10	1				6		2	1	20
Washington.....			3			1					4
Wayne.....			3				3		1	1	8
White.....			4								4
Whiteside.....	4					1			5		10
Will.....	8			2		2	2		11	2	27
Williamson.....			5								9
Winnebago.....	7					1			2	4	14
Woodford.....		3			1				3	3	10
Totals.....	149	250	190	17	24	90	109		277	71	1,177

[OO]

TABLE, showing number of inmates admitted into ten state institutions, from each county in the state, between the 1st day of October, 1879, and the 30th day of September, 1880.

Counties.	Northern Insane Hospital.	Eastern Insane Hospital.	Central Insane Hospital.	Southern Insane Hospital.	Deaf and Dumb.	Blind.	Feeble-Minded Children.	Orphans' Home.	Infirmary.	Eye and Ear.	Reform School.	Total
Adams.....			13		4	2	2			1		22
Alexander.....				1	1						7	9
Bond.....				5		1	1			3		10
Boone.....	3	1			3					2		9
Brown.....			4				1					5
Bureau.....	3	3			1	1				6		14
Calhoun.....			2			1						3
Carroll.....	3	3			1					4		11
Cass.....			4		1		1	3			1	10
Champaign.....		2		5	2	1	1	2		9	2	30
Christian.....			8		1	3						14
Clark.....				3	1	1						16
Clay.....				3	1			3				7
Clinton.....				1	1							2
Coles.....		1		10	1		1			1	2	16
Cook.....	35	27		1	22	10	16	2		61	28	202
Crawford.....					1					1		2
Cumberland.....				2	1			3		1		7
DeKalb.....	14				1					4		19
DeWitt.....		2	2		1	1		1		1	2	10
Douglas.....		1	2	2						4		9
DuPage.....	3				1		1			2		7
Edgar.....		4	2		2		1	1			1	15
Edwards.....				1	1					4		3
Effingham.....			1							1	2	11
Fayette.....				4	2	1	1			4		19
Ford.....		7	7				1			1	2	7
Franklin.....				4				1				12
Fulton.....			6		1	2		1		2		3
Gallatin.....				3								12
Greene.....			6		2	2	1			1		12
Grundy.....	7	2			2			3		6		20
Hamilton.....				3	1							4
Hancock.....			10		4		2	4		1		21
Hardin.....				1		1						2
Henderson.....			1									1
Henry.....	1		2		2					1	2	8
Iroquois.....		6	3		2		2	2		5	3	23
Jackson.....				5	2	1	1	5		3		17
Jasper.....												5
Jefferson.....					2							2
Jersey.....			7			1				1		9
JoDavies.....	4	1					1	3		4	1	11
Johnson.....						1				1		5
Kane.....	15	1			4		1			4		25
Kankakee.....	1	13			1		1			9	1	26
Kendall.....	2									1		3
Knox.....	1	2	12				1	1		1		25
Lake.....	2	3			3	1	1			3		13
LaSalle.....	12	5			6	1	2	2		30		58
Lawrence.....					1	1						2
Lee.....	6	3			1	1	1	2		1		15
Livingston.....		4	6				1	1		7		18
Logan.....			3		1	1	3	3		2		13
Macon.....			7		2					3	1	13
Macoupin.....		1	10		2	3	1	3		1		21
Madison.....				9	4	2				1	3	19
Marion.....				5			1	5		1		12
Marshall.....		1	3		2					4	3	13
Mason.....			4				2	4		1		11
Massac.....				2						1	1	4
McDonough.....			4		2			5		2		13
McHenry.....	7	1			1					1		10
McLean.....		2	15		4	1	4	8		5	5	44
Menard.....			4		1		1			1		7
Mercer.....		1				1	1	1				10
Monroe.....				6	1	1	1					9

[00]—Continued.

Counties.	Northern Indiana Hospital.	Eastern Indiana Hospital.	Central Indiana Hospital.	Southern Indiana Hospital.	Deaf and Dumb.	Blind.	Foolish- Minded Children.	Feeble- Minded Children.	Soldiers' Orphan's Home.	Infirmary.	Eye and Ear.	Reform School.	Total
Montgomery.....			2		2	1	1					2	14
Morgan.....			9		3	4					1	3	20
Moultrie.....				12	3	1	1					1	8
Ogle.....	3				1	1					6		11
Peoria.....			7		5	1	1				12	3	19
Perry.....				12	12	1			5		5	1	16
Piatt.....					4	1						1	15
Pike.....			8		2				2				12
Pope.....												1	1
Pulaski.....				12								1	3
Putnam.....		1	1		1	1					1		5
Randolph.....				4	1								5
Riehlard.....				2	3					3	4		12
Rock Island.....			12						2		10	4	28
Saline.....				1									1
Sangamon.....			13		7	3	2		1		6	1	33
Schuyler.....			1		1	1							3
Scott.....			1						3		1		5
Shelby.....				5			3				1	2	11
Stark.....			2		1				3		1		7
St. Clair.....				8	10	5	1						24
Stephenson.....	4				2	1							8
Tazewell.....		1	9		2	1	2				2	2	19
Union.....				5		1							6
Vermilion.....		6		9	1	1	1		2		5		25
Wabash.....				1			1		3		3		8
Warren.....			8		1	1	1				1	1	13
Washington.....			1	3	1	3			2		2	1	13
Wayne.....				4	4							1	9
White.....				3	4	3						2	12
Whiteside.....											4		4
Will.....	3	9	1		6	1	1		1		6		28
Williamson.....				1	1							1	3
Winnebago.....	8				2		1		1		3	3	18
Woodford.....		2	2		1	1	1		4		2	1	14
Totals.....	137	116	242	138	178	76	73	115	294	99			1,468

[P]

TABLE showing number of days board given to inmates of nine state institutions, from each county in the state, between the 1st day of October, 1878, and the 30th day of September, 1879.

Counties.	Northern Institute Hospital.	Central Institute Hospital.	Southern Institute Hospital.	Institute for the Deaf and Dumb.	Institute for the Blind.	Asylum for Feeble Minded.	Soldiers' Orphan's Home.	Charitable Eye & Ear Infirmary.	State Reform School.	Total.
Adams.....		11,520		2,748	492	283		148	3,091	18,282
Alexander.....			4,934	258	248	365			1,827	7,632
Bond.....			3,505	516	245	405		26		4,697
Boone.....	3,644				494	365		143	46	4,692
Brown.....		2,662		771	179	10		1		3,719
Bureau.....	6,236			801	515	1,600		1,035		10,943
Calhoun.....		1,156		258	270					1,684
Carroll.....	3,016			516	1			61	536	4,130
Cass.....		2,745	730	516		1,520		119	365	5,995
Champaign.....			6,881	2,368	246	1,371	3,750	690	605	15,941
Christian.....		2,914		1,033	488	763		63	730	5,991
Clark.....			3,922	1,462	485	296	4,536		631	11,332
Clay.....			1,401	516	140	365		1	9	2,432
Clinton.....			4,695	499		730			210	6,134
Coles.....			4,957	1,548		1,530		102	83	8,020
Cook.....	75,466	730		15,796	2,512	13,038	2,520	3,945	17,249	131,670
Crawford.....			2,177	1,548		550		442		4,717
Cumberland.....			1,142	258	68			304		1,772
DeKalb.....	3,178			1,032		1,458	1,008	292	226	7,194
DeWitt.....		4,252	283	778	247	1,035	504	191		7,290
Douglas.....	365		3,600	516			504	265	232	5,482
DuPage.....	4,828			516	247	126	756	92		6,565
Edgar.....		4,359	365	931		253			537	6,445
Edwards.....			1,328	516						1,844
Effingham.....			5,000	168			1,008		99	6,275
Fayette.....			2,059	516	465	345	1,008		218	4,611
Ford.....	1,105	1,859		1,721	702	25		12	543	5,967
Franklin.....			3,560	662	176		252			4,650
Fulton.....		7,364		2,298		1,271	1,260	510	2,163	14,866
Gallatin.....			1,094						7	1,101
Greene.....		5,579		229		365				6,173
Grundy.....	2,717			1,543		728	2,016	631	730	8,365
Hamilton.....			2,850				2,016			4,866
Hancock.....	365	7,147		1,032	494	597	756	118	1,095	11,604
Hardin.....			730					32		762
Henderson.....		2,555			493	365	504		184	4,101
Henry.....		5,894		2,589		1,589	504	112	456	11,144
Iroquois.....		4,965		320	494	923	756	347	1,095	8,900
Jackson.....			4,642		929	1,095		280	1,338	8,284
Jasper.....			2,142	258		236				2,636
Jefferson.....			3,234	258		6	252			3,750
Jersey.....		3,153	365	516	491	1,095			259	5,879
JoDaviess.....	7,312			572	247	847	504	174		9,656
Johnson.....			3,008					417	302	3,727
Kane.....	9,808	365		3,706	493	1,125	252	43	1,821	17,613
Kankakee.....	5,014		365	1,709		275	252	485		8,100
Kendall.....	2,226		365					118	247	2,956
Knox.....		8,982		774	491	979	1,008	649	2,071	14,954
Lake.....	3,864			258	79	737				4,938
LaSalle.....	12,253			3,958	739	704	5,292	881		23,826
Lawrence.....			2,639	495	463	746				4,343
Lee.....	4,703			1,179	232	752	1,260	93	50	8,269
Livingston.....	365	5,358		1,550		1,334	1,512	29	2,047	12,195
Logan.....		4,700		516	247	4,319	4,536	657	520	15,495
Macon.....		8,234	280	746		1,932	8,316	344	236	20,088
Macoupin.....		6,593		988	1,304	585		31	730	10,231
Madison.....			11,527	2,260	737	2,077		292		16,893
Marion.....		10	4,198	272		15	5,506	692		10,693
Marshall.....		3,880		213				158		4,251
Mason.....		3,235		335		547	1,512			5,629
Massac.....			2,285						365	2,650
McDonough.....		6,044		3,397		1,283	1,260		2,790	14,774
McHenry.....	5,547			1,227	494	681			730	8,679
McLean.....	365	11,844		2,172	739	2,778	15,372	373	1,400	35,043
Menard.....		3,347		258	251	548		226		4,630
Mercer.....		3,522		258	488	1,328	252	338		6,186

P]—Continued.

Counties.	Northern Insane Hospital.	Central Insane Hospital.	Southern Insane Hospital.	Institution for the Deaf and Dumb.	Institution for the Blind.	Asylum for Feeble Minded.	Soldiers' Orphans' Home.	Charitable Eye & Ear Infirmary.	State Reformatory School.	Total.
Monroe.....			3,710			730				4,440
Montgomery... 339	5,544			1,281	282	365			1	7,772
Morgan.....	7,813			5,077	736	1,425			642	17,006
Moultrie.....			2,334	1,794	246		756	557		4,374
Ogle..... 6,493				516	245	167		438	1,460	9,319
Peoria.....	10,206			1,866	245	2,215	2,016		2,806	19,354
Perry.....			2,576	258		730	3,780	134	969	8,447
Piatt.....	1,546			258		485	756	69		3,114
Pike.....	5,576			1,037		365	1,260			8,238
Pope.....			2,090		312					2,402
Pulaski.....			1,828	258	246					2,332
Putnam.....	1,095						1,008	241		2,344
Randolph.....			6,218	774		584		106	364	8,046
Richland.....			3,028	1,032		653		470	365	5,548
Rock Island...			6,828	942	741	1,734	4,032	1,322	1,618	17,217
Saline.....			1,636						309	1,945
Sangamon..... 365	8,392			2,054		3,831	2,268	452	1,451	18,813
Schuyler.....	4,357			760		333		386	335	6,171
Scott.....	2,869			258		271	2,772			6,170
Shelby.....			5,345	573	205	349	2,016		728	9,216
Stark..... 365	1,979		365				1,512	397		4,618
St. Clair.....			20,024	2,318	1,950	365		7	120	24,784
Stephenson.... 6,142				774		1,123		434	104	8,577
Tazewell.....	4,906			2,064	314	232	504	178	453	8,651
Union.....			4,372	238	246	681	2,520	24	1,095	9,176
Vermilion.....			7,837	1,451	489	1,729	2,52	1,477	479	13,714
Wabash.....			2,827	253			2,520			5,600
Warren.....	5,286		198	1,287	246	73	4,284	215	1,616	13,205
Washington...			4,024	258	732	392				5,406
Wayne.....			2,639	258	682	687	1,512	9	497	6,284
White.....			3,456		245		504			4,205
Whiteside.....	5,613			1,548	240	583		324	415	8,723
Will..... 10,667	236			3,290	494	2,108	3,024	971	320	21,110
Williamson.....			4,759	896				469		6,124
Winnebago..... 7,820				774	248	537	504	277	1,945	12,105
Woodford.....	5,128			1,032	245	1,033	756	341	736	9,271
Totals.....	190,180	206,729	169,943	109,833	27,474	81,971	110,086	25,260	66,701	988,177

[PP]

TABLE, showing number of days' board given to inmates of ten state institutions, from each county in the State, between the 1st day of October, 1879, and the 30th day of September, 1880.

Counties.	Northern Insane Hospital.	Eastern Insane Hospital.	Central Insane Hospital.	Southern Insane Hospital.	Deaf and Dumb.	Blind.	Feeble- Minded Children.	Soldiers' Orphans' Home.	Eye and Ear In- firmity.	Reform School.	Total.
Adams.....			12,481		1,714	479	786		31	3,179	18,670
Alexander.....				4,616	478	246	366			1,966	7,672
Bond.....				3,945	512	245	396		190		5,288
Boone.....	3,738	121			307	495	305		59		5,025
Brown.....			2,476		709	383			88		3,656
Bureau.....	6,549	748			748	491	1,043		899		10,478
Calhoun.....			1,684		244	231					2,159
Carroll.....	2,439	423			718	246			429	225	4,471
Cass.....			3,095		732	411	1,452	1,602		593	7,885
Champaign.....		287		6,188	1,734	2	1,036	7,209	551	1,031	18,038
Christian.....			4,000		258	943	450	889		598	7,138
Clark.....				4,084	1,531	490	366	7,743		272	14,486
Clay.....				3,359	698		366	1,335		366	6,124
Clinton.....				3,979	988		732				5,699
Coles.....		275		7,026	1,953		1,414		13	439	11,120
Cook.....	69,087	6,008	480		487	17,301	3,957	17,441	1,869	3,556	137,652
Crawford.....				2,196	1,237					360	3,793
Cumberland.....				1,332	261			1,604		358	3,555
DeKalb.....	4,355				1,914		1,464	534	159		8,426
DeWitt.....		369	4,113		278	494	1,402	801	6	576	8,039
Douglas.....	366	149	43	3,697	443			267	173	196	5,334
DuPage.....	5,666				131	249	387	805	20		7,258
Edgar.....		822	4,637		1,509		376			15	7,725
Edwards.....				1,457	739						2,196
Effingham.....			246	4,916				535	447	366	6,510
Fayette.....				2,617		520	219	1,031	537	285	5,837
Ford.....	761	1,274	2,431		1,220	498	643			162	7,355
Franklin.....				4,480		246				20	5,195
Fulton.....			8,476		1,945	442	1,358	803	69	772	13,865
Gallatin.....				1,775						366	2,141
Greene.....			5,994		443	244	390		85		7,156
Grundy.....	3,425	192			1,010		671	2,136	777	732	8,943
Hamilton.....				2,966	16						2,982
Hancock.....	366		7,947		1,624	744	1,188	1,604	126	1,087	14,686
Hardin.....				830							830
Henderson.....			2,582			742	366	269			3,959
Henry.....	322		6,562		3,348		1,594		55	1,058	12,940
Iroquois.....		1,131	6,046		985	498	846	806	420	1,867	12,599
Jackson.....				5,765	34	665	1,182	2,403	337	476	10,862
Jasper.....				2,484	244		366				3,094
Jefferson.....				3,305	271		2				3,578
Jersey.....			7,071	366	488	246	1,006		38	97	9,312
JoDaviss.....	7,735	273			471	249	741	1,602	21	354	11,446
Johnson.....				3,909		117			474		4,500
Kane.....	11,169	95	366		3,619	128	11,104		191	1,835	18,607
Kankakee.....	4,360	2,492		366	1,501		251		508	254	9,832
Kendall.....	1,456			366					46	84	1,952
Knox.....	287	484	8,795		706	246	1,782	1,337	793	2,560	16,990
Lake.....	4,760	54			749	493	1,787		197		8,040
LaSalle.....	12,442	1,405			4,146	744	1,044	5,340	1,861		26,982
Lawrence.....				3,063	984	483	1,098				5,628
Lee.....	5,224	834			1,366	230	1,101	1,335	28		10,118
Livingston.....	366	1,208	6,553		1,474		1,946	534	131	1,851	14,063
Logan.....			5,059		414	483	4,874	3,471	180		14,481
Macon.....			9,220		903		1,282	4,272	429	295	16,461
Macoupin.....		236	7,099		1,164	1,226	992	1,602	66	732	13,117
Madison.....				12,812	3,068	621	2,078		4	525	19,108
Marion.....			366	4,198				5,607	338		10,783
Marshall.....		168	3,906		33		274		321	520	4,948
Mason.....			3,535				750	2,670		18	6,973
Massac.....				2,875					93	309	3,277
McDonough.....			6,252		2,529		1,006	2,403	182	1,697	14,069
McHenry.....	6,656	31			555	498	610		36	732	9,118
McLean.....	366	220	11,493		2,108	744	3,278	11,214	326	1,145	30,894
Menard.....			4,063		488		664		15		5,230
Mercer.....		126	5,344		243	246	1,759	801			8,519
Monroe.....				5,559		209	945				6,713

[PP]—Continued.

Counties.	Northern Hospital.	Northern Insane Hospital.	Eastern Insane Hospital.	Central Insane Hospital.	Southern Insane Hospital.	Deaf and Dumb.	Blind.	Feeble- Minded Children.	Soldiers' Orphans' Home.	Eye and Ear In- firmity.	Reform School.	Total.
Montgomery.....				5,287		1,666	497	710			982	9,142
Morgan.....				8,548		2,790	1,181	1,708			1,353	15,643
Moultrie.....					2,307	1,705	249	146		58	144	4,551
Ogle.....	7,083					2,752	236	306			1,114	9,491
Peoria.....				9,743		2,897	273	3,844	1,068	470	2,898	21,088
Perry.....					2,319	2,600	238	543	4,005	365	647	8,400
Piatt.....				1,098		2,394	81	732	1,869	647	11	4,398
Pike.....				6,299		1,238		366	1,870	316		9,773
Pope.....					2,048		43				342	2,433
Pulaski.....					2,358	244					346	2,948
Putnam.....		95		1,212		244	2		534	46		2,133
Randolph.....					7,270	975		277		21	366	8,909
Richland.....					2,741	1,085		670	1,605	288	182	6,571
Rock Island.....				7,982		544	747	1,464	4,015	875	2,349	17,976
Saline.....					1,810						366	2,176
Sangamon.....	366			9,344		2,670	106	3,402	1,869	762	1,305	19,821
Schuyler.....				4,172		471	139	732			366	5,880
Scott.....				2,890		471			3,204	58		6,623
Shelby.....					6,695	471	498	1,694	1,068	72	533	11,030
Stark.....	366			1,730	366	244			2,403	117		5,227
St. Clair.....					17,242	3,400	910	519		39		22,110
Stephenson.....	5,555					976	222	1,385		61		8,199
Tazewell.....		191		6,150		1,723	243	706	534	135	326	10,008
Union.....					3,840	17	231	1,036	801		1,018	6,943
Vermilion.....			1,205			9,709	496	2,224	1,060	514	366	16,079
Wabash.....					2,993			210	2,937	341		6,481
Warren.....				6,342	39	952	233	126	1,876	435	413	10,416
Washington.....				248	3,859	488	606	640	1,068	269	260	7,438
Wayne.....					3,448	1,032	219	692	801		915	7,137
White.....					2,268	504	484	30	542		605	4,433
Whiteside.....	5,498	1,895				1,255	246	955		335	366	10,550
Will.....	11,094			80		4,133	722	2,435	1,602	298	509	29,873
Williamson.....					4,662	732		164		155	43	5,756
Winnebago.....	8,075					1,076	496	481	1,068	162	2,465	14,423
Woodford.....		416		5,014		959	2	1,229	1,869	56	903	10,448
Total.....	190,533	23,227	228,555	182,348	112,511	28,765	100,099	112,728	22,787	69,438	1,070,991	

[Q]

TABLE, showing number of inmates actually present on the 30th day of September, 1879, in nine state institutions, from each county in the state.

Counties.	Northern Inmate Hospital.	Central Inmate Hospital.	Southern Inmate Hospital.	Deaf and Dumb.	Blind.	Feeble- Minded Children.	Soldiers' Orphans' Home.	Eye and Ear Infirmary.	Reform School.	Total.
Adams.....		33				1			9	43
Alexander.....			13		1	1			4	19
Bond.....			9			1				10
Boone.....	11				2					14
Brown.....		7				1		1		9
Bureau.....	18				1	3	3	3		28
Calhoun.....		4								4
Carroll.....	7				1				1	9
Cass.....		7	2			4				14
Champaign.....			17		1	8	13	1	1	36
Christian.....		8				3			2	13
Clark.....			11		1	1	16		1	30
Clay.....			9			1			1	11
Clinton.....			11			2				13
Coles.....			15			4				19
Cook.....	195	2	1		9	43	6	10	44	310
Crawford.....			6							6
Cumberland.....			3					2		5
DeKalb.....	8					4	2			14
DeWitt.....		13			1	4	1			19
Douglas.....	1		10				2		1	14
DuPage.....	15				1	1	3			20
Edgar.....		13	1			1				15
Edwards.....			4							4
Effingham.....			13				2		1	16
Fayette.....			6			3	2			11
Ford.....	3	6			2	1			1	13
Franklin.....			11		1		1			13
Fulton.....		23				3	3		4	33
Gallatin.....			6						1	7
Greene.....		14				1				15
Grundy.....	7					2	8	4	2	23
Hamilton.....			7				4			11
Hancock.....	1	20			2	2	1	1	3	30
Hardin.....			2							2
Henderson.....		7			3	1	1			12
Henry.....		18		1		4	1		1	25
Iroquois.....		16			2	2	1	1	3	25
Jackson.....			16		2	3		1	2	24
Jasper.....			7			1				8
Jefferson.....			9			1	1			11
Jersey.....		12	1			3			1	17
Jo Daviess.....	20					2	1			23
Johnson.....			10				1			11
Kane.....	31	1		1	1	3	1		6	44
Kankakee.....	14		1				1	3		19
Kendall.....	5		1					1	1	8
Knox.....		26				5	4	3	8	50
Lake.....	13				4	1				18
LaSalle.....	32				2	3	19	5		61
Lawrence.....			9		1	3				13
Lee.....	14					3	2			19
Livingston.....	1	17				5	6		6	35
Logan.....		16			1	13	12			42
Macon.....		27				4	26		1	58
Macoupin.....				17	3	3			2	25
Madison.....			32		1	6				39
Marion.....		1	10	1			18	2		32
Marshall.....		10						2		12
Mason.....		11				1	3			15
Massac.....			7						1	8
McDonough.....		18				3	4		6	31
McHenry.....	17				2	2			2	23
McLean.....	1	34				8	44	2	3	92
Menard.....		11				2				13
Mercer.....		12				4	1			17
Monroe.....			12			2				14

[Q]—Continued.

Counties.	Northern Ipsaw Hospital.	Central Ipsaw Hospital.	Southern Ipsaw Hospital.	Deaf and Dumb.	Blind.	Feeble- Minded Children.	Soldiers' Orphans' Home.	Infirmary. Free and Ear	Reform School.	Total.
Montgomery.....		13				1			1	15
Morgan.....		12			1	5	3	1	2	34
Moultrie.....			5							5
Ogle.....	20							1	4	26
Peoria.....		29				11	8		7	55
Perry.....			7			12	8		3	20
Platt.....		3				12	33			8
Pike.....		15				1	3			19
Pope.....			6		1					7
Pulaski.....			6							6
Putnam.....		3					2			5
Randolph.....			19			1		1	1	22
Richland.....			7			2		1	1	11
Rock Island.....		23			3	4	16	4	5	55
Saline.....			5						1	6
Sangamon.....	1	26				10	6	2	3	48
Schuyler.....		11				2			1	14
Scott.....		8					8			16
Shelby.....			17		2	4	4		1	28
Stark.....		4	1				3	1		10
St. Clair.....			46			1		1		48
Stephenson.....	14					4				18
Tazewell.....		14				4				18
Union.....			16			12			3	23
Vermilion.....			22		2	6		3	1	35
Wabash.....			9				9			18
Warren.....		16	1				11	1	1	30
Washington.....			9		1	12				12
Wayne.....			7		1	2	3		2	15
White.....			7				2			9
Whiteside.....	16				1			1	1	21
Will.....	32				2	2	10	2	2	55
Williamson.....			13					2		15
Winnebago.....	20				2	1	12	1	5	31
Woodford.....		14				3	3		3	23
Total.....	518	605	469	3	62	261	327	65	168	2,478

[QQ]

TABLE, showing number of inmates actually present on the 30th day of September, 1880, in ten state institutions, from each county in the state.

Counties.	Northern Insane Hospital.	Eastern Insane Hospital.	Central Insane Hospital.	Southern Insane Hospital.	Deaf and Dumb.	Blind.	Feeble-Minded Children.	Orphans' Home.	Soldiers' Infirmary.	Eye and Ear.	Reform School.	Total.
Adams.....			36		8	1	3			1	8	57
Alexander.....				13	12		1				7	23
Bond.....				11	1					1		15
Boone.....	10				3	1	1			1		16
Brown.....			9		2		2					13
Bureau.....	18	3			4		3			2		32
Calhoun.....			5		1	1						7
Carroll.....	6	2			2					1		11
Cass.....			10		2		4	3			2	23
Champaign.....		1		12	8	1	4	19	2		3	56
Christian.....			13	1	5		2					22
Clark.....				12	5	1	1	20				39
Clay.....				9	2		1				1	15
Clinton.....				12	4		2					18
Coles.....		1		24	5		3				2	35
Cook.....	188	22	1		73	8	54	5	9	51		411
Crawford.....				6	6					1		13
Cumberland.....				4				3				9
DeKalb.....	16				4		4	2	1			27
DeWitt.....		1	10		3	1	4	2			2	23
Douglas.....	1	1	1	11	2		1	1				17
DuPage.....	14					1	1	3				19
Edgar.....		3	15	1	7		2				1	29
Edwards.....				3	4							7
Effingham.....			1	14	4			2	1		1	19
Fayette.....				6	4		2	2			2	16
Ford.....	2	7	9		4	2	2		1		1	28
Franklin.....				14					1		2	17
Fulton.....			20		5	1	3	2				31
Gallatin.....											1	8
Greene.....			16		2	1	2					21
Grundy.....	10	2			6		2	5	1		2	28
Hamilton.....				8	1							9
Hancock.....	1		18		9	3	4	2			2	39
Hardin.....												2
Henderson.....			8			2	1	1				12
Henry.....	1		20		9		4		1		3	37
Iroquois.....		5	16		4	3	4	1	1		5	39
Jackson.....				14	2	1	3	4	1	1	1	26
Jasper.....			6		1		1					8
Jefferson.....			8		3							11
Jersey.....			14	1	2	1	2					20
JoDavies.....	22	1		1	1		3	3			1	31
Johnson.....				9		1				1		11
Kane.....	30	1	1		13		3				5	53
Kankakee.....	10	10		1	7					3	1	32
Kendall.....	5			1								6
Knox.....	1	2	24		2		5	4	1		6	45
Lake.....	14	3			4	1	5					27
LaSalle.....	36	5			16	2	4	18	6			87
Lawrence.....				7	3	2	3					15
Lee.....	16	2			4		5	3	1			29
Livingston.....	1	4	20		5		5	2	1	3		41
Logan.....			14		2	1	16	10	3			46
Macon.....			23		6		2	16	1			49
Macoupin.....			20		4	3	4	3			1	36
Madison.....				33	11	2	5				3	54
Marion.....			1	14				16	1			32
Marshall.....			12		2				1	3		18
Mason.....			10				4	6				20
Massac.....				8							1	9
McDonough.....			17		11		2	4	1	3		38
McHenry.....	21	1			5		2				2	31
McLean.....	1	1	33		11	2	12	34	2	6		102
Menard.....			11		2	2	2					17
Mercer.....		1	16		1		5					25

[QQ]—Continued.

Counties.	Northern Insane Hospital.	Eastern Insane Hospital.	Central Insane Hospital.	Southern Insane Hospital.	Deaf and Dumb.	Blind.	Feeble- Minded Children.	People- Home.	Soldiers' Orphans' Home.	Infirmity. Far.	Eye and Ear.	Reform School.	Total.
Monroe.....				17	1		3						2
Montgomery.....			18		5	12	12					3	30
Morgan.....			23		19	3	5					4	54
Moultrie.....				6	7	1	1					1	16
Ogle.....	18				2	1	1				1	3	26
Peoria.....			25		10	2	11	4			1	7	60
Perry.....				6	2		1	10			1	1	21
Piatt.....			3		4		2	5				1	15
Pike.....			17		5		1	5					28
Pope.....				5								1	6
Pulaski.....				7	1							1	9
Putnam.....		1	3		1	1		2					8
Randolph.....				18	4							1	23
Richland.....				7	6		2	3			1		19
Rock Island.....			22		1	2	4	13			1	7	50
Saline.....				5								1	6
Sangamon.....	1		27		9	1	9	6			1	4	58
Schuyler.....			11		1		2					1	15
Scott.....			8		2			9					19
Shelby.....				17	1	2	6	4			1	2	33
Stark.....	1		5	1	1			6					14
St. Clair.....				47	19		2						68
Stephenson.....	14				4	1	3						22
Tazewell.....		1	18		8		1	12			1	2	33
Union.....				13	1		3	3				2	22
Vermilion.....		5		26	3	1	6	12				1	44
Wabash.....				6			1	8					15
Warren.....			16		5		1	7			1	1	31
Washington.....			1	11	2	3	1	12				1	21
Wayne.....				10	5	1	2	3				3	24
White.....				7	3	1	1	12				2	16
Whiteside.....	14				5	1	3					1	24
Will.....	29	8			16	1	7	5			1	1	68
Williamson.....				12	3		1					1	17
Winnebago.....	24				5	2		3				9	43
Woodford.....		2	12		3	1	4	3				2	27
Totals.....	525	96	633	501	481	75	296	307	56	198		3,168	

[R.]

DURATION OF TERMS AND VACATIONS.

1879.

Institution for the Deaf and Dumb.—Term of 1878-9 closed on Wednesday, June 11, 1879. Vacation of nineteen weeks and six days. Term of 1879-80 opened on Wednesday, October 29, 1879.

Institution for the Blind.—Term of 1878-9 closed on Tuesday, June 3, 1879. Vacation of seventeen weeks. Term of 1879-80 opened on Wednesday, October 1, 1879.

Asylum for Feeble-Minded Children.—Term of 1878-9 closed on Monday, June 30, 1879. Vacation of eight weeks and six days. Term of 1879-80 opened on Monday, September 1, 1879.

Soldiers' Orphans' Home.—Term of 1878-9 closed on Friday, June 27, 1879. Vacation of nine weeks and two days. Term of 1879-80 opened on Monday, September 1, 1879.

1880.

Institution for the Deaf and Dumb.—Term of 1879-80 closed on Wednesday, June 9, 1880. Vacation of thirteen weeks and six days. Term of 1880-81 opened on Wednesday, September 15, 1880.

Institution for the Blind.—Term of 1879-80 closed on Tuesday, June 1, 1880. Vacation of seventeen weeks. Term of 1880-81 opened on Wednesday, September 29, 1880.

Asylum for Feeble-Minded Children.—Term of 1879-80 closed on Wednesday, June 30, 1880. Vacation of eight weeks and six days. Term of 1880-81 opened on Wednesday, September 1, 1880.

Soldiers' Orphans' Home.—Term of 1879-80 closed on Friday, June 18, 1880. Vacation of eleven weeks and two days. Term of 1880-81 opened on Monday, September 6, 1880.

[S]—TABLE showing amounts purchased of articles named.

Articles.	Measure	Year	Northern Insane Hospital	Eastern Insane Hospital	Central Insane Hospital	Southern Insane Hospital	Deaf and Dumb	Blind	Feeble - Minded Children	Soldiers' Orphans' Home	Eye and Ear Infirmary	Reform School
<i>Breadstuffs.</i>												
Flour, wheat	Barrels	1879 1880	818 ¹ / ₂ 785 ¹ / ₂	126	863 ¹ / ₂ 870	721 765	418 364	162 177 ³ / ₄	395 ¹ / ₂ 315	376 454	33 29	408 426
Flour, graham	Barrels	1879 1880	1,694 173 ¹ / ₄ 19	126 5	1,742 ¹ / ₂ 391 ¹ / ₄	1,486 14 ¹ / ₂ 21	782 3 ¹ / ₄ 5 ¹ / ₈	339 ³ / ₄	710 ¹ / ₄	830	62	894
Flour, buckwheat	Barrels	1879 1880	363 ¹ / ₄ 11 ¹ / ₂ 1 ¹ / ₄	5 5	60 ¹ / ₂ 18	357 ¹ / ₂	13 ¹ / ₈ 13 ¹ / ₈ 13 ¹ / ₄		91 ¹ / ₂	24	13	6
Meal, corn	Bushels	1879 1880	23 ¹ / ₄ 177 ¹ / ₂ 160 ¹ / ₂	1 ¹ / ₂	194 122	124 180	4 ³ / ₈ 9	34 61 ¹ / ₂ 14 ¹ / ₂	1	34	13	24
Meal, oat	Bushels	1879 1880	338 58 ¹ / ₂ 51 ¹ / ₄	20 15	316 33	304 24 48	137 ¹ / ₈ 15 23	21 4	10 ¹ / ₂ 6	74 ¹ / ₃ 1	14 6 12	4 27 39
Crackers	Pounds	1879 1880	109 ¹ / ₄ 2,425 2,239	15 131	33 4,825 4,467	72 993 2,506	38 2,457 3,641	4 162	6 550 968	11 ¹ / ₂ 538 926	18 698 296	66 895 511
Bread	Loaves	1879 1880	4,664	131	9,292	3,499	6,098	162	1,518	1,164	994	1,406
								722			10,416 10,045	
								722		408	20,461	

[S]—Continued.

Articles.	Measure	Year.....	Northern Insane Hospital	Eastern Insane Hospital	Central Insane Hospital	Southern Insane Hospital	Deaf and Dumb.	Blind.....	Feeble - Minded Children.....	Soldiers' Orphans' Home	Eye and Ear Infirmary.....	Reform School..
<i>Breadstuffs—Continued.</i>												
Hops.....	Pounds.	1879 1880	143	20		46 50	10 14	1	50 30	10 20		42 35
Baking powder.....	Pounds.	1879 1880	143 126 114	20 41		96 322 1,120	24 270	1 42	80 50 65	30 80 80		77 140 140
Soda.....	Pounds.	1879 1880	240 36	41 73	560 112 100	1,442 43 57	520 3 15	42 8	115	160 10 50	176 7 8	280 30 90
Cream tartar.....	Pounds.	1879 1880	36	73	212	100	18	8		60	15	120
Cracked wheat.....	Pounds.	1879 1880	600 400	15 230					10 10			
Corn starch.....	Pounds.	1879 1880	1,000 400 280	230	702	25 1,350 1,280	375		144 80 40			40
Sago and tapioca.....	Pounds.	1879 1880	680 29 30		200 28 90	2,630 244			120 25 225	40 20	16 11 14	40 80 50
			59	10	118	244	78	3	250	20	25	130

[illegible]

[S]—Continued.

Articles.	Measure	Year	Northern Insane Hospital.....	Eastern Insane Hospital.....	Central Insane Hospital.....	Southern Insane Hospital.....	Deaf and Dumb.	Blind.....	Feeble - Minded Children.....	Soldi'rs' Orph'ns' Home.....	Eye and Ear Infirmary.....	Reform School..
<i>Meats, etc.—Continued.</i>	Kits.....	1879						1				
		1880							12			
Mackerel.....	Barrels.....	1879	11½	1½	1½	15			94	1		
		1880	18			33		1	1½			
Fish, canned.....	Cans.....	1879	29½	1½	1½	48			2¼	1		
		1880	290		609	191	1,378	117	420	347	182	29
Poultry.....	Dozen.....	1879	297	63	844	533	1,464	53	330	258	175	30
		1880	497	63	1,453	724	2,842	170	750	605	357	59
Poultry, dressed.....	Pounds.....	1879	41		103	284	19	26	39		2	
		1880	65	4	107	238	22	20	40		2	
Turkeys, live.....	Number.....	1879	106	4	210	522	41	46	79		4	
		1880	219½				183	705		1,172	222½	
Turkeys, dressed.....	Pounds.....	1879	238							1,065	182	
		1880	219½	238			193	705		2,237	404½	
Turkeys, dressed.....	Pounds.....	1879	16		2	7		1	18			
		1880	16		2	52			52			
Turkeys, dressed.....	Pounds.....	1879	1,987	236	2,977	736	1,496	705	159	262	84	190
		1880	2,010	236	3,359	574	2,149	725	1,152	609	24	545
			3,997	236	6,336	1,310	3,645	1,430	1,311	871	108	735

Lard.....	Pounds. 1879 1880	350 853	1,810	3,908 4,756	1,617 1,237	80 63	2,290 3,490	1,751 1,660	676 627	.....
Tallow.....	Pounds. 1879 1880	.....	1,810	8,754	2,854	143	5,780	3,411	1,363	.....
Potatoes.....	Bushels. 1879 1880	1,827 1,486	546	1,273 1,780	239 652	350 476	770 1,130	713 856	511 478	92 141
Sweet potatoes.....	Bushels. 1879 1880	3,313 532 232	546	3,053	891	825	1,900	1,569	989	233
.....	.....	.....	.....	3214 202	66	4314 1032	3012 34	15 12	412 25	234
Beans.....	Pounds. 1879 1880	6,531 7,140	.....	6,701 3,883	2,267 2,193	631 940	1,231 1,515	1,235 257	680 162	.....
Rice.....	Pounds. 1879 1880	13,674 3,442 3,395	.....	10,584 1,902 787	4,760 430 1,379	1,571 20 239	2,746 1,414 944	1,492 75 175	792	.....
Hominy.....	Pounds. 1879 1880	6,837 1,715 1,200	927	2,689 1,400 800	1,869 620 1,000	259 620 389	2,358 800 1,200	250 1,000 1,000	606	490
Split peas.....	Pounds. 1879 1880	2,915 1,714 1,124	474	2,200	1,620	1,009	2,000	2,000	.....	.....
Canned vegetables.....	Cans. 1879 1880	2,836 1,116 2,580	527	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	198 246	24 150	190 26	.....	162	1,207 1,331	.....
Apples, green.....	Bushels. 1879 1880	3,606 261 205	95	444	174	216	48	162	2,538	21
.....	.....	.....	.....	849 646	230 318	67 129	614 473	305 208	67 42	297 403
.....	.....	466	46	1,495	578	196	1,117	573	109	700

Vegetables.

Fruits.

[S]—Continued.

Articles.	Measure	Year	Northern Insane Hospital.....	Eastern Insane Hospital.....	Central Insane Hospital.....	Southern Insane Hospital.....	Deaf and Dumb..	Blind.....	Feeble - Minded Children.....	Soldiers' Orph'ns' Home.....	Eye and Ear Infirmary.....	Reform School..
<i>Fruits—Continued.</i>												
Berries.....	Quarts.	1879 1880	1,368 1,303	767	1,011 2,680	201 112	724 1,649	405 379	2,212 4,237	1,895 2,292	411 488	72
Cranberries.....	Bushels.	1879 1880	2,671 6	767 3	3,691 16 16	313 6 3	2,373 6 6	784 2 4	6,449 9	4,187 16 21	899 12 9	72 4 3
Peaches.....	Pecks	1879 1880	27 59 36	3 33	32 28 324	9	12 12 25	6 5 55	9 34 169	57 2 45	21 17 58	7 8
Pears.....	Bushels.	1879 1880	154 7 3	33 5	332 4	.....	37 2 3	60 1 8	203 12 25	45 6 1	45 6 10	8
Grapes.....	Pounds.	1879 1880	.....	64	218 4	1,520 1,371	128 71	789 138	1,790 6,629	1,065 686	244 450	.....
Melons.....	Number	1879 1880	.....	64	222	2,891	202	927	8,419	1,751	694	.....
Oranges and lemons.....	Dozens.	1879 1880	.....	90	2,040 1,502	2,759 2,230	163 121	112 96	373 259	697 110	80 76	.....
.....	.....	.....	5	90	3,542	4,989	287	238	682	807	156	.....
.....	.....	.....	133 3	40	199 255	166 89	61 50	82 42	101 84	33 31	71 156	23
.....	.....	.....	136	40	454	255	111	124	188	74	227	23

Oranges and lemons.....	Boxes.....	1879 1880	2½ 2	3 3	2 2	1½ 2	2½ 2	1 2	6 6	5 5
Canned fruit.....	Cans.....	1879 1880	4½ 1	6 340 288	2 442 1,272	3½ 6 19	2½ 330 6	2 747 312	6 294 288	7 18 72
Apples, dried.....	Pounds.....	1879 1880	1 2,732 1,040	638 2,185 1,291	1,714 1,997 1,655	26 1,518 1,647	326 218 24	1,459 247	582 476 428	90 67 95
Prunes.....	Pounds.....	1879 1880	3,832 3,372 4,340	3,476 2,201 1,584	3,652 2,908 1,328	3,165 2,117 5,747	342 291 731	247 351 228	904 422 472	162 721 260
Raisins.....	Boxes.....	1879 1880	11 13	10½ 14	5 5	..... 20	2½ 1½	2 5	3 6	7 1½
Other dried fruits.....	Pounds.....	1879 1880	632 760	628 1,145	1,162 1,307	2,018 3,639	384 1,114	1,362 1,519	532 655	161 62
Milk.....	Gallons.....	1879 1880	1,392	138	1,773	2,469	5,657	1,498	1,247	223
Butter.....	Pounds.....	1879 1880	26,330 22,642	27,556 23,553	17,652 17,898	12,019 11,458	2,947 2,411	5,051 3,658	4,762 4,844	3,973 1,562
Cheese.....	Pounds.....	1879 1880	48,972	3,818	53,109	35,559	23,477	5,358	10,709	7,431
Eggs.....	Dozens.....	1879 1880	17,292 3,565 4,952	2,74 5,918 7,445	4,764 12,150 15,710	2,676 2,899 2,092	718 590 343	816 2,472 2,429	831 657 730	453 1,009 1,370
			8,517	1,721	13,363	27,800	5,891	933	1,387	2,379

Other Provisions.

[S]—Continued.

Articles.	Measure	Year	Northern Insane Hospital.....	Eastern Insane Hospital.....	Central Insane Hospital.....	Southern Insane Hospital.....	Deaf and Dumb.	Blind.....	Feeble Minded Children.....	Soldiers' Orph's' Home.....	Eye and Ear Infirmary	Reform School..
<i>Other Provisions—Continued.</i>	Gallons.	1879	9	.....	93	.....	.....	71	217	192	17	17
		1880	15	.....	231	.....	.....	44	224	117	26	10
Cider.....	Gallons.	1879	24	.....	324	.....	.....	115	441	309	43	27
Vinegar.....	Gallons.	1879	666	.....	746	293	345	147	459	285	58	657
		1880	736	145	714	640	870	8	258	226	54	356
Tea.....	Pounds.	1879	1,402	145	1,460	983	715	155	717	511	112	1,013
		1880	2,172	466	1,398	1,540	256	65	115	171	240	257
Coffee.....	Pounds.	1879	2,728	.....	1,942	3,778	405	106	94	179	181	214
		1880	4,900	466	3,250	5,318	661	165	209	350	391	471
Calvee.....	Pounds.	1879	970	.....	5,314	6,210	1,260	818	952	158	588	532
		1880	5,414	1,156	8,062	5,113	1,983	847	1,746	622	599	404
Calvee.....	Pounds.	1879	6,384	1,156	13,376	14,623	3,243	1,665	2,698	780	1,197	936
		1880	.....	.....	.....	1,274	.....	.....	102	205	.....	886
Chicory.....	Pounds.	1879	661	.....	.....	1,274	.....	.....	.....	63	.....	872
		1880	687	145	.....	12	.....	.....	102	270	.....	1,758
Sugar.....	Pounds.	1879	1,348	145	.....	12	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
		1880	21,510	.....	21,108	25,322	14,741	3,944	6,737	5,107	4,399	6,086
Sugar.....	Pounds.	1879	21,697	7,259	21,408	31,757	26,319	4,352	10,706	8,083	6,516	5,674
		1880	46,207	7,259	42,516	57,089	41,060	8,296	17,503	13,190	12,915	11,042

Syrups, etc.....	Gallons.....	1879 1880	989 912	..... 240	1,130 1,401	2,050 1,426	1,497 1,811	360 472	100 366	149 584	28 36	1,208 968
Honey.....	Pounds.....	1879 1880	1,901 5 31	240	2,531	3,476 10 5	3,308 19	832 24	166 21 16	733 282 117	64 20 41	2,176 16
Salt.....	Sacks.....	1879 1880	36 .....	..... .....	..... .....	15	19 2	24 1	40 3	429 17 15	61 2 2	16
Salt.....	Barrels.....	1879 1880	67 84	..... 8	34 23	46 34	22 35	5 4	24 18	7 6	..... .....	17 17
Mustard.....	Pounds.....	1879 1880	151 135 29	8 20	57 100	80 100	57 5 100	9 2 3	42 5	13 15 20	..... 31 33	34 30 50
Pepper.....	Pounds.....	1879 1880	164 210 136	20 41	140 194 184	100 268	165 100 126	5 24 26	5 55 75	35 31 40	64 15 16	80 293
Ice.....	Tons.....	1879 1880	346 80 483	41 37	378 5 127	268 134	226 1	50 2 1	130 309 70	71 45 46	31 21 23	293 30 45
.....	.....	.....	572	37	132	131	1	3	439	91	44	75
<i>Fuel.</i>												
Charcoal.....	Bushels.....	1879 1880	81 119	..... 4	148 43	826 1,506	..........	..........	..........	..........	..........	..........
Coal, anthracite.....	Tons.....	1879 1880	290 176 ³ 115 ¹	4 35	191 62 63	2,332 27	..... 131 ¹ 771 ¹	22 ⁵ / ₈	82 50	53 ¹ / ₂ 19 ¹ / ₂	294 ¹ / ₂ 183	...............
Coal, bituminous.....	Tons.....	1879 1880	291 ³ / ₈ 5,467 4,530	35 167 1,573	125 2,603 2,797	27 2,979 2,979	90 ¹ / ₂ 1,910 1,725	22 ⁵ / ₈ 56 ⁵ / ₈ 514	112 1,757 1,596	25 ¹ / ₄ 458 1,328	387 ¹ / ₂ ..... .....	..... 828 818
.....	.....	.....	9,997	1,740	5,460	5,958	3,635	1,979	3,353	1,786	.....	1,656

[S]—Continued.

Articles.	Measure	Year.....	Northern Insane Hospital.....	Eastern Insane Hospital.....	Central Insane Hospital.....	Southern Insane Hospital.....	Deaf and Dumb.	Blind.....	Feeble - Minded Children.....	Soldiers' Orphans' Home.....	Eye and Ear Infirmary.....	Reform School..
<i>Fuel—Continued.</i>												
Coke.....	Bushels.	1879 1880		10	53 437	100	17					
Wood.....	Cords.	1879 1880		10	490	100	17					
							3 34	31 24		13 16		70 70
							37	55		29		140
<i>Light.</i>												
Candles.....	Pounds.	1879 1880	319 160	1		40	120	9 40		60 120		27
Gasoline.....	Gallons.	1879 1880	479	1		40	120	40	68	180		27
					234 2,626	7,965 11,024				4,318 3,821		2,561 2,565
					2,860	18,929				8,139		5,066
Gas.....	Meets.	1879 1880			588 762		685 818	103 127	326 675		189 189	
					1,318		1,503	230	1,001		378	
Oil, kerosene.....	Gallons.	1879 1880	256 155		208	54 153	17 13	20 20	6 51	10 10		257 199
			411	205	208	207	30	40	57	20		456

[T]—TABLE, showing consumption of articles named, per capita, for one year, from October 1, 1878, to September 30, 1879.

Articles.	Measure.	Northern Insane Hospital.	Central Insane Hospital.	Southern Insane Hospital.	Deaf and Dumb.	Blind.	Feeble- Minded Children.	Soldiers' Orphans' Home.	Eye and Ear Infirmary.	Reform School.	Total.
Breadstuffs.....	Pounds...	273.41	179.65	263.10	248.76	332.35	258.93	239.81	218.84	400.34	256.69
Meat and fish.....	Pounds...	237.49	261.47	333.71	199.31	227.39	171.88	123.55	230.94	199.40	235.63
Vegetables.....	Pecks...	12.45	8.42	11.92	7.92	4.00	11.40	9.43	21.82	1.86	10.01
Rice and hominy.....	Pounds...	8.27	2.08	3.56	3.04	6.29	2.82	3.39	3.32	1.13	3.94
Fruit.....	Quarts...	16.22	42.65	8.92	24.45	27.41	82.66	38.31	33.34	48.00	32.56
Oranges and lemons.....	Number...	3.57	8.65	9.67	16.77	20.74	15.80	8.07	17.48	17.40	11.96
Butter.....	Pounds...	42.26	4.32	3.53	2.88	14.16	4.30	1.22	16.24	5.70	4.06
Cheese.....	Pounds...	27.43	46.82	31.30	34.81	29.47	17.79	14.61	47.62	19.67	32.54
Eggs.....	Number...	68.56	3.75	2.99	3.93	3.49	1.58	1.34	3.84	.23	7.63
Older and vinegar.....	Number...	1.08	105.21	21.54	100.84	70.80	125.58	24.18	121.16	4.99	69.44
Tea.....	Gallons...	3.48	1.24	.52	1.00	2.18	2.38	1.46	.90	3.33	1.33
Coffee.....	Pounds...	1.55	1.93	2.73	.74	.65	.41	.52	2.53	1.27	1.90
Sugar.....	"	39.28	7.87	13.27	3.65	8.18	3.71	1.11	7.20	7.02	6.02
Syrups, etc.....	Gallons...	1.57	31.27	44.91	42.72	39.44	93.93	15.67	77.11	30.03	35.59
Average number of persons fed.....		624	675	564	345	100	284	326	83	292	3,203

[TT]—TABLE, showing consumption of articles named, per capita, for one year, from October 1, 1879, to September 30, 1880.

Articles.	Measure	North-ru Insane Hospital	Eastern Hospital	Central Insane Hospital	South-ru Insane Hospital	Institu- tion for the Deaf and Dumb.	Institu- tion for the Blind.	Asylum for Feeble Minded.	Soldiers' Orphan- Home.	Charita- ble Eye and Ear Infirmary.	State Reform School.	Total.
Bread-stuffs.	Pounds.	271 17	279 35	257 62	283 93	219 63	352 36	190 08	270 91	222 51	406 11	267 27
Meat and fish.	..	214 50	257 41	256 63	290 88	197 98	225 52	137 62	120 69	258 57	218 94	249 79
Vegetables.	Pecks.	9 48	12 93	8 75	11 41	7 45	19 26	13 86	10 11	26 36	2 64	10 76
Rice and hominy.	Pounds.	14 35	14 15	3 15	5 53	6 79	6 21	6 38	3 46	4 64	1 22	5 12
Fruit.	Quarts.	10 30	57 87	36 02	12 63	37 92	52 78	64 92	35 15	35 05	62 54	31 31
Fruit.	Pounds.	14 35	40 44	6 31	19 84	27 56	26 26	26 26	7 00	12 83	27 92	14 87
Oranges and lemons.	Number	69	4 85	4 96	2 13	3 85	1 60	3 79	4 64	2 88	1 87	3 56
Butter.	Pounds.	36 05	38 60	31 63	36 03	32 73	23 87	16 84	14 20	40 51	23 09	29 42
Cheese.	..	13	2 77	3 02	1 66	3 73	3 35	1 09	1 16	3 47	1 24	1 88
Eggs.	Number	94 62	208 60	121 66	316 31	102 58	40 75	86 73	25 84	131 68	76 82	132 96
Oil and vinegar.	Gallons.	1 21	1 46	1 28	1 07	1 06	30	1 13	1 01	1 05	1 21	1 20
Tea.	Gallons.	4 34	4 71	2 63	6 34	1 35	39	3 98	1 52	2 38	1 00	2 90
Coffee.	..	8 62	11 68	10 42	5 73	3 66	8 20	5 24	1 35	2 88	1 89	7 55
Sugar.	..	34 55	73 32	29 01	9 08	73 19	43 09	31 86	23 85	85 73	23 71	41 18
Syrups, etc.	Gallons	1 45	2 42	1 89	1 73	5 17	4 46	1 69	1 72	4 47	4 51	2 25
Average number of persons fed.	..	628	99	738	585	350	101	330	339	76	214	3,477

[TTT]—TABLE, showing consumption of articles named, per capita, for the two years, from Oct. 1, 1878, to Sept. 30, 1880.

Articles.	Measure.	Northern Insane Hospital.....	*Eastern Insane Hospital.....	Central Insane Hospital.....	Southern Insane Hospital.....	Deaf and Dumb.	Blind.....	Feeble-Minded Children.....	Soldiers' Orph'ns' Home.....	Eye and Ear Infirmary.....	Reform School..	Total.....
Breadstuffs.....	Pounds.....	558.02	579.33	539.02	557.20	495.12	687.21	469.05	506.04	441.33	866.76	553.41
Meat and fish.....	Pounds.....	290.99	297.11	522.32	632.56	388.91	497.19	371.47	243.71	491.68	415.58	433.29
Vegetables.....	Pecks.....	23.75	22.33	18.66	53.83	12.01	36.51	26.65	19.39	56.21	4.54	21.16
Rice and hominy.....	Pounds.....	13.58	11.45	6.91	9.12	9.88	12.68	14.06	6.77	7.67	2.35	9.82
Fruit.....	Quarts.....	139.74	27.87	78.49	11.31	62.56	80.16	146.09	72.95	75.08	111.88	88.32
Oranges and lemons.....	Pounds.....	21.65	40.14	11.85	20.51	41.42	42.21	42.87	16.82	30.77	45.62	26.27
Butter.....	Number.....	4.04	4.85	9.40	5.37	5.86	19.88	7.92	3.87	34.48	7.06	7.51
Cheese.....	Pounds.....	78.23	38.60	75.12	61.29	67.66	53.58	31.53	28.84	89.00	42.86	61.62
Eggs.....	Number.....	27.48	21.77	6.74	4.61	7.66	7.18	2.63	2.49	7.38	2.18	9.33
Cider and vinegar.....	Gallons.....	163.57	298.60	226.81	576.41	293.72	111.96	299.67	49.98	253.97	137.25	245.83
Tea.....	Gallons.....	2.58	1.46	2.06	1.61	2.06	1.70	3.74	2.46	1.96	5.00	2.42
Coffee.....	Pounds.....	7.83	1.71	4.60	9.17	1.91	1.65	.67	1.05	4.95	2.26	4.78
Sugar.....	".....	10.20	11.08	18.92	20.04	9.35	16.65	8.70	2.31	15.15	1.50	12.74
Syrups, etc.....	Gallons.....	73.81	73.32	60.33	98.43	118.33	82.96	56.16	39.61	163.48	53.57	75.96
Average number of persons fed.....	.....	3.04	2.12	3.58	5.39	9.53	8.32	1.59	2.20	.81	10.46	4.59
		626	*99	707	580	317	100	310	333	79	298	3,290

SUMMARY.

Breadstuffs, meat, fish, rice, hominy, fruit, butter, cheese, tea, coffee and sugar.....	Pounds.....	1,083.79	762.14	1,218.61	1,412.97	1,143.27	1,401.64	992.66	847.67	1,254.11	1,435.68	1,187.16
Fruits.....	Pecks.....	23.75	22.33	18.66	23.82	12.01	36.51	26.65	19.39	56.21	4.54	21.16
Oranges and lemons.....	Quarts.....	159.74	27.87	78.49	11.31	62.56	80.16	146.09	72.95	75.08	111.88	88.32
Eggs.....	Number.....	1.03	4.85	9.40	5.37	5.86	19.88	7.92	3.87	34.48	7.06	7.51
Other, vinegar, syrup and molasses.....	Gallons.....	163.27	298.60	226.81	576.41	293.72	101.96	299.67	49.98	253.97	137.25	245.83
		5.32	3.88	5.64	6.91	11.59	11.02	5.24	4.66	2.77	15.46	7.01

*For one year. Not included in the total per capita.

[U.]—TABLE showing total amounts paid for uses specified.

Item.	Year.	Northern Insane Hospital.	Eastern Insane Hospital.	Central Insane Hospital.	Southern Insane Hospital.	Deaf and Dumb.	Blind.	Feeble-Minded Children.	Sold's' Orphans' Home.	Eye and Ear Infirmary.	Reform School.	Total.
<i>Attendance.</i>												
Salaries and wages.	1879	\$8,042 24	\$4,398 28	\$46,131 24	\$32,916 56	\$43,556 12	\$15,312 74	\$20,161 30	\$14,111 86	\$4,490 73	\$2,184 01	\$231,335 98
	1880	37,871 31	14,216 22	40,669 24	32,500 55	44,212 02	13,873 14	21,320 12	14,698 28	4,545 81	11,711 76	238,023 45
		\$75,913 55	\$18,614 50	\$86,800 48	\$65,417 11	\$87,773 14	\$29,215 88	\$41,481 42	\$28,810 14	\$9,036 54	\$23,805 77	\$469,358 53
<i>Food.</i>												
Breadstuffs.	1879	\$1,612 01		\$1,800 96	\$3,995 22	\$2,337 31	\$882 03	\$2,209 47	\$1,956 27	\$908 36	\$2,473 36	\$24,275 62
	1880	3,363 64	\$925 32	5,684 12	5,146 71	2,641 35	1,145 69	2,174 52	2,561 08	887 53	2,754 48	29,205 26
		\$9,975 65	\$925 32	\$10,575 08	\$9,142 53	\$1,978 69	\$2,028 02	\$4,383 99	\$4,517 35	\$1,805 91	\$5,207 84	\$33,480 86
Meats, etc.	1879	\$8,836 51		\$11,991 30	\$11,788 96	\$5,294 83	\$1,955 66	\$3,122 56	\$3,163 43	\$1,666 79	\$2,473 83	\$50,298 87
	1880	8,373 58	\$2,261 61	12,657 51	11,777 48	5,543 76	1,686 51	4,472 91	3,253 15	1,692 26	3,201 22	51,440 24
		\$17,210 09	\$2,261 61	\$24,651 61	\$23,566 91	\$10,838 59	\$3,642 17	\$7,595 47	\$6,446 58	\$3,359 05	\$5,707 05	\$104,739 16
Vegetables.	1879	\$1,384 24		\$1,416 43	\$1,381 44	\$332 12	\$85 78	\$57 59	\$602 13	\$931 86	\$112 52	\$7,420 11
	1880	1,794 92	\$475 16	1,467 51	976 52	618 68	43 22	930 90	619 80	806 23	155 84	8,328 78
		\$3,179 16	\$475 16	\$2,883 94	\$2,357 96	\$950 80	\$949 00	\$1,698 49	\$1,251 93	\$1,741 09	\$298 36	\$15,758 89
Fruits.	1879	\$970 08		\$1,296 25	\$682 13	\$670 53	\$284 75	\$1,048 98	\$768 38	\$458 45	\$528 31	\$6,807 87
	1880	1,009 57	\$312 86	1,547 28	857 99	1,155 27	379 33	1,226 00	861 42	352 79	806 77	8,512 25
		\$1,979 65	\$312 86	\$2,843 53	\$1,540 12	\$1,825 80	\$761 08	\$2,271 98	\$1,629 80	\$841 24	\$1,335 08	\$15,359 14
Tea, coffee, etc.	1879	\$1,730 69		\$1,312 12	\$1,705 02	\$206 34	\$173 37	\$291 31	\$151 50	\$215 81	\$401 31	\$6,592 13
	1880	2,665 97	\$396 81	2,265 46	1,371 26	666 15	155 75	383 26	180 56	701 23	372 17	8,708 62
		\$3,826 66	\$396 81	\$3,547 58	\$3,076 28	\$896 49	\$369 12	\$674 57	\$332 06	\$917 07	\$773 51	\$15,210 75
Milk.	1879			\$548 20	\$548 20	\$5 20			\$2,615 15			\$3,226 01
	1880		\$203 80	\$8 05	726 17			\$1,434 59	3,069 27			5,954 27
			\$203 80	\$8 05	\$1,274 37	\$5 20		\$1,434 59	\$5,654 43	\$1,099 84		\$9,080 28

[U.]—Continued.

Item.	Year.	Northern Insane Hospital	Eastern Insane Hospital	Central Insane Hospital	Southern Insane Hospital	Deaf and Dumb	Blind	Feeble - Minded Children	Sold's' Orphans' Home	Eye and Ear Infirmary	Reform School	Total
<i>Fuel—Continued.</i>												
Butter	1879	\$4,020 33		\$4,128 22	\$3,038 96	\$2,010 87	\$566 70	\$716 78	\$890 66	\$921 32	\$492 60	\$16,795 44
	1880	4,282 33	\$748 10	4,037 41	3,928 24	2,175 42	450 15	1,077 81	1,073 35	880 78	932 69	20,187 68
Cheese	1879	\$8,311 66	\$748 40	\$8,765 63	\$6,967 20	\$4,186 29	\$1,016 85	\$1,794 59	\$1,966 01	\$1,802 10	\$1,424 69	\$36,983 12
	1880	8,112 66		8,205 17	8,135 66	8,119 78	837 81	843 20	842 35	837 61	818 70	81,752 94
		12 60	\$37 31	269 27	121 78	183 43	49 50	48 71	54 17	41 61	51 68	853 36
Sugar	1879	\$1,125 26	\$37 31	\$474 74	\$257 44	\$303 21	\$87 31	\$91 91	\$96 52	\$79 22	\$53 38	\$2,606 30
	1880	82,221 22		81,822 61	82,020 28	81,154 29	8317 76	8236 70	8137 77	8570 69	8518 23	89,638 55
		2,090 84	708 39	1,994 78	2,888 31	2,143 84	405 97	991 73	800 42	634 29	443 38	13,410 95
Syrup and molasses	1879	\$4,321 06	\$708 39	\$3,817 39	\$1,917 59	\$3,598 13	\$753 73	\$1,528 43	\$1,238 19	\$1,204 98	\$961 61	\$23,049 50
	1880	4,482 56		4,345 65	4,090 61	4,222 00	164 87	861 20	8180 89	822 30	8191 78	\$3,020 86
		376 71	\$110 88	637 71	433 42	805 37	211 82	175 18	338 89	41 50	406 92	3,538 40
Eggs	1879	\$809 27	\$110 88	\$983 36	\$1,133 03	\$1,427 37	\$376 69	\$236 36	\$519 78	\$63 80	\$898 70	\$6,559 26
	1880	8572 80		8624 29	81,257 85	8330 85	873 01	8278 35	886 16	8131 16	8100 23	83,254 70
		507 76	\$184 47	718 47	1,427 87	325 37	43 79	267 21	90 92	120 35	143 38	3,829 59
Cider and vinegar	1879	\$880 56	\$184 47	\$1,342 76	\$2,685 72	\$656 22	\$116 80	\$545 56	\$177 08	\$251 51	\$243 61	\$7,084 29
	1880	897 92		142 28	878 93	845 76	841 55	818 26	878 96	821 00	8183 65	\$768 51
		106 69	\$30 37	140 27	107 72	54 95	8 60	69 60	61 76	22 25	73 97	676 18
Other provisions	1879	\$204 61	\$30 37	\$282 75	\$186 65	\$100 71	\$50 15	\$187 86	\$140 72	\$43 25	\$217 62	\$1,444 69
	1880	3323 49		820 28	8231 63	8125 86	8114 69	8175 05	8418 07	8165 25	8317 59	\$3,201 91
		1,146 58	\$350 14	505 85	518 66	195 95	97 92	1,732 37	442 11	184 50	392 53	3,556 61
		\$1,480 07	\$350 14	\$796 13	\$750 29	\$351 81	\$212 61	\$2,927 42	\$800 18	\$349 75	\$680 12	\$8,738 52

Clothing, Bedding, Etc.

Wearing apparel.....	1879	\$4,874.70	\$5,408.22	\$2,330.93	\$3,376.67	\$473.02	\$1,022.66	\$4,619.57	\$49.00	\$1,583.12	\$23,308.17
	1880	3,863.95	5,199.94	3,750.31	1,056.15	590.71	2,654.61	4,110.69	38.68	1,436.13	25,771.53
Beds, tables, etc.....	1879	\$8,738.65	\$10,248.16	\$8,081.27	\$4,132.92	\$1,063.76	\$3,677.27	\$8,430.51	\$87.68	\$3,019.25	\$19,139.70
	1880	\$1,703.37	\$2,989.42	\$2,063.23	\$402.71	\$107.55	\$20.24	\$1,165.65	\$184.76	\$500.39	\$8,749.23
		1,452.56	1,649.78	1,872.31	463.91	311.80	443.18	1,305.88	392.13	407.73	9,757.32
Materials.....	1879	\$3,135.93	\$4,861.73	\$4,737.97	\$866.62	\$452.35	\$863.42	\$2,470.93	\$487.19	\$998.12	\$18,506.55
	1880	\$768.94	\$914.16	\$667.32	\$524.00	\$157.91	\$521.13	\$2,314.47	\$26.67	\$1,202.99	\$7,218.09
		744.99	1,671.17	1,573.76	917.74	192.89	1,199.12	3,531.98	1.00	507.47	10,440.57
Findings.....	1879	\$1,503.95	\$2,615.33	\$2,211.52	\$1,441.74	\$359.80	\$1,720.55	\$5,529.45	\$27.67	\$1,810.46	\$17,658.66
	1880	\$303.44	\$387.64	\$163.42	\$94.98	\$136.24	\$28.74	\$330.02	\$19.70	\$806.00	\$1,700.18
		256.95	591.01	454.92	129.90	112.79	226.57	100.72	5.80	139.49	2,374.73
Laundry supplies.....	1879	\$500.39	\$978.65	\$558.44	\$224.88	\$249.63	\$65.31	\$790.74	\$25.50	\$235.40	\$4,074.93
	1880	\$1,231.56	\$2,225.76	\$773.70	\$1,206.49	\$162.11	\$250.06	\$464.15	\$258.38	\$333.55	\$6,915.93
		1,129.45	1,623.31	947.59	606.88	166.63	452.38	545.00	309.14	399.31	6,426.13
Fuel.....	1879	\$2,361.07	\$3,849.07	\$1,721.29	\$1,813.37	\$28.14	\$702.44	\$1,009.15	\$567.52	\$732.86	\$13,312.06
	1880	\$12,515.39	\$22,226	\$3,019.51	\$1,046.45	\$1,319.01	\$2,689.65	\$1,027.86	\$1,122.62	\$1,152.96	\$32,373.15
		10,302.22	4,198.36	2,914.95	4,384.54	1,218.52	2,866.94	2,852.42	866.65	1,376.17	37,699.82
Light.....	1879	\$23,417.61	\$41,420.82	\$5,364.46	\$8,439.69	\$2,567.56	\$5,556.59	\$3,880.27	\$1,788.67	\$2,529.13	\$70,072.97
	1880	\$1,029.10	\$1,882.89	\$1,471.38	\$1,955.64	\$307.08	\$1,040.54	\$896.00	\$472.90	\$551.73	\$9,587.56
		1,612.19	2,562.99	2,316.69	1,885.25	365.49	1,831.66	730.48	473.75	582.64	12,671.23
Water.....	1879	\$2,641.29	\$4,445.80	\$3,788.67	\$3,820.89	\$672.57	\$2,872.20	\$4,026.48	\$846.65	\$1,131.37	\$22,294.49
	1880		\$890.00		\$600.00	\$290.00		\$2.75	\$144.75		\$1,747.50
			959.00		600.00	166.67			151.65		1,898.32
Medicines and medical supplies.....	1879	\$2,930.87	\$1,910.18	\$2,150.32	\$322.12	\$94.43	\$26.97	\$411.62	\$697.26	\$135.33	\$8,229.10
	1880	1,808.10	1,810.16	1,751.73	662.14	80.10	329.76	383.63	814.49	102.17	8,536.86
		\$3,888.97	\$3,729.34	\$3,902.05	\$1,044.26	\$174.53	\$756.73	\$794.65	\$1,511.75	\$237.50	\$16,765.96

[U]—Continued.

Item.	Year.....	Northern Insane Hospital.....	Eastern Insane Hospital.....	Central Insane Hospital.....	Southern Insane Hospital.....	Deaf and Dumb.	Blind.....	Feeble-Minded Children.....	Sold'rs' Orph'ns' Home.....	Eye and Ear Infirmary.....	Reform School.	Total.....
<i>Freight and Transportation.</i>												
Boxing and drayage.....	1879	\$107 80	\$4 25	\$91 33	\$136 22	\$22 83	\$37 93	\$33 59			\$22 35	\$456 30
	1880	101 50	37 56	47 20	169 74	52 99	37 93	55 74	\$19 70		35 81	530 74
Expenses of trustees.....	1879	\$209 00	\$43 84	\$138 62	\$296 96	\$75 82	\$75 64	\$69 33	\$19 70		\$78 16	\$987 04
	1880	\$218 40	\$751 90	\$298 77	\$324 45	\$212 00	\$16 75	\$111 60	\$29 60	\$179 67	\$606 00	\$3,379 14
		159 20	526 25	300 00	211 35	170 00	11 50	161 50	22 80	162 00	580 00	2,820 30
Expenses of Legislature.....	1879	\$377 60	\$1,278 15	\$1,128 77	\$538 80	\$382 00	\$31 25	\$363 10	\$62 40	\$341 67	\$1,255 00	\$5,439 44
	1880	\$36 50	\$175 00	\$44 75	\$49 31		\$11 25	\$4 00			\$101 50	\$124 31
Freight, on coal.....	1879	\$36 50	\$175 00	\$44 75	\$49 31		\$11 25	\$0 00			\$101 50	\$124 31
	1880	\$1,483 94	\$261 00		\$2,113 80			\$239 74			\$426 00	\$7,524 48
		3,674 35	701 00		2,019 40						213 65	6,638 40
Freight, all other.....	1879	\$8,158 29	\$962 00		\$4,133 20			\$239 74			\$609 65	\$14,162 88
	1880	\$1,487 22	\$102 89	\$997 82	\$1,748 41	\$310 25	\$139 75	\$629 36	\$102 66	\$29 73	\$297 36	\$5,815 15
		650 60	822 45	1,152 75	2,577 34	347 30	91 63	1,301 19	203 94	31 82	280 02	7,262 48
Hauling and livery.....	1879	\$2,137 82	\$625 31	\$2,151 30	\$4,125 75	\$657 55	\$239 75	\$1,930 55	\$306 60	\$64 56	\$517 38	\$13,077 63
	1880	\$1,153 37	\$93 20	\$74 48	\$710 00	\$45 50	\$16 00	\$236 85	\$77 00	\$5 00		\$2,814 40
		1,151 75	251 22	59 50	678 70	62 75	4 50	224 24		8 50	4 25	2,445 41
Transportation.....	1879	\$2,695 12	\$314 42	\$133 98	\$1,388 70	\$111 25	\$20 50	\$561 00	\$77 00	\$13 50	\$4 25	\$5,239 81
	1880	\$554 09	\$151 87	\$332 75	\$351 01	\$1,036 50	\$114 00	\$148 55	\$232 90	\$63 73	\$1,232 40	\$4,917 89
		261 11	678 23	653 82	376 70	1,584 73	\$154 65	987 13	81 06	14 85	933 90	5,725 28
		\$845 20	\$1,130 10	\$986 27	\$727 71	\$2,621 32	\$368 05	\$1,433 68	\$313 96	\$78 58	2,166 30	\$10,613 17

Postage, etc.....	1879	\$612 51	\$11 75	\$136 22	\$446 17	\$307 14	\$110 12	\$273 57	\$143 71	\$68 61	\$164 69	\$2,571 49
	1880	283 57	181 00	421 55	312 88	408 96	132 22	157 22	144 29	40 65	149 18	2,291 52
Books and stationery.....	1879	\$886 08	\$192 75	\$857 77	\$759 05	\$776 10	\$242 34	\$430 79	\$288 00	\$109 26	\$313 87	\$4,806 01
	1880	\$252 58	\$97 79	\$486 57	\$395 03	\$1,586 97	\$1,108 25	\$506 46	\$454 09	\$349 72	\$461 71	\$5,079 72
	1880	389 61	328 58	654 17	314 08	1,381 92	235 13	571 67	295 70	\$183 66	\$382 21	4,637 83
Printing and advertising.....	1879	\$632 14	\$426 37	\$1,140 74	\$709 71	\$2,968 89	\$1,343 88	\$1,078 13	\$660 29	\$533 38	\$843 92	\$10,357 55
	1880	\$1,101 00	\$275 25	\$492 55	\$241 60	\$85 15	\$144 58	\$234 28	\$158 63	\$114 60	\$178 80	\$3,009 44
	1880	240 00	175 80	154 20	180 80	43 70	45 05	188 20	73 40	36 35	85 12	1,252 62
Music and amusements.....	1879	\$1,341 00	\$454 05	\$646 75	\$422 40	\$128 85	\$189 63	\$422 48	\$232 03	\$210 95	\$413 92	\$4,232 06
	1880	\$250 27	\$200 00	\$1,152 86	\$746 91	\$206 79	\$676 22	\$176 59	\$186 21	\$12 35	\$6 45	\$4,011 65
	1880	635 68	230 35	445 33	590 09	245 43	278 38	519 09	131 49	41 66	86 25	3,166 75
Instruments and apparatus.....	1879	\$1,155 35	\$430 35	\$1,598 19	\$1,137 00	\$412 22	\$651 60	\$995 68	\$317 70	\$87 01	\$92 70	\$7,181 40
	1880	\$89 21	.....	\$53 82	\$33 25	\$44 68	25	\$86 65	\$21 61	.....	.....	\$722 75
	1880	211 33	\$47 88	47 25	34 53	93 00	.....	377 47	6 50	.....	15 00	853 41
Household expenses.....	1879	\$300 54	\$47 88	\$101 07	\$67 61	\$536 68	25	\$463 52	\$28 11	65	\$39 85	\$1,586 16
	1880	\$753 69	\$72 01	\$1,053 38	\$913 97	\$397 00	\$187 31	\$753 25	\$472 06	\$129 39	\$296 48	\$5,058 54
	1880	1,007 20	247 78	645 04	1,031 20	498 56	131 89	973 33	490 78	154 08	398 34	3,441 20
Furniture.....	1879	\$1,880 80	\$319 79	\$1,698 42	\$1,945 17	\$805 56	\$322 29	\$1,726 58	\$912 81	\$283 47	\$604 82	\$10,499 71
Manufactured articles.....	1879	\$296 08	\$818 72	\$2,718 54	\$260 97	\$306 96	\$298 03	\$192 47	\$382 43	\$200 66	\$62 05	\$6,055 85
	1880	513 01	3,300 07	1,042 11	742 63	301 95	235 25	291 15	135 62	77 84	75 66	6,745 29
Carpets, curtains, etc.....	1879	\$899 09	\$4,118 79	\$3,700 65	\$1,303 60	\$698 85	\$445 28	\$743 62	\$318 05	\$287 50	\$137 71	\$12,791 14
	1880	\$745 32	\$96 25	\$2,096 81	\$409 05	\$644 68	\$388 16	\$678 79	\$106 80	\$247 12	\$7 67	\$5,406 11
	1880	278 13	943 48	306 78	631 39	706 77	125 35	1,112 28	293 65	584 35	15 98	4,968 20
Mattresses, pillows, etc.....	1879	\$1,023 47	\$1,009 74	\$2,403 59	\$1,100 41	\$1,351 45	\$413 51	\$1,791 07	\$400 55	\$831 17	\$69 05	\$10,391 31
	1880	\$3 50	\$894 67	\$1,771 89	\$66 99	\$63 40	\$19 00	\$62 76	\$212 55	\$7 50	\$9 45	\$3,102 71
	1880	40 02	957 40	1,347 33	22 72	223 92	55 00	358 31	101 00	411 32	64 73	3,861 77
Glass, tinware and cutlery.....	1879	\$43 62	\$1,832 07	\$3,119 22	\$89 71	\$287 32	\$65 00	\$121 07	\$616 57	\$118 82	\$74 20	\$6,907 48
	1880	\$32 15	\$1 25	\$557 70	\$962 05	\$297 70	\$43 09	\$294 27	\$216 64	\$131 70	\$274 47	\$2,710 98
	1880	435 97	703 16	386 49	459 73	802 48	117 95	111 86	391 25	89 55	260 48	3,708 92
	1880	\$808 12	\$794 41	\$954 19	\$1,121 78	\$1,100 48	\$161 01	\$376 13	\$317 89	\$221 25	\$514 91	\$6,599 90

[U]—Continued.

Item.	Year.....	Northern Insane Hospital.....	Eastern Insane Hospital.....	Central Insane Hospital.....	Southern Insane Hospital.....	Deaf and Dumb...	Blind.....	Feeble - Minded Children.....	Soldiers' Orphans' Home.....	Eye and Ear Infirmary.....	Reform School..	Total.....
<i>Furniture.</i>												
Tin and iron sundries.....	1879	\$261 82	\$2 00	\$253 63	\$227 88	\$143 30	\$734 42	\$461 90	\$60 53	\$40 60	\$123 90	\$2,709 98
	1880	182 18	708 54	396 30	445 52	\$291 72	68 72	1,174 07	260 40	59 76	111 52	37,982 11
<i>Building, Improvements and Repairs.</i>												
Brickwork and plastering.....	1879	\$658 04		\$5,510 97	\$672 43	\$3,708 89	\$766 61	\$636 33	\$121 77	\$17 65	\$300 57	\$12,163 27
	1880	390 96	\$396 27	2,765 32	1,239 30	821 65	101 75	1,835 80	65 35		215 94	7,745 34
Carpenter work.....	1879	\$659 00	\$396 27	\$8,276 20	\$1,911 73	\$4,533 54	\$868 39	\$2,472 11	\$187 12	\$17 65	\$316 51	\$19,938 61
	1880	\$2,791 42	\$5 35	\$4,097 14	\$833 63	\$2,822 76	\$626 41	\$2,070 82	\$751 87	\$137 61	\$472 47	\$14,615 48
Hardware.....	1879	1,650 38	1,505 60	3,698 28	1,105 65	1,397 92	662 14	3,191 48	383 87	60 71	230 12	13,286 71
	1880	\$3,841 80	\$1,510 95	\$7,795 42	\$1,939 28	\$4,220 68	\$1,288 55	\$2,268 30	\$1,135 74	\$198 32	\$702 59	\$27,901 63
Painting and glazing.....	1879	\$273 55	\$61 45	\$752 66	\$176 13	\$114 66	\$147 00	\$318 71	\$122 65	\$59 08	\$40 35	\$2,796 54
	1880	346 96	480 98	814 57	516 19	323 74	76 14	926 57	84 00	15 73	153 38	3,768 26
Roofing.....	1879	\$720 51	\$542 43	\$1,567 23	\$1,022 62	\$738 40	\$223 14	\$1,275 28	\$206 65	\$74 81	\$193 73	\$6,564 80
	1880	\$611 90		\$2,599 96	\$1,102 85	\$635 14	\$200 18	\$829 61	\$184 01	\$37 64	\$118 38	\$6,179 67
		1,230 04	186 65	1,261 77	956 04	666 50	240 48	818 95	176 19	18 56	76 30	5,571 48
		\$1,841 94	\$186 65	\$3,861 73	\$2,058 89	\$1,301 64	\$440 66	\$1,448 56	\$360 20	\$56 20	\$104 68	\$11,751 15
		\$282 18		\$635 71	\$162 19	\$728 46	\$20 22	\$137 95	\$12 71	\$56 72		\$2,166 14
		32 77	\$42 24	792 87	231 99	143 79	51 70	487 59	26 04			1,808 99
		\$414 95	\$42 24	\$1,428 58	\$294 18	\$902 25	\$71 92	\$625 54	\$38 75	\$56 72		\$3,975 13

Metals.....	1879	\$323.11	\$1.70	\$79.88	\$99.82	\$68.06	\$20.00	\$74.97	\$15.88	\$5.27	\$40.20	\$798.99
	1880	105.25	274.78	30.17	294.51	38.05	10.20	64.96	83.48	45.61	45.85	1,112.43
Iron pipes, etc.....	1879	\$68.36	\$276.48	\$170.05	\$394.35	\$106.11	\$30.20	\$329.93	\$39.36	\$50.98	\$55.55	\$1,841.42
	1880	\$2,811.64	\$27.61	\$1,065.48	\$257.06	\$556.88	\$178.39	\$801.91	\$72.07	\$15.08	\$77.32	\$5,053.44
		907.08	935.98	940.34	338.18	677.48	228.35	905.92	368.92	15.04	319.96	5,637.13
Gas-fitting.....	1879	\$3,718.72	\$963.59	\$2,005.82	\$595.24	\$1,131.36	\$406.62	\$907.83	\$440.99	\$30.13	\$337.27	\$10,690.57
	1880	\$143.80	16.25	\$873.30	\$23.84	\$39.60	\$1.90	\$66.00	\$24.00	.....	\$30.00	\$1,202.44
		16.25	\$594.80	293.67	48.69	225.90	7.30	1.50	.....	\$79.10	.....	1,270.21
Plumbing.....	1879	\$160.05	\$594.80	\$1,166.97	\$72.53	\$208.50	\$9.20	\$67.50	\$24.00	\$79.10	\$30.00	\$2,472.65
	1880	\$294.80	37.24	\$502.14	\$88.01	\$274.81	\$4.35	\$40.03	\$8.50	\$4.10	.....	\$1,316.77
		37.24	\$9.38	115.74	263.42	59.65	47.15	35.09	27.85	23.40	\$7.00	564.96
Other iron work.....	1879	\$242.04	\$9.38	\$707.88	\$291.43	\$134.49	\$51.50	\$75.12	\$36.35	\$26.50	\$7.00	\$1,881.73
	1880	\$1,181.95	60.24	\$2,567.19	\$228.31	\$314.05	\$96.95	\$359.00	\$72.49	\$47.58	\$78.90	\$4,968.37
		60.24	\$158.87	412.58	120.91	286.28	7.78	490.01	98.30	25.21	112.41	2,313.71
Excavation and sewerage.....	1879	\$1,783.19	\$158.87	\$2,979.77	\$349.22	\$600.33	\$104.68	\$841.01	\$170.88	\$72.82	\$191.31	\$7,352.08
	1880	\$1.90	25.19	\$28.08	\$1,111.77	\$566.70	\$97.43	\$108.03	\$1,923.52	.....	.....	\$3,811.03
		25.19	\$47.16	108.33	94.01	363.43	6.35	69.18	273.54	.....	\$1,074.20	2,001.39
Work done by contract.....	1879	\$30.09	\$47.16	\$136.31	\$1,205.78	\$870.23	\$103.78	\$177.81	\$2,197.00	.....	\$1,074.20	\$5,842.42
	1880	\$4,430.64	\$82,883.65	\$10,643.06	\$2,729.83	\$197.83	\$1,004.43	\$237.50	\$2,731.35	\$40.39	\$4,271.24	\$10,120.92
		2,059.79	72,817.45	2,606.49	1,105.88	136.75	143.05	163.96	280.00	991.04	2,000.00	80,440.45
Miscellaneous.....	1879	\$6,190.43	\$155,701.10	\$13,249.55	\$3,845.71	\$634.58	\$1,717.48	\$257.50	\$3,161.35	\$1,063.43	\$4,471.24	\$190,570.37
	1880	\$922.02	\$2,632.01	\$1,160.37	\$670.13	\$1,149.57	\$249.51	\$607.99	\$218.93	\$46.78	\$50.72	\$7,298.06
		367.39	\$886.47	2,606.82	312.63	2,391.91	221.75	166.96	110.33	52.76	64.57	10,181.59
Tools.....	1879	\$1,289.41	\$6,518.48	\$3,767.29	\$982.76	\$3,541.48	\$471.26	\$274.95	\$329.26	\$90.54	\$115.32	\$17,380.65
	1880	\$329.45	\$299.45	\$157.85	\$100.04	\$146.34	\$10.95	\$39.18	\$24.15	\$17.20	\$14.60	\$1,157.21
		195.11	146.55	86.15	118.50	155.00	11.50	121.36	29.40	20.11	89.61	861.33
Machinery, etc.....	1879	\$224.56	\$446.00	\$344.00	\$218.54	\$291.31	\$22.45	\$151.48	\$41.55	\$37.41	\$34.21	\$2,021.51
	1880	\$2,280.36	\$3,504.80	\$5,074.85	\$5,061.74	\$2,311.95	\$229.45	\$335.72	\$100.90	\$16.38	\$939.76	\$17,635.89
		1,785.30	7,940.58	6,371.21	731.72	2,318.36	25.50	2,962.76	154.06	.....	394.43	22,633.86
		\$1,074.66	\$9,445.38	\$11,446.04	\$5,793.46	\$1,630.25	\$254.95	3,068.48	\$254.96	\$16.38	\$1,325.19	\$40,369.75

[U]—Continued.

Item.	Year.....	Northern Insane Hospital.....	Eastern Insane Hospital.....	Central Insane Hospital.....	Southern Insane Hospital.....	Deaf and Dumb.	Blind.....	Feeble - Minded Children.....	Sold'rs' Orph'ns' Home.....	Eye and Ear Infirmary.....	Reform School..	Total.....
<i>Farm, Garden, Stock, Etc.</i>	1879	\$672 62	.....	\$1,099 71	\$340 55	\$1,617 93	\$683 55	\$1,334 32	\$164 75	\$62 81	\$43 55	\$6,010 79
	1880	1,088 30	364 37	1,357 39	434 70	1,823 23	770 19	806 03	561 15	85 13	.....	7,890 49
Live stock.....	1879	\$2,360 92	\$364 37	\$2,457 10	\$775 25	\$3,441 16	\$1,453 74	\$2,140 35	\$725 90	\$147 94	\$43 55	\$13,910 28
	1880	\$1,658 95	.....	\$725 70	\$330 00	\$221 79	85 00	\$45 20	.....	.....	.....	\$3,486 64
		547 08	\$1,507 25	311 00	\$80 00	929 47	108 00	82 25	\$520 00	.....	.....	4,276 68
Vehicles.....	1879	\$2,206 63	\$1,507 25	\$1,236 70	\$410 00	\$1,142 26	\$113 00	\$627 48	\$520 00	.....	.....	\$7,763 32
	1880	\$90 00	.....	\$75 00	\$136 00	.....	.....	\$8 00	\$14 00	.....	\$135 00	\$458 00
		.....	\$535 00	187 50	72 00	.....	.....	.....	85 00	.....	.....	879 50
Harness.....	1879	\$90 00	\$535 00	\$262 50	\$208 00	.....	.....	\$8 00	\$99 00	.....	\$135 00	\$1,337 50
	1880	\$165 35	.....	\$9 25	\$80 66	\$15 50	\$31 45	\$124 75	\$42 55	\$23 50	\$7 85	\$510 84
		61 12	\$193 70	\$76 50	\$49 30	50 28	49 85	358 00	73 32	19 25	19 10	950 42
Agricultural implements.....	1879	\$226 47	\$193 70	\$85 75	\$129 96	\$65 78	\$81 30	\$482 75	\$115 87	\$52 75	\$26 93	\$1,461 26
	1880	\$197 76	.....	\$196 00	\$219 85	\$71 50	\$42 00	\$38 00	\$6 50	.....	\$14 00	\$735 61
		14 46	\$382 83	46 50	114 75	89 50	25 00	42 47	13 10	.....	1 70	728 61
Farm and garden tools, etc.....	1879	\$212 22	\$382 83	\$242 50	\$334 60	\$161 00	\$65 00	\$80 17	\$19 60	.....	\$15 70	\$1,513 62
	1880	\$120 34	.....	\$66 63	\$31 35	\$59 70	\$27 25	\$88 08	\$82 52	.....	\$37 40	\$463 77
		54 21	96 76	60 65	65 91	54 15	9 60	42 45	13 80	.....	31 10	428 63
Seeds, etc.....	1879	\$174 55	\$80 76	\$127 28	\$97 16	\$113 85	\$36 85	\$131 13	\$46 32	.....	\$68 50	\$802 40
	1880	271 47	.....	135 55	156 74	35 53	39 15	325 33	108 07	.....	7 90	1,149 74
		409 08	208 26	145 10	260 44	123 51	10 55	238 34	165 14	.....	55 45	1,615 87
		\$680 55	\$208 26	\$289 65	\$417 18	\$159 04	49 70	\$563 67	\$333 21	.....	\$63 35	\$2,705 61

Roads and fencing.....	1879 1880	\$151.02 11.50	\$353.81	\$115.00 86.45	154.44	\$199.75 58.57	\$92.09	\$147.29 72.65	43.75	\$38.00 32.00	\$950.97 885.26
Farm repairs.....	1879 1880	\$462.52 375.61 279.61	\$353.81	\$201.45 366.20 343.36	\$154.44 362.20 338.57	\$258.32 229.05 196.30	\$92.09 61.50 29.65	\$219.85 47.25 157.10	\$3.75 140.75 125.45	\$90.00 202.42 150.97	\$1,836.23 1,726.03 1,352.46
Real estate.....	1879 1880	\$654.62	\$29.30	\$911.50	\$620.57	\$425.95	\$91.15	\$294.35	\$270.20	\$353.39	\$3,668.08
Legal expenses.....	1879 1880		5,043.25	5,006.00		5.00		15.00	200.00	40.00	10,268.25 269.54
Insurance.....	1879 1880	\$29.00	\$5,042.25	\$5,220.51		\$5.00		\$30.00	\$200.00	\$40.00	\$10,537.79
		\$20.00		\$300.00	\$383.40	\$644.00			56.15	110.50	833.25 749.64
		100.00		100.00	356.60	325.00	\$50.00		5.00		
		100.00	\$100.00	100.00	36.80	319.00	50.00		73.84		
		\$200.00	\$100.00	\$200.00			\$100.00				\$600.00
Shop expenses.....	1879 1880	\$12.30			\$48.43 49.50	\$794.76 1,107.55				\$87.22 113.26	930.31 1,182.61
Chair shop.....	1879 1880	\$12.30			\$97.83	\$1,902.31				\$200.48	\$2,112.92
Printing office.....	1879 1880				\$32.84						32.84
					\$32.84						\$2.54
					27.51 7.00	1,022.19 502.93					1,049.70 569.93
Broom shop and sewing room.....	1879 1880				\$34.51	\$1,525.12					\$1,559.63
					\$11.30 14.40		614.26 277.26				625.56 262.62
Funeral expenses.....	1879 1880	\$196.60 191.00			\$131.00 94.00	\$56.40 15.00	\$891.52	\$30.00 36.00	\$49.00 69.50	\$29.50	1,261.75 1,166.10
		\$387.60			\$225.00	\$71.40		\$66.00	\$118.50	\$56.00	\$2,427.85

Shop Expenses.

[U]—Continued.

Item.	Year.....	Northern Insane Hospital.....	Eastern Insane Hospital.....	Central Insane Hospital.....	Southern Insane Hospital.....	Deaf and Dumb.	Blind.....	Feeble - Minded Children.....	Soldi'rs' Orph'ns' Home.....	Eye and Ear In- firmary.....	Reform School..	Total.....
Miscellaneous.....	1879.....	\$653 49	\$8 60	\$4 40	\$13 20	\$168 65	.....	\$170 12	.....	\$60 00	\$7 75	\$1,086 21
	1880.....	131 17	810 51	90 20	62 56	18 20	.....	167 53	.....	50 00	194 58	1,554 75
Total for.....	1879.....	\$784 66	\$819 11	\$94 60	\$75 76	\$216 85	.....	\$337 65	.....	\$110 00	\$202 33	\$2,640 96
	1880.....	\$124,771 49	\$102,392 89	\$154,327 87	\$67,073 63	\$94,676 31	\$33,282 13	\$50,904 00	\$16,942 55	\$46,491 17	\$37,282 32	\$758,143 76
Total for both years.....	.....	109,658 32	134,178 40	130,388 65	100,555 26	91,130 70	27,271 26	71,899 80	48,591 60	17,720 25	34,072 76	768,476 00
	.....	\$234,429 81	\$236,571 29	\$284,716 52	\$197,628 29	\$188,807 01	\$60,553 39	\$122,803 80	\$95,534 15	\$64,220 42	\$71,355 08	\$1,526,619 76

[V.]

TABLE, showing the comparative cost of provisions, per capita, in nine state institutions, for one year, from October 1, 1878, to September 30, 1879.

Articles.	Northern Insane Hospital.	Central Insane Hospital.	Southern Insane Hospital.	Deaf and Dumb.	Blind.	Feeble- Minded Children.	Soldiers' Orphans' Home.	Eye and Ear Infirmary.	Reform School.	Total.
Breadstuffs.....	\$7 39	\$7 25	\$7 09	\$6 78	\$8 82	\$7 78	\$6 00	\$11 07	\$12 24	\$7 58
Meats, etc.....	14 16	17 77	20 96	15 34	19 56	10 99	9 70	20 08	12 26	15 70
Vegetables.....	2 22	2 16	2 46	1 96	4 86	2 70	1 85	11 26	12 56	3 32
Fruits.....	1 56	1 92	1 21	1 94	3 85	3 69	2 36	5 52	2 61	2 13
Tea, coffee, etc.....	2 78	1 99	3 02	1 13	1 73	1 63	47	3 81	1 99	2 63
Milk.....	.....	.....	97	01	.....	.....	8 11	6 36	.....	1 16
Butter.....	6 46	6 12	5 39	5 83	5 67	2 52	2 73	11 10	2 44	5 21
Cheese.....	1 78	31	21	35	38	15	13	45	40	5 15
Sugar.....	3 56	2 70	3 60	3 35	3 48	1 89	1 34	6 88	2 57	3 02
Syrup and molasses.....	69	51	1 21	1 81	1 65	22	56	27	2 13	34
Eggs.....	60	91	2 23	1 96	1 73	98	26	1 58	50	1 01
Oil.....	15	13	14	13	14	42	21	25	71	1 51
Other and vinegar.....	53	43	41	45	1 14	4 11	1 58	1 99	1 57	1 00
Total.....	\$41 85	\$42 22	\$48 90	\$39 04	\$52 28	36 51	\$35 03	\$80 62	\$39 97	\$42 92
Cost per month.....	3 49	3 52	4 08	3 25	4 36	3 04	2 92	6 72	3 33	3 58

[VV.]

TABLE, showing the comparative cost of provisions, per capita, in ten state institutions, for one year, from October 1, 1879, to September 30, 1880.

Articles.	Northern Insane Hospital.	Eastern Insane Hospital.	Central Insane Hospital.	Southern Insane Hospital.	Deaf and Dumb.	Blind.	Feeble- Minded Children.	Soldiers' Orphans' Home.	Eye and Ear Infirmary.	Reform School.	Total.
Breadstuffs.....	\$8 43	\$9 35	\$7 70	\$8 63	* \$7 55	\$11 34	\$6 47	\$7 53	\$11 08	\$12 78	\$8 40
Meats, etc.....	13 34	22 84	16 34	19 76	15 84	16 70	13 31	9 66	22 27	15 38	15 75
Vegetables.....	2 86	4 80	1 99	1 64	1 77	4 58	2 77	1 91	10 61	7 73	2 40
Fruits.....	1 61	3 16	2 10	1 44	3 30	3 76	3 65	2 53	5 07	3 78	2 45
Tea, coffee, etc.....	3 34	4 01	2 69	3 31	1 73	1 94	1 14	5 53	3 96	1 74	2 50
Milk.....	6 82	7 55	6 58	1 22	6 20	4 46	4 27	8 85	7 53	.....	1 71
Butter.....	02	3 38	36	6 59	6 53	4 49	3 21	3 16	11 59	4 35	5 80
Cheese.....	3 35	7 16	2 70	4 85	6 98	4 02	2 95	2 35	8 35	2 07	3 85
Sugar.....	59	1 12	86	2 73	2 30	2 69	52	1 00	54	1 90	1 02
Syrup and molasses.....	81	1 86	97	2 39	93	43	80	27	1 58	67	1 15
Eggs.....	17	31	19	18	16	69	51	18	29	34	13
Cider and vinegar.....	1 83	3 54	69	87	56	97	5 21	1 30	2 43	1 69	1 60
All other provisions.....											
Total.....	\$43 17	\$68 14	\$43 18	\$51 81	\$47 85	\$50 87	\$44 65	\$39 43	\$86 45	\$45 59	\$46 94
Cost per month.....	3 60	5 68	3 60	4 32	3 99	4 24	3 72	3 29	7 20	3 80	3 91

APPENDIX II.

THE COUNTY ALMSHOUSES OF ILLINOIS.

THE COUNTY ALMSHOUSES OF ILLINOIS.

ADAMS COUNTY.—Adams county is under township organization, but the poor are supported by the county. The county owns a farm, and maintains a poorhouse. The present keeper's name is William Elliott, and his postoffice address is Coatsburg. He is paid a salary of forty dollars per month. The keeper is appointed by a committee of the county board. The board audits and allows all bills of expenses after the same have been incurred, and a rule has been adopted requiring all paupers who are utterly dependent to go to the county farm. Notwithstanding the adoption of this rule, however, the amount of outdoor relief in this county is estimated at sixteen thousand dollars per annum. Each overseer is allowed to grant relief according to his discretion. The laws with respect to reports by overseers, and by the keeper of the poorhouse are not enforced by the board, but an almshouse register is kept. The number of inmates, March, 1880, was one hundred and seven. There have been received since that date nineteen, three born in the almshouse, and twenty-eight discharged and died, leaving one hundred and one pauper inmates on the day of visitation, of whom sixty-two were males and thirty-nine females. There have been no changes in the almshouse since the date of our last report. The rooms and bedding were found to be clean and in good condition, and the inmates appeared to be in good health and well cared for. When visited, there were thirty-six insane paupers upon the farm, of whom twenty-five were in seclusion, but none were wearing any restraining apparatus. The condition of the apartments in which the insane were kept was good, the rooms being clean and well ventilated. In our last report, mention was made of one female patient who occupies a large wooden box filled with straw. She will not wear clothing, but is covered with a canvass cloth, is in constant motion, has bruised herself from head to foot, and put out her own eyes. This patient is still an occupant of the box referred to, and now has for company, in the same room, another female patient, not in a box, but in an entirely nude condition. The number of insane inmates capable of farm labor is four, and of labor about the house, four. The estimated value of their labor during the year is six hundred dollars. The county employs a physician to the almshouse, who is paid for his services one hundred and twenty-four dollars per year, and furnishes medicine at his own cost. The total pauper expenses of this county are about twenty-

two thousand dollars a year. The cost of the almshouse is about four thousand dollars.

ALEXANDER.—Alexander county is not under township organization. The almshouse is in the same condition as when last reported upon. It is in charge of Mr. Thomas A. Brown, who receives all paupers sent to him, and supplies them with everything except medicines and medical attendance, at the rate of seven dollars per month for each adult, and four dollars for each child under sixteen years of age. His contract extends to the first of December, 1884, when he will have held his position for nearly eleven years. The county requires all paupers to go to the county farm, but the amount of outdoor relief per annum is about twelve hundred dollars. An almshouse register has been kept since 1870. The county employs two physicians—one for the city of Cairo, who receives three hundred dollars per annum, and one who resides at Thebes, where the county farm is situated, and attends paupers in the poorhouse, and furnishes them with all needed medicines, for two hundred dollars a year. The situation of this farm is open to criticism. The land is sterile, and the site, which is upon the bluffs of the Mississippi river, twenty miles above Cairo, very inaccessible. * When visited, there was only one insane inmate, who was a woman, and appeared to be in comfortable condition. The paupers generally are very plainly fed, and but moderately clothed. The number of inmates was nine, of whom six were males and three females.

BOND.—Bond county is under township organization, but the poor are supported by the county. The appearance of the almshouse is attractive. It is a comfortable brick house, standing about fifty feet from the street, and only one-half mile south of the court house. The front yard has an abundance of shade trees and shrubbery, and the premises are in excellent condition. The almshouse keeper receives a salary of two hundred dollars a year. The number of inmates, when visited, was fourteen, of whom nine were idiotic, and two (both men) insane. One of the insane inmates was in seclusion, but his apartment was clean and comfortable; the other is at work upon the farm. The amount of outdoor relief extended by this county is eighteen hundred dollars per annum. The laws with respect to reports are strictly enforced by the county board, and an almshouse register has been kept since 1876. The number of inmates admitted during the last three years and a half has been ninety-two. The county physician is required to visit the almshouse, the jail, and outside paupers in the town of Greenville, and to furnish medicine at his own cost, for one hundred and twenty-five dollars a year.

BOONE.—Boone county is under township organization. It owns no poorhouse, but has a contract with C. C. Leach, who receives the poor sent to him, and supplies them with food and clothing, for which service the county pays him six hundred and fifty dollars a year. Mr. Leach's farm is six miles southeast of Belvidere. The number of paupers in his care, when visited, was only five. The county employs no county physician, and the total expense of medical attendance during the year ending September 1, 1879, was two

hundred and fifty-eight dollars and twenty-five cents. The amount of outdoor relief extended is small, and the total pauper expenses do not much exceed fifteen hundred dollars a year. The accounts and reports respecting pauper relief required by law are not kept; neither is there any pauper register.

BROWN.—Brown county is under township organization, but the poor are a county charge. There is no change to report in the condition and appearance of the almshouse. Twenty-five inmates were present, of whom ten were children, and two insane. One of the insane paupers is kept in seclusion. The children attend the district school. The cost of the almshouse last year was twenty-one hundred and forty dollars, of which about four hundred and forty was expended for repairs and improvements. The amount of out-door relief is very small; last year it was seventy-eight dollars and fifty cents. The explanation of this lies in the rule adopted by the board, namely, that paupers who are not sent to the almshouse shall be maintained at the expense of the towns. The overseers, however, fail to keep the accounts and make the returns required by law. The almshouse keeper is paid a salary of three hundred and seventy dollars, and is required to furnish one team, two cows, and all farm implements. No regular almshouse register is kept. The county physician is paid ninety dollars a year. He visits the almshouse only, but furnishes his own medicines.

BUREAU.—Bureau county is under township organization, but maintains, at county expense, a farm and an almshouse, which, in many respects, are worthy of the highest praise. The keeper, Mr. D. C. Cooper, has been in office since March, 1872, and is probably one of the best managers in similar position in the state. His salary is nine hundred dollars. The county audits all bills and pays all expenses. The number of inmates, on the day of visitation, was fifty-three, of whom thirty-three were males and twenty females, all adults. Thirteen of them were insane. The almshouse expenses for the year aggregated thirty-nine hundred dollars. The cost of out-door relief is much larger. It amounted, for the year, to about seventy-nine hundred and fifty dollars, and the total pauper expense of the county exceeded twelve thousand dollars. The county requires all paupers, who are supported entirely at the county expense, to go to the county farm. A pauper register has been kept since December, 1858, and the accounts and reports required by law are regularly filed with the county clerk. The county physician visits paupers in the almshouse only, and furnishes medicines at his own cost, for eighty-five dollars a year. The almshouse remains as described in our last report, without change. The insane department is very inadequate for the proper care of insane persons.

CALHOUN.—Calhoun county is not under township organization. The almshouse is kept by a new contractor, who pays three dollars and seventy-five cents per acre for the use of one hundred and seven acres, and receives two dollars a week for each pauper committed to his charge. The county furnishes nothing except medical care. The county physician is paid one hundred and eighty dollars

a year, and he visits the almshouse, the jail, and the paupers in Hardin precinct, and furnishes medicines at his own cost. There were only five inmates, of whom one was a child attending school, and none were insane. The total pauper expense in this county is about two thousand dollars, of which a very small amount, estimated not to exceed two hundred dollars, is paid for outdoor relief. No almshouse register is kept, and the overseers, of whom seven have been appointed by the county court, do not keep the accounts nor make the reports required by law.

CARROLL.—Carroll county is under township organization, but the poor are supported at the expense of the county. There has been no change at the county farm since our last report, except that a hay-barn and hog-pen have been built, and a new keeper appointed, who took charge for one year from March 12, 1880, for a salary of five hundred dollars. The number of inmates, when visited, was twenty, of whom ten were males and ten females. There were three children under sixteen years of age, and three insane persons, of whom two were in seclusion. An almshouse register has been kept since 1866, and is apparently completely written up. The number of paupers received since that date is one hundred and nine. The county board have expressed a preference for outdoor relief. The total almshouse expenses are about three thousand dollars per year, and the cost of outdoor relief about twenty-eight hundred dollars. The total pauper expenses of the county are something over six thousand dollars. The accounts and reports required to be made by the overseers of the poor are neglected.

CASS.—Cass county is not under township organization. The number of inmates upon the county farm is only four, all adults, and none of them insane. The farm is leased to a contractor, who pays seven hundred and fifty dollars rent, and receives two dollars and fifty cents a week for each pauper. The county supplies clothing, furniture, and medical care. The county physician visits the almshouse and outdoor paupers in Beardstown precinct, furnishing his own medicines, for one hundred and sixty-five dollars a year. Two other physicians are employed by the county, one of whom is paid an annual salary of twenty-five dollars for visiting the county jail, and the other seventy-four dollars for attending paupers in Virginia precinct. This county appears to prefer the system of outdoor relief. The amount expended for such relief last year was thirty-eight hundred and sixty dollars, while the amount paid for board of paupers upon the farm was only one hundred and sixty dollars. This, however, is exclusive of the amount charged the keeper for the rent of the farm. No proper almshouse register has been provided, and there are no overseers of the poor.

CHAMPAIGN.—Champaign county farm has been enlarged, since the date of our last report, by the purchase of eighty acres of land adjoining the farm on the east. The buildings remain as before, except that there is a farm-house, one and a half stories high, upon the new purchase. The premises are in excellent condition, and the furniture, beds and bedding are a credit to the county and the

keeper. The present keeper, Mr. Samuel D. Jones, has retained his position since the first of March, 1877. His salary is five hundred dollars. The county pays all expenses, although under township organization. The county board makes an annual appropriation of two thousand dollars a year for the almshouse, and its affairs are managed by the committee on poor-farm. The chairman has authority to draw against the appropriation. The expense of outdoor relief is about six thousand dollars a year. The overseers of the poor fail to keep the accounts and make the reports required by law, but an almshouse register has been correctly kept since March 1, 1877. The county physician visits the poor farm and the jail, for one hundred and fifty dollars per annum, but does not furnish medicine. On the day of visitation, the number of inmates was twenty-eight, of whom twenty-two were males. There were six insane inmates, four men and two women. One of them was in seclusion, and one wearing restraining apparatus.

CHRISTIAN.—Christian county is under township organization, but the poor are supported by the county. The almshouse remains as at the time of our last report, and is creditable to the county. There were eight inmates, of whom one was insane, a man capable of labor about the house, but to a very limited extent. The amount of outdoor relief granted is about nineteen hundred dollars a year. Each supervisor grants outdoor relief at his own discretion, subject only to the auditing of his accounts by the committee of the county board upon the poor. The county physician is paid ninety dollars per year for attendance upon the paupers at the county farm, and furnishes medicine at his own expense. The laws with respect to reports by overseers of the poor to the county board are not enforced. An almshouse register, well kept, has been in use, and fully written up, since the year 1870.

CLARK.—Clark county is under township organization, but the poor are supported by the county. The county owns no farm and maintains no poorhouse. The poor are let out by contract to Mr. William M. Connelly, at Westfield, sixteen miles northwest of Marshall, the county seat. He receives all paupers sent to him, and furnishes everything, including medical attendance and burial expenses, for one dollar and forty cents per week for each pauper. The amount of outdoor relief granted by the county is about one thousand dollars per annum. The overseers of the poor in this county do not make the reports to the county board required by law. The county employs no physician. It will be observed that the contractor has been changed during the past year, and the number of inmates has increased from twenty-six, at the date of the last report, to forty on the day when this county was visited. In consequence of the distance of the farm from the county seat, it was not inspected, but papers on file in the county clerk's office, including the report of the pauper committee, indicate that the care given to paupers of all classes is entirely satisfactory.

CLAY.—Clay county, although under township organization, maintains its paupers at county expense. The county owns an almshouse and farm, thirteen miles southwest of the county seat. There have been no changes since our last report. The premises were found in

good order, but the inmates, of whom there were fifteen, were only moderately well clothed. The number of children under sixteen years of age was three; and there was an insane woman on the farm, who was said to require no personal care. The keeper is not paid a salary, but receives all paupers sent him at a stipulated price for board, namely: one dollar and thirty cents per week for each inmate. The amount paid under this contract, last year, was eleven hundred and twenty-nine dollars and ninety-five cents. The cost of outdoor relief was something over twenty-five hundred dollars, and the total pauper expense slightly exceeded four thousand dollars. The county employs no county physician. The records and reports required by law of the overseers of the poor are not kept and placed on file in the office of the county clerk. The keeper of the poor-house has a register for keeping the statistical record of paupers, but the book was not at the house when visited.

CLINTON.—Clinton county is under township organization, but the poor are maintained by the county. No changes are reported in the condition of the almshouse, which needs material improvements and repairs. The plastering is badly broken, the rooms occupied by male paupers poorly ventilated, and a disagreeable odor was perceptible. This almshouse was inspected at two o'clock in the afternoon, and nearly all of the older inmates were found in bed. The number of inmates has increased from eighteen to twenty-three, of whom five were insane and two were idiots. None of the insane were in seclusion or restrained in any way of their liberty. Most of them were employed at mild labor about the house, all of them being women. The almshouse keeper receives all paupers sent her and supplies everything, except furniture and medical attendance, at the rate of one dollar and ten cents per week for each inmate. The board refuses outdoor relief, except in those cases where the person receiving it is too sick to be removed, or where such relief is cheaper than it would be if he were sent to the county farm. The amount of outdoor relief granted is thirteen hundred dollars per annum. The county employs a physician, who visits the almshouse and the jail, and furnishes his own medicines, for seventy-five dollars a year. The overseers of the poor do not make the reports to the county board required by law. The board has provided the keeper of the poorhouse with a register of paupers, but it has never been written up.

COLES.—Coles county is under township organization, but the poor are supported by the county. Since our last report, there has been a change of almshouse keepers, which does not appear to have been an improvement. The rooms, bedding and inmates, when inspected, were in a filthy condition. The furniture is inadequate, and the bedding ragged and too old for use. The keeper in charge receives the paupers under contract. He is allowed one dollar and forty cents a week for each inmate, and supplies everything except furniture. He also pays five hundred dollars a year for the use of the farm. In this county, each township employs a physician. The amount of outdoor relief is a little over three thousand dollars a year. The reports required of the overseers and of the keeper of the county farm are regularly made. An almshouse register has

been kept, in proper form, since the year 1877, and the number of paupers admitted since that date has been one hundred and sixty-nine. The number of inmates on the day of inspection was thirty-five, of whom six were insane, and fourteen were children. A school is maintained on the farm for the benefit of pauper children, the general appearance of whom was ragged and dirty. The insane inmates are allowed their freedom, and roam about the farm. Three of them are capable of a very moderate amount of labor, the value of which is estimated not to exceed fifty dollars a year; three of them are uncleanly in their persons and habits.

COOK.—Such a full and minute account of the Cook county poorhouse was given in our last report that it does not seem necessary to add anything to it at the present time, except to note the fact that there are indications of a spirit of improvement in the management, partly due, no doubt, to the criticisms made by us two years ago. The county board have begun the work of repairing the insane hospital, which is in a very dilapidated condition. The buildings devoted to the use of the paupers remain as they were, but a system of records and accounts has been introduced which must result in time in a thorough overhauling of the present system of administration, and its reformation in many particulars. The association of an insane department of such magnitude with the poorhouse proper is the cause of part of the evils complained of in our last report, and it is very desirable that a separation of the two departments should be made as soon as it can be effected.

CRAWFORD.—Crawford county is under township organization, but the county maintains all paupers. The paupers have been removed from the farm of the former contractor, and are now kept by Mr. Clark Boyd, six miles north-east of the county seat. He is paid one dollar and a half per week for each pauper, and furnishes everything, including furniture and clothing, except medical care. The county physician is paid seventy-five dollars a year for visiting the almshouse only, and supplies medicines. The number of inmates, when visited, was fourteen, of whom one, a woman, was insane. She is capable of labor about the house. There were four children, who attend public school at a distance of three miles. No almshouse register is kept, and the overseers do not keep the accounts nor make the reports required by law. The amount paid the contractor for the board of paupers last year was something less than seventeen hundred dollars, and the amount paid for outdoor relief was about one thousand.

CUMBERLAND.—Cumberland county supports its own poor, although the county is under township organization. The poorhouse remains as at the date of our last report. It is under charge of the same keeper, and is reasonably clean, and the inmates well cared for. The poor are let out by contract. The contractor supplies everything except furniture, farm stock and implements, and medicines and medical attendance. He pays five hundred dollars a year for the use of the farm, and is allowed one dollar and forty cents a week for each pauper sent him. The number of inmates, when visited, was sixteen, of whom nine were children under sixteen years of age, who attend the school of the district in which the county

farm is situated. Three of the inmates are insane, none of them in seclusion, and none of them wear restraining apparatus of any sort. The amount of outdoor relief is about a thousand dollars a year. The overseers of the poor make no reports to the county board, and the keeper of the poorhouse is not supplied with any register for recording the reception and discharge of paupers. The county physician visits paupers in the almshouse only, and furnishes all needed medicines, for sixty-four dollars a year.

DEKALB.—DeKalb county is under township organization, but maintains its own poorhouse. There are no changes to report in the condition of the almshouse, which is well kept and a credit to the county. The inmates were well fed, well clothed, and apparently contented. There were twenty-four paupers present, when visited, of whom one only was under sixteen years of age, but eight were insane, namely, three men and five women. Four of them are said to be uncleanly in their persons and habits, two of them capable of farm labor, and two capable of labor about the house. The present keeper was appointed in March, 1878, and receives a salary of six hundred dollars. The total almshouse expense, per year, is about two thousand dollars, and the cost of outdoor relief about five thousand dollars. The almshouse is supported by an annual appropriation made by the county board, which is placed in charge of a county agent, who has authority to draw against it. The county physician furnishes medicine at his own cost, and is paid only thirty dollars a year for his services. He does not visit the county jail, nor paupers outside of the almshouse. An almshouse register has been kept since April 1, 1867, since which time one hundred and fifty paupers have been admitted. The overseers of the poor keep the accounts and make the reports required by law, which are filed with the county clerk.

DEWITT.—DeWitt county is under township organization, but the poor are supported by the county. The amount of outdoor relief is over two thousand dollars a year. The cost of the almshouse is less than five hundred dollars a year, although the almshouse keeper receives a salary of one thousand dollars a year for his services, which is met, together with the other expenses of maintenance, from the earnings of the farm. The number of inmates, when visited, was twenty-three, of whom five were children, and three insane. The insane were none of them in seclusion, and none under restraint. No regular almshouse register is kept, and the reports to the county board required to be made by the overseers and by the almshouse keeper are not filed with the county clerk. The county employs no physician; each township employs its own. The buildings are scattered, very poorly arranged, and inconvenient.

DOUGLAS.—Douglas county supports its own poor, although under township organization. The number of inmates upon the county farm was thirteen, of whom, strange to say, none were insane, but nine were idiotic or imbecile. No change is reported in the condition of the premises, and the almshouse keeper remains as at the date of the last report. He takes all the paupers sent him, under a contract with the county, by which he pays one dollar and fifty

cents an acre for the use of the county farm, and furnishes the pauper inmates with everything except clothing and medical care, for two dollars per week for each inmate. The county board requires all paupers without family to go to the county farm. The amount of outdoor relief is about fifteen hundred dollars a year. No almshouse register is kept, and no reports made by the overseers to the county board.

DUPAGE.—DuPage county owns no county farm. The towns take care of their own poor. The overseers do not make the reports required by law, and no account of pauper expenses can therefore be made.

EDGAR.—Edgar county is under township organization, but the poor are maintained at the expense of the county. The county farm and almshouse are exceptionally good, and under competent management. The only change since our last report consists in the erection of a brick wash-house, sixteen by twenty feet. The number of inmates was twenty-four, of whom five were insane, and three of these were in seclusion. One of the insane inmates is a woman capable of housework, and her services are estimated to be worth about two dollars a week. The keeper's salary has been increased to eight hundred dollars a year. The county furnishes everything. The almshouse expenses are about thirty-five hundred dollars a year, and the allowance for outdoor relief exceeds forty-five hundred dollars. An almshouse register has been kept, in good shape, since 1874, and contains a record of two hundred and eighty-three paupers received since that date. The overseers of the poor make the reports required by law to the county board. The county physician, who resides at Paris, visits the county farm, the jail, and outside paupers. He furnishes medicine at his own cost, and receives for his services an allowance of four hundred and seventy dollars a year. The management of its pauper affairs is creditable to this county.

EDWARDS.—Edwards county is not under township organization, but the county has no farm or almshouse, neither does it employ any county physician. The overseers make the reports and return the lists required by law, but do not keep and file the prescribed accounts. The amount expended for the support of paupers, by contracts made with various persons in the county, last year, was six hundred and fifty dollars; the amount granted in outdoor relief was nearly twelve hundred.

EFFINGHAM.—Effingham county, although under township organization, supports its own poor, but owns no county farm. The paupers are kept in the old court-house at Ewington, the former county-seat, where there were found to be seventeen inmates, of whom five were insane. This bedding is so dilapidated that it would fall to pieces if it were not tied together by iron rods crossing in every direction. The furniture is poor in quality and meagre in quantity. The bedding is dirty, worn out, and some of it almost rotten. The county does not furnish bedding, and the result is that each new contractor buys of his predecessor the bedding already on hand, which accounts for its shameful condition. The poor are let

out by contract to Mr. Ira Pendlay. He furnishes everything, except furniture and medical treatment, and receives one dollar and sixteen cents a week for each pauper inmate. All paupers are required by a rule of the board to go to Ewington, but the amount of outdoor relief granted, nevertheless, is about thirteen hundred dollars a year. The almshouse register is kept very imperfectly, and the overseers do not make the reports to the board required by law. The county employs a physician to visit the almshouse, who furnishes medicine at his own cost, for one hundred and fifty dollars a year.

FAYETTE.—Fayette county is under township organization. The county farm has been enlarged by the purchase of forty acres of timber land immediately north of the buildings, and a new building has been erected, to serve as a pest-house, in which one room has been fitted up for the confinement of any insane inmate when violent. Iron bars have been placed across the window and a padlock upon the door. Otherwise, the condition of the establishment is unchanged. A new keeper has, however, been employed, who receives a salary of three hundred and sixty dollars a year. The county supplies everything and pays all expenses. The amount of outdoor relief in this county exceeds three thousand dollars a year. The county physician visits the almshouse, the jail, and paupers outside, and furnishes medicines at his own cost, for two hundred and seventy-five dollars a year. The overseers of the poor make the reports required by law, and a register is kept at the almshouse, which was opened in 1875, and now contains one hundred and eighty-six names. The number of inmates upon the county farm when visited was twenty-four, of whom five were children and two insane. The insane are allowed to roam over the farm at their own will. One of them is capable of a certain amount of farm labor; the other is uncleanly and incompetent. Of ten women found at this establishment, two were blind, four partially blind, and three imbecile. There were eight men, all of whom were old and infirm.

FORD.—Ford county is under township organization, but the paupers are cared for by the county. The county does not own any farm nor maintain a poorhouse. Each supervisor provides for the poor in his own town, and the cost is met from the county treasury. The county paid, last year, for board of paupers, one hundred and seventy dollars, and for outdoor relief thirteen hundred. The total pauper expenses are two thousand dollars. No county physician is employed. The overseers do not keep the accounts nor make the returns required by law. Twelve paupers are permanently supported, of whom six are males and six females. Four of them are children.

FRANKLIN.—Franklin county is not under township organization. The account given of the almshouse and farm, in our last report, is true at the present time, except that the premises are still more dilapidated than they were then. The establishment is very dirty, and not creditable to the county authorities or the keeper. The present keeper took charge February 20, 1878. He is not paid a salary, but receives one dollar and fifty cents per week for each pauper sent him. The number of inmates, when visited, was twenty,

of whom five were males and fifteen females. There were four children present, under sixteen years of age, of whom two—both illegitimate—were born in the poorhouse. There were no insane inmates, but five feeble-minded. The county expends nothing for outdoor relief. An almshouse register has been kept since January, 1873. Sixty-three inmates have been admitted since that date. The overseers of the poor do not make the reports nor keep the accounts required by law.

FULTON.—In our last report respecting Fulton county, we said: "This farm occupies a beautiful site; the main building is good; the inmates are well fed and tolerably well clothed; but there is a general lack of neatness and cleanliness, both in the premises and in the paupers themselves, which has been noticeable at every visit made by us for ten years. The filth around the house is offensive; the portion of the house occupied by male paupers has a bad smell; and the insane department is so neglected that it is one of the most forlorn in the state; the cells are very dirty. The male and female insane are confined in cells opening in a common hall." We are happy to say that a new keeper has been appointed, who took charge in October, 1879, and there is a marked improvement in the condition of the almshouse, in every respect. The grounds around the building are clean, and the back yard is being graded. The house has been calcimined throughout, the rooms are clean, and a pure atmosphere pervades the whole institution. The inmates are well cared for; but the furniture is insufficient, and there is great need of a new supply of beds and bedding. The windows to the insane department have been enlarged, thereby securing better ventilation; but our criticism as to the association of the sexes is still true. This building should be partitioned off, so that the sexes might have separate apartments. The number of insane inmates, the day when visited, was four, of whom one was a man and three were women. Two of them were said to be uncleanly in their habits; two of them were in seclusion, and one was mechanically restrained. The total number of inmates was forty-eight, of whom seven were children under sixteen years of age. The children attend school at the district schoolhouse, one-half mile south of the county farm. The county board makes an annual appropriation of four thousand dollars for the support of the county farm, and places it in the hands of the pauper committee. The county has also expended two thousand dollars during the past year in improvements and repairs. The amount of outdoor relief granted during the year was something over fifty-six hundred dollars, and the total amount expended by the county on pauper account was nearly twelve thousand dollars. The county physician receives a salary of two hundred dollars a year. The county is under township organization, but all pauper expenses are paid from the county treasury. We are much gratified to note the improvement in the pauper management, in this county, and hope that the present spirit will hereafter prevail. An almshouse register has been kept since September, 1877, but the overseers of the poor do not keep the accounts nor make the reports concerning outdoor relief which are required by law.

GALLATIN.—Gallatin county is not under township organization. The county owns no farm and maintains no poorhouse, but leases all its paupers to a single contractor, upon a farm two miles northwest of Ridgway, and fourteen miles from Shawneetown, the county seat. The contractor furnishes food and clothing, and the county medicines and medical attendance. The amount paid by the county is one dollar and eighty cents a week for each pauper. The amount of outdoor relief extended is about five hundred dollars per annum. The county has furnished the contractor a register for keeping the statistical record of paupers, but it is not in use. The county physician receives ninety-nine dollars and ninety-five cents a year for his services, and furnishes medicines at his own cost, and visits paupers upon the poor-farm, and prisoners at the jail. The buildings occupied by the paupers in this county are shanties, made with upright weather-boarding, not plastered on the inside, and many of the cracks are not covered with strips to keep out the cold air. The inmates are very poorly clad. A little girl, about seven years of age, was going around bare-foot, who had not had on a shoe or stocking for over a year. The sleeping apartments for male paupers contain no bedsteads; bunks are used instead. The beds are of straw, in ticks worn out with age, and the bedding tattered, torn and dirty. The same is true of the appearance of the inmates. The impression made by an inspection of this establishment is painful in the extreme, and suggests the propriety of changing the contractor. It is to be hoped that the county board will inspect the premises and satisfy themselves as to the justice of this criticism.

GREENE.—Greene county is not under township organization. The county owns a farm and maintains a poorhouse, concerning which there is nothing new to report. The premises are in excellent condition, the rooms, beds and bedding in good order, and the rules and regulations adopted by the county board are strictly enforced. The keeper has been in the office since 1873. He takes the county farm under contract, and receives all paupers sent to him, for whose board he is paid one dollar and fifty cents each per week. The county physician furnishes medicine at his own cost, and visits both the almshouse and the jail, for one hundred and forty-five dollars a year. The number of inmates in the poorhouse, when visited, was twenty-eight, of whom three were children, who attend the district school. There were six insane inmates present, who seem to require but little care. None of them were in seclusion, and but little restraint is used. Two of them perform labor about the house, and one of them is capable of farm labor. Two are said to be uncleanly in their persons and habits. The total almshouse expense for the year was about thirty-two hundred dollars, and the county paid for outdoor relief nine hundred dollars. The total pauper expense, on all accounts, was hardly in excess of forty-four hundred dollars.

GRUNDY.—Grundy county is under township organization, but the poor are supported by the county. Since our last report, the county board has sold the old farm, and bought a new one, five miles south of Morris, upon which it has erected a new building. This building is of brick, two stories in height, and contains sixteen rooms. The

premises were found in good condition, and the insane inmates well cared for. The apartments occupied by the insane are clean and well ventilated. There were but three insane, of whom two were men and one a woman. None of them were in seclusion, and none restrained. The total number of paupers was eleven, all of them adults. The new keeper took charge of the almshouse in March, 1878. He pays two hundred dollars a year for the use of the county farm, and feeds the paupers for one dollar and seventy-five cents each, per week. The county supplies clothing, furniture and medical attendance. The keeper provides the stock and implements used upon the farm. The amount paid, under the contract, during the year, is fifteen hundred dollars. The cost of outdoor relief exceeds five thousand dollars. The county physician visits both the almshouse and the jail, and furnishes medicines at his own cost, for one hundred and eighty-nine dollars a year. An almshouse register has been kept since December, 1859, but the overseers do not keep the accounts nor make the reports required by law.

HAMILTON.—Hamilton county is not under township organization. The condition of the paupers has been improved since our last report. A new farm-house has been built. The log houses have been torn down, and the old farm cottage repaired and put in order. A new keeper has been appointed, who took charge in January, 1880. The terms of his contract with the county require him to receive all paupers sent to him, and furnish them with both food and clothing, at the rate of sixty-five dollars each per year. He has the use of the county farm without charge, and provides his own farm stock and implements. The county provides furniture, and assumes the responsibility of medical attendance. The county physician receives sixty-five dollars a year for visiting paupers in the almshouse and at the jail, or residing in McLeansborough township, and furnishes medicine at his own cost. The county pays the contractor, for the board of paupers on the county farm, about one thousand dollars a year, and the cost of outdoor relief does not exceed two hundred and fifty dollars. Including the improvements made during the past year, the total pauper expense was about nineteen hundred dollars.

HANCOCK.—Hancock county is under township organization, but the poor are supported at the expense of the county. The present keeper was appointed in 1877, and there is no change in the condition of the almshouse since our last report. The management is creditable, but the buildings very imperfectly adapted to their use. The salary of the keeper is seven hundred dollars; that of the physician is eighty-five dollars. The total almshouse expense is thirteen hundred and fifty dollars, and the cost of outdoor relief nearly thirty-two hundred and fifty dollars. The number of inmates, when visited, was twenty-nine, of whom two were children, who attend school in Carthage. There were eighteen insane inmates. Eight of them are kept in seclusion, and taken out of their cells only upon Sunday. An almshouse register has been kept since January, 1871. The accounts and lists required to be kept and returned by the overseers of the poor receive no attention in this county.

HARDIN.—Hardin county is not under township organization. The county owns a county farm, and maintains a poorhouse, which is managed by a contractor. The contractor pays one hundred and ninety dollars a year for the use of the farm, and receives twelve dollars a month for each pauper sent him. He supplies everything, except medicines and medical attendance. The county employs no county physician. There is only one inmate, who is a blind woman. There is no change in the almshouse, except that the buildings are becoming more dilapidated, especially the cabin occupied during the day by the blind woman. The county board requires all paupers to go to the county farm, and expends nothing for outdoor relief. No almshouse register is kept, and the county court appoints no overseers of the poor.

HENDERSON.—Henderson county is not under township organization. The farm and poorhouse remain the same as at the date of our last report. The appearance of the premises is rather dirty; the buildings are in poor condition and badly adapted for their purpose. The furniture, beds and bedding are old and worn out, and the house is not very neatly kept. The almshouse register is kept upon unbound sheets of paper. The number of inmates, on the day when visited, was twelve, of whom one was a child and two were insane. The pauper expenses of this county are about twenty-eight hundred dollars a year, of which thirteen hundred and fifty dollars is on account of the almshouse, and fourteen hundred dollars is paid for outdoor and temporary relief. This statement, however, includes the expense of keeping prisoners, the jail in this county being in the basement of the almshouse, and the expenses are not kept separately. The county employs no county physician. The salary of the almshouse keeper is eight hundred and fifty dollars a year.

HENRY.—Henry county is under township organization, but the county supports all paupers. For a description of the almshouse, which probably has no superior in the state, see our last report. Since that time the walls and floors have been painted. The condition of the premises is in every respect admirable. The inmates are well fed and cared for, but the furniture is rather scanty. There were forty-eight pauper inmates when visited, of whom six were children, who attend the district school, and eight were insane. None of the insane are in seclusion, or in any way restrained of their liberty, and their condition is one of personal comfort. Two of them are said to be capable of farm labor, and two of labor about the house. An almshouse register has been kept since March, 1872, but the supervisors do not keep the accounts nor make the reports required by law. The county physician is paid one hundred and twenty-five dollars for visiting the almshouse only, and furnishes his own medicines. The almshouse keeper's salary is twelve hundred dollars, which includes the services of himself and wife. He has held his position for ten years, and his management is a source of pride to the people of the county. This establishment cost, last year, about sixty-six hundred and fifty dollars, and the amount of outdoor relief was in excess of six thousand dollars. The total pauper expenses are about thirteen thousand dollars. A committee of three audits all bills on account of county farm, and draws orders

for their payment, on the first of every month. A detailed report is made to the board in April of each year. The board requires all paupers receiving full support to go to the county farm, and is not favorable to the system of outdoor relief.

IROQUOIS.—Iroquois county is under township organization, but the poor are a county charge. There is no change to report in the condition of the almshouse, which is creditable to the keeper and to the county. His salary is six hundred dollars, and he was employed in March, 1875. The county physician's salary is one hundred and fifty dollars. He visits the almshouse, the jail, and all paupers within six miles of Watseka. He furnishes his own medicines. The number of inmates of the poorhouse, when visited, was thirty-seven, of whom eight were children, who attend the district school, and five were insane; none of them were in anywise restrained of their personal freedom, although three were said to be uncleanly in their persons and habits. None of them are capable of any labor. There is upon this farm a pauper (Irish) who is said have been born in November, 1778, and therefore to be nearly one hundred and two years of age; but all these statements must be taken with several grains of allowance for unintentional error. This man is healthy and strong, and looks as if he might live for many years to come. The cost of maintaining the almshouse is twenty-four hundred dollars a year, and the amount of outdoor relief two thousand; but the total pauper expenses are very nearly five thousand. An almshouse register has been provided by the county, but the overseers only partially comply with the law respecting the accounts and reports to be returned to the county board.

JACKSON.—Jackson county supports its own poor, although under township organization. The county owns a county farm, and a poorhouse, but they are no credit to it. The walls and ceilings are black with smoke and dirt, and appear never to have been whitewashed; the plastering is falling off, and the appearance of the unfortunate inmates corresponds to that of the premises. The number of inmates, when visited, was seventeen, of whom seven were children and one was an insane woman. The present keeper is paid a salary of five hundred dollars a year, and the county supplies everything, but employs no county physician. This almshouse costs the county about eleven hundred and fifty dollars a year, and the cost of out-door relief is nearly four thousand. Overseers are not allowed to grant relief to an amount exceeding ten dollars. They do not keep the accounts nor make the reports required by law; but an almshouse register has been kept since March, 1877. One hundred and thirty-six paupers have been admitted since that date.

JASPER.—Jasper county is under township organization, but the poor are supported by the county. The county owns no county farm. The paupers are kept by a contractor, on his own farm, twelve miles northwest of Newton, the county seat. He supplies everything, including medicines and medical attendance, at the rate of one dollar and seventy-five cents a week for each pauper. The county employs no county physician. The contractor, who has filled this position for nearly a quarter of a century, continues to give entire satisfaction to the county authorities in every respect. The number of paupers present, when visited,

was fourteen, of whom two were children, who attend school at the district school house; and there were no insane inmates. The amount paid for board of paupers is thirteen hundred and seventy dollars, and for outdoor relief about six hundred dollars. The county board contemplates purchasing a farm, and is at the present time receiving proposals for one. The overseers do not make the reports nor keep the accounts required by law; neither is there any almshouse register kept by the contractor.

JEFFERSON.—Jefferson county is under township organization, but the county supports all paupers. The county farm is leased to a contractor, who pays two hundred dollars a year for its use, and receives one dollar and fifty cents a week for each pauper inmate. The county furnishes the material for clothing, but the contractor makes it and keeps it in repair. The county also employs a county physician, who receives one hundred dollars a year, for which he visits the almshouse and jail and furnishes all needed medicines. The almshouse register is imperfect, being kept in an ordinary blank book. The amount paid for board of paupers is about thirteen hundred dollars a year, and the cost of outdoor relief is about the same. The overseers of the poor do not keep the accounts nor make the reports required by law. There were fourteen inmates on the day of visitation, of whom two were children, one of them blind and scrofulous, the other idiotic. There were no insane. The building occupied by the paupers is a log house very much dilapidated. The floors, ceiling, roof and the walls are all in bad condition, and the county should erect a new building. The premises are kept as clean as possible under the circumstances.

JERSEY.—Jersey county supports its own poor, although under township organization. The county farm and almshouse, owned by the county, are leased to a contractor, who has occupied his present position since March, 1875. He has the use of the county farm free of charge, but furnishes his own farm stock and implements and hired help. The county supplies furniture, clothing and medical attendance, and pays one dollar and a half per week for each pauper kept. The county physician visits the almshouse and jail and outdoor paupers in the city of Jerseyville, for two hundred and seventy-five dollars a year, but does not furnish medicines. The condition of the almshouse remains as last reported. The premises are in excellent order, both on the outside and the inside. The number of inmates, when visited, was thirty-three, of whom eight were children and two were insane, both of whom are in seclusion. An almshouse register has been kept since September, 1872, and the number of paupers admitted since that date is three hundred and seventy-seven. The overseers fail to keep the accounts and make the reports required by law. The board has adopted a rule requiring all paupers to go to the county farm, but the amount expended for outdoor relief is twenty-three hundred dollars a year. The cost of maintaining the almshouse is about four thousand dollars.

JoDAVIESS.—JoDaviess county is under township organization, but owns a county farm and takes care of its poor at the county expense. Since our last report, the county has erected a new insane

department, of which the following is a description, taken from a Galena paper: "The new insane hospital, now in course of erection, is to be a brick building, two stories high, thirty-two feet front, and running back fifty feet, with a wing on the west side, eighteen by fourteen. The main door is at the south end, leading into a stairway hall, and connected by a doorway with the main hall in the male ward on the first floor, and by a stairway with the female ward on the second floor. The halls in each ward will be forty-two feet long and eight feet wide, extending into the wing eleven by eighteen feet. They will be lighted from both ends by four large windows, and heated by a furnace in the basement. There will be nine rooms in each ward, including bath-rooms and clothes-closets. On one side will be five rooms on each floor, eight by nine feet, and on the opposite side four rooms on each floor, similar in size to those above described, together with roomy closets. The partition on each side of the hall will be of brick, and the cross-partitions and doors of wood. An aperture for passing in food is to be cut in each door. The rooms are to be heated and ventilated by means of transoms, which are to be covered with heavy wire screens. The arrangements for the comfort of the unfortunate inmates to be confined therein are to be most complete. The water supply will be from a tank in the attic, so arranged as to be under the control of the keeper alone, for use in every part of the building, and can be turned on at pleasure. The floor is to be made of hard-wood strips, and all the inside work will be finished in oil, and the outside painted white. The architectural features of the outside of the building will not be striking. Plainness and comfort have been taken into consideration by the committee, rather than show."

The walls of the above-described building were up and the roof nearly on, when visited in August, 1880. The county deserves great credit for making this improvement, as the old insane department was badly planned and very inadequate. In other respects, the county farm remains as at the date of our last report. The same keeper is in charge. He has held his place for twelve or thirteen years. There were forty-six inmates present, all of them adults. Seven of the inmates were insane, all of whom are kept constantly in their cells, except while the cells are being cleaned. This constant seclusion is undoubtedly a great wrong to the helpless victims. The amount of outdoor relief in this county is very small, not equalling six hundred dollars a year. The almshouse expenses are something over three thousand dollars. An almshouse register has been kept since August, 1872. The number of paupers admitted since that date is two hundred and thirty-seven. The overseers of the poor fail to keep the accounts and make the reports required by law.

JOHNSON.—Johnson county is not under township organization. The county farm is leased to a contractor for one hundred and fifty dollars a year, and the county pays one dollar and a quarter a week for each pauper. The county supplies nothing except medical attendance. The county physician is paid two dollars and fifty cents for each visit to the almshouse. A rule of the board requires all paupers to go to the county farm, and the amount of outdoor relief is very small, being less than three hundred and fifty dollars. The almshouse expenses, during the year ending June

1, 1880, were nearly nineteen hundred dollars. One room has been added to the east end of the almshouse, since our last report; otherwise there is no change. The epileptic idiot before mentioned by us is still kept in the same pen, four by six feet, built up with wooden slats, and is taken out only when he requires to be cleaned. There were twenty inmates on the day of visitation, of whom eight were children, none of whom attend school. Our former criticism upon the beds, bedding and clothing of the inmates, remains true at the present time. No almshouse register is kept, and the overseers keep no accounts and make no reports to the county board.

KANE.—Kane county supports its own poor, although the county is under township organization. The county farm and poorhouse are two miles southeast of Geneva, on the road from Batavia to Turner Junction, and the present keeper has occupied his position for ten years. His salary is three dollars and a-half a day, or twelve hundred and seventy-seven dollars a year. The record of paupers has been correctly kept since July 1, 1872, and at the time of inspection contained four hundred and twenty-five entries. The overseers of the poor make the reports and return the lists and keep the accounts required by law. Copies of their accounts are on file with the county clerk, and the accounts of the keeper of the poorhouse are filed in like manner, which is as it should be. The affairs of the poorhouse are managed by a committee of the county board. The board makes an appropriation from time to time for the expenses of the poorhouse, against which the committee has authority to draw. The annual statement of the county clerk, for the year ending September 30, 1880, shows a total pauper expense of fifteen thousand three hundred and seventy-one dollars and thirty-two cents, of which ten thousand three hundred and thirty-seven dollars and forty-nine cents is for outdoor relief. This does not include the amount paid to the state institutions. The building upon the poor farm contains fifty-two rooms, and the maintenance of the inmates costs the county about four thousand dollars a year. The capacity of the house is about twice as great as the present needs of the county require. The premises are in very good condition, and to be commended for their cleanliness. The keeper objects to the statement made in the last report of the board of charities that the county has never treated its insane well. This remark is based partly upon the fact that one of its insane has been kept in chains for many years, except when in seclusion. The keeper states that the man is so violent that it is absolutely dangerous to enter his cell, and that he (the keeper) has often been knocked down by him. This, however, does not obviate the force of a further remark which might be made, namely, that such a patient should not be kept upon the county farm at all, but sent to the hospital at Elgin, and if necessary some other patient should be withdrawn from that institution in order to make room for him. The number of insane inmates in the almshouse, when visited, was fifteen, of whom two were in seclusion, but none under restraint. Six of them were said to be capable of farm labor, and five of labor about the house, and the estimated value of their labor is sixteen hundred dollars a year. The county physician receives one hundred dollars per year, but furnishes no medicine. He visits the paupers in the almshouse only.

KANKAKEE.—In Kankakee county the poor are supported by the towns. The county owns no farm, but there is an almshouse in Kankakee township, to which insane paupers are sent from all parts of the county. The number of inmates, when visited, was eighteen, of whom thirteen were insane. There are four studding cells for insane inmates, which were neat, clean, and in good condition. Eleven of the insane inmates were in seclusion. The almshouse is a two-story frame building, with nineteen rooms, of which six are occupied by the keeper's family, and thirteen by the paupers. There is also an outhouse, of one room. The financial records of the county show about thirty-four hundred dollars paid for board of paupers by contract. The amount expended for outdoor relief is trifling, being little in excess of one hundred dollars. The law requiring overseers of the poor to keep accounts and make reports receives no attention.

KENDALL.—Kendall county has no county farm. The poor are supported by the towns. It was impossible to obtain any information, with respect to paupers, from the county authorities. The overseers of the poor do not keep the accounts nor make the reports required by law.

KNOX.—The Knox county almshouse maintains the high character given it in our former reports. It is decidedly one of the best institutions of its class in the state. The only change worthy of mention is the construction of a new coal-house, and the finishing off of the west end of the basement story. The cost of maintaining paupers in this almshouse is eight thousand two hundred and fifty dollars, and the county pays twenty-three hundred and sixty dollars, in addition, for outdoor relief. The number of inmates, when it was visited, was one hundred and five, of whom seventeen were children, who attend school at Knoxville. There were twenty-eight insane inmates, thirteen men and fifteen women; none of them in seclusion and none of them under restraint. Two of them are said to be uncleanly in their person and habits, five of them are capable of farm labor, and four of them of labor about the house. This almshouse is supplied with all the modern improvements, and all the rooms are well if not elegantly furnished. Carpets are found on the floors of nearly all the rooms, and the walls are generally adorned with pictures. The establishment is first-class in every respect, and great credit is due Mrs. Cleaveland, the superintendent, who rules thoroughly, while not seeming to rule at all. She has held her position since the year 1867, and is paid a salary of eight hundred dollars. The county board makes an appropriation from time to time for the support of the almshouse, against which the superintendent is given authority to draw according to her necessities. The board requires all paupers who are able to be taken to the county farm to go there. The almshouse register has been well kept since January 23, 1866, since which time there have been admitted eleven hundred and sixty-nine paupers; and the accounts and reports required of the officers are fully made. The county employs a county physician, and pays him two hundred dollars per annum for attendance at the almshouse only.

LAKE.—Lake county is under township organization, but the poor are a county charge. The buildings upon the county farm were sufficiently described in our last report. The condition of the premises is neat and clean, and the inmates appear to be tolerably comfortable, although the building is old and badly adapted to its purpose. The insane department especially deserves condemnation. It is very imperfectly heated. The rooms for the inmates are only eight feet square, and in one of the rooms three women were sleeping together upon straw, on the floor. Two of them wear clothes but a small portion of the time, and must suffer from cold in the winter, as the door is boarded up to prevent observation from the outside. The number of inmates, when inspected, was thirty-seven, of whom two were children, one of whom will probably be placed out in the family of a farmer. The number of insane was twelve, of whom nine were women. One insane man, very stout, and at times violent, sleeps in a bunk, at night, with manacles on his wrists and on his ankles. During the day time, he is employed upon the farm. It is rather remarkable, that the county fair-ground is upon the county farm, and visitors to the fair appear to regard the "crazy house," as it is called, as the greatest attraction of the occasion. A German boy, who resides in the neighborhood, was so upset by an insane woman spitting at him through the grated door as to require medical care, at times, for three or four years afterward.

LA SALLE.—La Salle county is under township organization, but the poor are supported by the county. The county owns a county farm and maintains the largest poorhouse in the state. The poorhouse is maintained by regular appropriations made by the county board, and an agent is appointed by the board, who is given authority to draw against the appropriation in sums not exceeding five hundred dollars at one time. The county has adopted a rule requiring all paupers to go to the county farm, but notwithstanding this rule the amount of outdoor relief annually is about six thousand seven hundred dollars. The annual cost of the almshouse is about nine thousand dollars. No change has been made in the building since our last report, but a large cistern has been added and fifty feet of hose pipe have been placed in each ward for extinguishing fire. The number of inmates present when inspected was one hundred and eight, of whom only two were children. One of these children is illegitimate, and the daughter of a girl aged fourteen years. The number of insane inmates was sixty-one, namely, twenty-two men and thirty-nine women, of whom twenty are said to be uncleanly in their persons and habits. Eight were found in seclusion, but none wearing restraining apparatus of any sort. The condition of the building for the care of the insane is horrible. The impression upon a spectator is inexpressibly disgusting. Six of them, most of whom are entirely naked, are confined in an out-house, where they lie upon the floor in their own filth, without care or attention other than that which an aged pauper is able to give them. Their appearance reminds one of hogs upon the floor of a pig-stye. At the time of our former visit, two years ago, the officer representing this board was prevented from going to this

house by the county agent, who falsely informed him that all the insane inmates had been seen by him. Since that time the agent has been changed. The county employs two county physicians, both residents of Ottawa. The salary paid the keeper of the almshouse is eight hundred dollars. The overseers of the poor make the reports and return the lists required by law, but do not keep the accounts required by section twenty-nine of chapter one hundred and seven of the Revised Statutes. The account required of the keeper is on file in the office of the county clerk. The county has provided the keeper with a register.

LAWRENCE.—Lawrence county maintains its own poor, although the county is under township organization. The county has provided no new buildings upon the county farm since our last report, but has changed the keeper, and some improvement in the condition of the pauper inmates is perceptible. There were thirteen inmates, of whom five were children. None of the inmates are insane. The keeper takes the farm under contract, and instead of receiving a salary, he is paid fourteen and one-half cents per day for each pauper received by him. He supplies nothing but food, farm stock and implements. The system of letting county poorhouses to the lowest bidder has been frequently referred to in our reports, and we believe it to be wrong in practice and in principle. The county employs a physician, for one hundred dollars per year, to visit the almshouse only, and furnish medicines at his own cost. The amount paid for the board of paupers, by contract, is about eight hundred dollars a year, and the cost of outdoor relief about seven hundred and fifty dollars. The total pauper expenses of the county during the year ending September 1, 1880, were two thousand and fifty dollars. No almshouse register is kept, but the accounts and reports required of the overseers are kept and filed with the county clerk.

LEE.—Lee county is under township organization, but maintains all its paupers at county expense. There has been no improvement in the condition of the county almshouse since our last report. For a county of the population and wealth of Lee, the character of its provision for the poor is not creditable. The number of inmates, when visited, was twenty-six, of whom seven were insane. None of them were restrained in any way, and the apartments in which they live were clean and comfortable. None of them are capable of any labor. An almshouse register has been kept since January 1, 1873. The number of paupers admitted since that date is one hundred and nine. The overseers make and file the accounts and reports required by law. The total pauper expenses for the last fiscal year were nearly nineteen thousand dollars, of which amount nearly three thousand was the cost of the almshouse, and the amount expended for outdoor relief exceeded fifteen thousand and five hundred dollars. The proportion of outdoor relief granted is excessive; and if a reform were instituted in this particular, the county would find itself amply able to make suitable almshouse provision for its poor. The county is divided into seven districts, and a county physician is employed in each. The amount paid to these physicians averages seventy-five dollars each per year.

LIVINGSTON.—Livingston county is under township organization, but the poor are maintained at the expense of the county. We have no change to report in the condition of the county almshouse and farm. There were twenty-one inmates, when inspected, of whom seven were insane. Six of them were in seclusion, but none of them otherwise restrained. The apartments in which they are kept are clean, but are ceiled with pine lumber, and swarm with vermin. The almshouse keeper in this county is appointed by a committee of the board of supervisors, and has held his position since March, 1875. His salary is six hundred dollars. An almshouse register has been kept since September, 1873. One hundred and fifty-two inmates have been admitted since that date. The record referred to appears to be fully written up, but not kept in sufficient detail. The overseers do not keep the accounts nor make the reports required by law. The expense of maintaining the almshouse is about thirty-two hundred dollars a year, and the amount expended for outdoor relief exceeds four thousand dollars. The total pauper expenses of the county for the year ending February 1, 1880, were seventy-six hundred and forty dollars. The amount paid to the county physician is only fifty dollars a year, for which he visits paupers in the almshouse and prisoners in the jail, and paupers in Pontiac township, but does not furnish medicines.

LOGAN.—Logan county is under township organization, but the poor are supported at the expense of the county. The county almshouse has been enlarged by the erection of a two-story brick building, which contains nine rooms upon each floor. Six of the rooms in the lower story are for the use of the insane, namely, three rooms on each side of a corridor, with a door leading from the corridor into an airing-court. This building has been placed at a short distance west of the main building. The premises are neatly kept, and the rooms, beds and bedding are all in fair condition. The inmates are well cared for, and seem contented. The number of inmates, when inspected, was twenty-seven, of whom three were children, all of them illegitimate. There were seven insane paupers, all of them of the male sex; five of them were in seclusion, and one under restraint; two were capable of farm labor. An almshouse register has been kept since April 11, 1870, but the form of it is incomplete. The number of inmates admitted since the first entry is two hundred and seventy. A new keeper was appointed by the pauper committee of the board in March, 1880, whose salary is seven hundred dollars. The cost of maintaining the almshouse is a little over sixty-six hundred dollars, and the cost of outdoor relief about thirty-five hundred dollars. The total pauper expense is very nearly eleven thousand dollars. The county physician visits the almshouse and the jail, and furnishes medicines, for two hundred dollars a year. The accounts and reports due from the overseers are kept, but not filed with the county clerk; neither do the overseers return the lists of the poor, specified in the statutes.

MACON.—Macon county is under township organization, but maintains its own poor. We are happy to report a decided improvement in the management of the almshouse since our last report, although there has been no change in the construction of the buildings. At the present time the premises are in excellent condition, except the insane department, which has an offensive odor, but is as clean as it can be made. The house is overcrowded, and the sewer is defective and hard to keep in order. The number of inmates, when inspected, was twenty-five, of whom twenty were males. There were four children, who attend the district school. There were also seven insane, of whom four were in seclusion, but none were restrained. The insane are locked up in cells and rarely permitted to go out; but their treatment is much better than it was two years ago; two of them are capable of farm labor. An almshouse register has been kept since September 1, 1872, and the number of paupers admitted since that date is five hundred and ninety. The present keeper was appointed by a committee of the board, in March, 1879, and receives a salary of five hundred and fifty dollars. The total almshouse expense for the last fiscal year was over twenty-five hundred dollars, and the cost of outdoor relief nearly seventy-eight hundred dollars. The proportion between indoor and outdoor relief in this county deserves attention, and appears to indicate the necessity of a new almshouse, if the outdoor relief granted is not excessive. The county physician receives five hundred dollars a year, and visits the almshouse and jail, and paupers in Decatur township. He furnishes medicines at his own cost. The overseers do not keep the accounts and make the reports required by law. The county board has adopted a rule requiring all permanent paupers to go to the county farm, and has also adopted a rule expressing a preference for outdoor relief.

MACOUPIN.—Macoupin county is under township organization, but all pauper expenses are paid by the county. We regret to be under the necessity of repeating the criticism upon the condition and management of the county almshouse in our last report, in which we said that "the insane department is simply disgraceful; the insane are treated as if they were animals, and not men." The description of the department then given by us fully bears out the truth of this assertion. There has been no change for the better. The number of inmates, when inspected, was twenty-two, of whom six were insane; three of them were in seclusion, in brick cells with iron grated doors. The almshouse keeper receives a salary of five hundred and fifty dollars, and the county physician one hundred and fifty dollars. The physician visits the almshouse and the jail, and furnishes medicines at his own cost. The cost of the almshouse for the last fiscal year was twenty-one hundred dollars, and the amount expended for outdoor relief about fourteen hundred. An almshouse register has been kept since January, 1866, and the accounts and reports required of the overseers are regularly filed with the county clerk. We express the earnest hope that the condition of this almshouse will receive early attention at the hands of the county board.

MADISON.—Madison county is under township organization, but the county is at the expense of maintaining all paupers. There has been a change of keepers since our last report, and although the buildings remain as then described, the condition of the inmates is greatly improved. A good baker has been employed; meat is purchased on the hoof and slaughtered on the premises; the floors are clean, and the walls and ceilings have been whitewashed; the large associated dormitory which formerly contained twenty-seven beds has been partitioned off, and the sick are now in a hospital department by themselves. All this is creditable to the county authorities. There is, however, still room for improvement, especially in the amount and quality of bedding. The number of inmates, when visited, was sixty-seven, of whom twenty-five were insane. None of them were in seclusion or restrained; four are reported to be uncleanly in their persons and habits; two of them are capable of farm labor, and one of labor about the house. The cost of maintaining this almshouse is about seventy-five hundred dollars a year. The amount of outdoor relief extended is nearly eleven thousand dollars. The almshouse register was taken away by the former keeper, and the one now kept is very imperfect in form. A new one should be provided, corresponding with those generally in use throughout the state. The overseers of the poor keep the accounts and make the reports required by law, with the exception that the list of the poor, specified in the act, is not returned from any township in the county except that of Alton. The county physician receives four hundred dollars a year, and visits the almshouse, the jail, and paupers in Edwardsville. He furnishes medicines at his own cost. The almshouse keeper is not paid a salary, but takes the farm under contract. He receives eighteen cents a day for each pauper inmate, and furnishes food and hired help. The county furnishes clothing and medical care. The county board makes an annual appropriation for the support of the almshouse.

MARION.—Marion county maintains a county farm and almshouse for all its paupers, although the county is under township organization. The condition of the almshouse is bad. We have no change to report. The part occupied by the male paupers is especially open to criticism; the furniture throughout is scanty, the bedding worn out, and the bedsteads, which have been in use for forty years or more, are alive with vermin. The number of pauper inmates, when inspected, was seventeen, of whom one was insane and six feeble-minded. The almshouse keeper receives a salary of three hundred and fifty dollars, and the county physician is paid one hundred and fifty dollars for visiting the almshouse and jail, and furnishing medicines. The almshouse costs the county seven hundred and twenty dollars a year. The amount expended for outdoor relief is about sixteen hundred and seventy-five dollars. The total pauper expenses are less than twenty-six hundred dollars. No almshouse register, in proper form, is kept, though the keeper has a private memorandum of the names of inmates admitted since he took charge, in March, 1879. The overseers do not keep the accounts and make the reports required by law.

MARSHALL.—Marshall county is under township organization, but the paupers are maintained at the expense of the county. There is no change to report in the condition of the almshouse and farm. The rooms, beds and bedding are clean and in good condition. The greatest objection to this poorhouse is the insane department, which resembles a cage for wild beasts, and is in the same building with that occupied by male paupers. The male paupers occupy the corridor of the apartment devoted to the insane as a sitting-room, and pass through it to their own quarters in the story above. This arrangement is highly objectionable for many reasons, which need scarcely be stated. There were nineteen pauper inmates, when inspected, of whom three were children, who attend school on the farm. Seven are insane—four men and three women. Four of the insane are said to be uncleanly in their persons and habits, and two of them were in seclusion and were wearing restraining apparatus. One is capable of farm labor, and three of labor about the house. The cost of maintaining the almshouse is something over twenty-one hundred dollars a year, and the amount expended for outdoor relief about thirteen hundred dollars. The salary paid to the keeper is five hundred and twenty-five dollars. He took charge in 1877. The county physician receives two dollars and fifty cents for each visit. He visits the almshouse only. An almshouse register has been kept since January, 1880, but the overseers do not keep the accounts and make the reports required by law.

MASON.—Mason county maintains its own poor, although the county is under township organization. A new farm building has been erected, since our last report, with eleven rooms and a corridor. This building is specially intended for the insane, but when inspected, there were only two insane inmates present, one man and one woman, of whom one was in seclusion. The upper story is occupied by paupers. The total number of pauper inmates was twenty-three, of whom five are children, who attend the district school in the vicinity. The general appearance of the apartments and of the inmates is satisfactory, although the buildings are inconveniently arranged. The beds and bedding are clean and in good order, the inmates contented, and the property well cared for. The keeper's salary is five hundred and seventy-five dollars. The total almshouse expense is about fifteen hundred dollars, and the cost of outdoor relief is nearly three thousand dollars. The overseers of the poor make the reports required by law, but do not keep or file the accounts nor return the lists of the poor specified in the same chapter of the statutes. An almshouse register has been kept since October, 1872, and the number of inmates admitted since that date is two hundred and twenty-six. The county physician receives one hundred and seventy dollars per year; he visits the almshouse and furnishes medicines at his own cost.

MASSAC.—Massac county is not under township organization. We have nothing new to report respecting the county almshouse, except that the authorities intend to build a new one. The number of inmates is small. There were only six, when visited, of whom none were insane. The farm is leased to a contractor, who pays no rent

for the use of the same, but supplies food and receives seventy-five cents per week for each pauper. The county supplies clothing and medical care. The amount paid the county physician is one hundred and fifty dollars. The amount of outdoor relief is small, and does not equal one hundred and fifty dollars a year. The total pauper expense is less than nine hundred dollars.

McDONOUGH.—McDonough county maintains its own poor, although the county is under township organization. We made a very unfavorable report with regard to the county almshouse two years ago, and are sorry to say there has been no improvement in its condition since that time. A new farm building, two stories in height, twenty-two by forty-two feet, with an "L," has been erected for the use of the keeper; but the building occupied by the paupers is old and out of repair. It needs painting, whitewashing, scrubbing and ventilating. The walls are black with age and dirt, the floors dirty, and when inspected they were sloppy, and the appearance of the inmates was in harmony with the surroundings. The establishment is a disgrace to the county. The keeper has been in office since August, 1872, and is paid a salary of nine hundred dollars. The number of inmates was thirty-three, of whom three were children and nine were insane. Eight of the insane were said to be uncleanly in their persons and habits. The care taken of them is inadequate, and the apartments in which they are kept are dirty and odoriferous. The cost of maintaining the almshouse is about fifty-five hundred dollars, and the amount of outdoor relief granted nearly thirty-seven hundred. The total pauper expense is nearly ten thousand five hundred dollars. The county physician receives one hundred and forty dollars a year. He furnishes medicines at his own cost, and visits the almshouse, the jail, and paupers outside. The overseers of the poor keep the accounts and make the reports required by law; but the almshouse register, so-called, is not in proper form and not well kept.

McHENRY.—McHenry county has no county almshouse or farm, and employs no county physician. The poor are cared for by the towns, and the overseers do not keep the accounts nor make the reports to the county board required by law. The county paid, during the last fiscal year, about one hundred and seventy dollars for outdoor relief, most of which was for medical attendance, and the balance for supplies to insane paupers.

McLEAN.—McLean county is under township organization, but the poor are a county charge. There is nothing new to report concerning the almshouse and farm. The additional buildings contemplated have not yet been erected. The premises are in good condition; everything about the place is clean and orderly, and the establishment is as well managed as any of its class in the state. The number of inmates, when visited, was forty-nine, of whom twenty-seven (or five more than the majority) were insane. Eight of them were in seclusion, but none were otherwise restrained; six are reported capable of farm labor, and four of labor about the house. The number of children was four, who attend the district school. The amount paid the keeper is one thousand dollars a year, and the county physician receives a

salary of three hundred dollars, for which he visits the almshouse, the jail, and paupers in Bloomington. He furnishes medicines at his own cost. The total cost of the almshouse, last year, was sixty-five hundred dollars, and the amount of outdoor relief granted, sixty-seven hundred. Other pauper expenses brought the total cost on pauper account up to fourteen thousand five hundred dollars. The almshouse register in this county is not in proper form, but has been kept continuously from March, 1850, since when there have been admitted ten hundred and ninety-three inmates. The overseers, as in most of the counties of the state, fail to keep the accounts and make the reports required by law.

MENARD.—Menard county is not under township organization. The county almshouse is, as we said two years ago, very inferior, in respect of plan and construction, but the general condition of the premises is good, and the inmates seem to be well cared for. When inspected, there were fourteen paupers, of whom nine were insane, two of them in seclusion. Three were said to be uncleanly. The apartments in which they were kept were clean, but bare of furniture, except that a straw bed is placed in each at night. All the insane inmates, except the two referred to, are capable of labor on the farm or about the house. The keeper takes the farm under contract, and pays four hundred and forty-two dollars and fifty cents per annum for its use. He furnishes everything, except medical care, including hired help, furniture, farm stock and implements, and the county pays him two dollars a week for each pauper. He has held the position since 1876. The total pauper expenses of this county are nearly thirty-eight hundred dollars a year, of which about seventeen hundred dollars is for the maintenance of the almshouse, and about seventeen hundred is for outdoor relief. The county physician receives seventy-five dollars a year. He visits the almshouse only, and furnishes medicine at his own cost. An almshouse register has been kept since October, 1879. The number of paupers admitted since that date appears to be only eighteen. The overseers do not keep the accounts nor make the reports required by law.

MERCER.—Mercer county is under township organization, but the paupers are a county charge. The county almshouse, which is of stone, was described in our last report. The buildings are in good condition and neatly kept, but the furniture, beds, bedding, and clothing of the inmates are insufficient. They are well fed. There were thirty-two paupers when inspected, of whom four were children, who attend the district school, and seven were insane, namely five men and two women. Two of them are reported to be uncleanly; none were in seclusion or otherwise restrained: three of them are capable of farm labor. The almshouse keeper took charge in February, 1880, and his salary is five hundred dollars. The county board makes an appropriation for the support of the almshouse, which is disbursed by the pauper committee. The annual expense is about twenty-three hundred dollars, and the cost of outdoor relief about twenty-eight hundred. We always question the wisdom shown in the management of pauper affairs when the amount of outdoor relief exceeds the amount expended upon the county farm. An

almshouse register has been kept since April, 1859, completely written up, and shows one hundred and seventy-nine inmates admitted since that date, that is, in something over twenty years. The overseers do not keep the accounts nor make the reports required by law.

MONROE.—Monroe county is not under township organization. There is nothing new to report respecting the almshouse, which, unlike most almshouses in the state, is situated in town. There were only six inmates when visited, the youngest of whom was fifty-five years old. They were all sane, but infirm. The almshouse keeper receives a salary of two hundred and forty dollars a year, and twenty-five cents per day in addition for feeding and clothing each pauper sent him. The register of paupers is kept by the county physician, who also keeps the account and makes the report required by law. The county board does not appoint any overseers of the poor. The physician's salary is four hundred dollars; he attends the almshouse and the jail, and furnishes medicines at his own cost.

MONTGOMERY.—Montgomery county is under township organization, but the paupers are a county charge. The almshouse was described in our last report. The number of inmates when inspected was thirty, of whom seven were children. One of these children, illegitimate, is born of an insane or idiotic mother, and the same woman has had three illegitimate children. There were five insane inmates, four of them women; none of them in seclusion or otherwise restrained. The department for the insane was clean; the cells are rarely used, and these unfortunates seem to be well cared for. They are attended by a feeble-minded young man. Everything about the almshouse is clean. The keeper receives forty dollars a month, and has been in office since March, 1878. The almshouse keeper is maintained at a cost of about thirty-two hundred dollars a year. The amount of outdoor relief exceeds this, and is about forty-four hundred. The county physician receives one hundred and sixty dollars. An almshouse register has been kept since August, 1874, and the number of paupers admitted since that date is three hundred and thirty-eight. The overseers keep the accounts and return the lists of the poor required by law, but do not make the reports mentioned in section 25, chapter 107, of the Revised Statutes.

MORGAN.—Morgan county is not under township organization. The county almshouse has been under the charge of Mr. Louis Fredlander since the year 1871, whose general management is worthy of the highest praise for efficiency, humanity and economy. The county board pays him a salary of nine hundred dollars, and three hundred dollars additional for the services of his wife. There were sixty inmates when visited, of whom four were children and twenty-eight were insane. The rooms in which the insane are kept are clean and well ventilated, and the bedding clean and comfortable. This department is a model of neatness: no dirt is perceptible, even in the cells of those who are most uncleanly in their habits. The inmates are kindly treated, and prompt attention given

to all their wants. Three of them are in seclusion; four are capable of farm labor, and nine of labor about the house. An almshouse register has been kept since 1870. The county physician is paid three hundred dollars a year. He visits the almshouse, the jail, and paupers in Jacksonville precinct. The cost of this almshouse is about six thousand dollars a year, and a nearly equal amount is paid by the county for outdoor relief.

MOULTRIE.—Moultrie county maintains its paupers at county expense, although under township organization. In our last report we attempted to arouse the sense of shame in the county board by stating that there is no almshouse in Illinois, the condition of which in respect to repairs and cleanliness is less creditable than it is in Moultrie county, and begged the board to furnish the keeper with scrubbing and whitewash brushes, lime and soap, even if it could do nothing more. At the present time the buildings are still more dilapidated than they were two years ago. The rooms are dirty, as are the inmates, and the house is pervaded with bad smells. The supervisor of the township in which the county farm is situated freely admitted that the condition of the institution could scarcely be worse, and that he was ashamed to show it to anybody. When the matter is brought to the attention of the county board, action is always postponed until the next meeting. We respectfully submit that further postponement is discreditable to the efficiency and humanity of the county authorities. The present keeper has been in charge since 1878. He holds the farm under contract, and pays five hundred dollars a year for the use of it. The county supplies nothing but medical attendance, and pays ninety dollars a year for the support of each pauper. The system pursued is radically wrong, and any change would be an improvement. The county physician's salary is two hundred and thirty dollars a year. He supplies medicines, and visits paupers in the almshouse, prisoners in the jail, and attends paupers in Sullivan township. The amount expended for outdoor relief is nearly sixteen hundred dollars a year. The amount paid to the keeper, under his contract, during the last fiscal year, was ten hundred and seventy-six dollars and twenty-five cents, from which is to be deducted the amount received from him for rent. An almshouse register has been kept since February, 1876. The overseers do not keep the accounts nor make the reports required by law.

OGLE.—Ogle county is under township organization. The county supports none but insane paupers, but has provided an almshouse and county farm, to which towns may send their poor if so disposed. The building which was in process of erection two years ago has since been completed. It is a frame house, and its general plan is intermediate between a Greek cross and the capital letter "T"—that is, the "L" in the rear projects farther than the front; or, it may be described as a centre building, projecting sixteen feet in front. The greatest length in one direction is one hundred and twenty-five feet, and in the other eighty-four. The number of rooms on each of the two floors is twenty-nine, or fifty-eight in all; there

is an attic over the entire building, and a cellar underneath. Special provision has been made for insane inmates in the rear part of the centre building. This building, being new, presents a very neat and attractive appearance. The number of inmates was twenty-two, all adults except one, of whom twelve were insane, four of them in seclusion, but none of them otherwise restrained. Their condition appeared to be comfortable. The keeper, who took charge in February, 1879, receives a salary of one thousand dollars. The amount expended by the county on almshouse account, last year, was twenty-two thousand dollars. Over twenty thousand dollars was for building and other improvements. The cost of maintenance of inmates is borne chiefly by the towns. The county also expended eighteen hundred and fifty dollars for outdoor relief. The county physician receives a salary of one hundred and ninety dollars. He visits the almshouse and the jail, and furnishes medicines at his own cost. An almshouse register has been provided, and the first entry was made November 12, 1878, since when fifty-nine paupers have been admitted; but the overseers do not keep the accounts nor make the reports required by law.

PEORIA.—Peoria county is under township organization, but the paupers are a county charge. The almshouse, which is one of the best in the state, remains as at the date of our last report. The number of inmates, when visited, was one hundred and thirteen, of whom sixteen were children. One of these children, a feeble-minded girl, said to be under fifteen years old, is a mother, and her child when seen was only three weeks old. The children attend school in the almshouse. There were also fifty-two insane inmates: twenty-two of them are reported to be uncleanly in their persons and habits; five were found in seclusion. One of the patients in seclusion is said to have killed two men and one woman. There is also an insane woman in this institution, who is said to have killed a child. The county has contemplated the erection of a county insane asylum, but has not taken final action upon the question. It would appear desirable to provide for the insane inmates of our county almshouses in state institutions, if possible; but if this is not done, it is evident that Peoria county will have to do something on her own account before long. The management of this almshouse is creditable to the keeper, who has been in charge since 1871, and is paid a salary of fifteen hundred dollars a year. The cost of the almshouse is about fifty-five hundred dollars, including his salary, a very small amount, apparently; but a large portion of the supplies needed is raised upon the farm. The amount of outdoor relief appears to be excessive. It exceeds nineteen thousand dollars. The accounts and reports required of the overseer by law are regularly filed with the county clerk, and an almshouse register has been kept since March, 1848. The number of inmates recorded since that date is eighteen hundred and twelve. The county physician visits the almshouse, the jail, and paupers in Peoria, but does not furnish medicines. He receives a salary of one thousand dollars a year.

PERRY.—Perry county is not under township organization. The report made concerning the almshouse two years ago remains true at the present time, in every particular, except that the number of inmates has increased from twelve to twenty, of whom ten are children, who do not attend school anywhere. There was only one insane inmate. An almshouse register has been kept since December 21, 1875. The cost of this almshouse, annually, is about eight hundred dollars, and the county expense about four hundred dollars for outdoor relief. The total pauper expenses aggregate about eighteen hundred dollars. The condition of the almshouse is creditable to the county.

PIATT.—Piatt county is under township organization, but the paupers are a county charge. Since our last report the authorities have built a new barn upon the county farm, and have fenced in a graveyard; otherwise there is no change to report. The number of inmates were nine, of whom six were feeble-minded and two insane. One of the insane inmates, a woman, who has now been in seclusion for nine years, is allowed the privilege of an airing-court, built for her accommodation. She goes about in a state of nudity, and the fence is so open that any one on the outside has a full view of her person, which is disgraceful. All such inmates should be removed at once to a state institution, and, if necessary, some patient now in the hospital should be withdrawn in order to make room for her. The almshouse cost, last year, about nine hundred dollars, including three hundred and seventy-five dollars paid for the new barn, and the amount of out-door relief was over twelve hundred. The keeper receives a salary of five hundred dollars per annum. The county employs a county physician for seventy-five dollars to attend to the pauper inmates and furnish medicines at his own cost. No proper almshouse register is kept, and the overseers do not keep the accounts nor make the reports required by law.

PIKE.—Pike county is under township organization, but the paupers are a county charge. No building has been added during the last two years. The premises are in good order and the inmates well cared for, although the quality of the clothing would bear some improvement; but the buildings seem to have been badly erected. They are tied together with rods in some places to keep them from falling down. The number of pauper inmates, when visited, was thirty-four, of whom three were children, and five insane. One insane inmate was in seclusion, but none of them otherwise restrained. The rooms devoted to their use are clean, but very small, and the inmates crowded. An almshouse register has been kept since January 1, 1874, and two hundred and eighty-five paupers have been admitted since that time. The keeper is not paid a salary, but has the use of the county farm and furnishes everything except clothing, furniture and medical care, at the rate of one dollar and a quarter a week for each pauper sent him. The county physician is paid one hundred and fifty dollars a year: he visits both the almshouse and the jail, and furnishes his own medicines. The overseers do not keep the accounts nor make the reports required by law.

POPE.—Pope county is not under township organization and maintains no county farm. The paupers are let out, under contract, to different individuals in different parts of the county, but the greater part of them are kept on the farm of H. M. Craig, for one hundred dollars each per year. The amount paid for the board of paupers last year was two thousand dollars, and the cost of outdoor relief was three hundred. The county employs no county physician. Of the seventeen paupers on Mr. Craig's farm, when visited, six were children; one of them was illegitimate, and a child of an idiotic mother, who has given birth to such children more than once.

PULASKI.—Pulaski county is not under township organization. There is no change to report in the condition of the almshouse, which needs repairs and painting. From appearance, some of the rooms must be very cold in severe winter weather. The keeper, who took charge in September, 1877, is paid twelve hundred dollars a year in money, and has the use of the county farm. He supplies everything, and receives all paupers sent to him. The county does not employ a county physician. This county is erecting a frame building, twelve by sixteen feet, and one story in height, for the use of insane inmates. When visited, there were seven pauper inmates, of whom the following is a description: There were four men, of whom one was blind, one a chronic syphilitic, one eighty years of age and infirm, and one had chronic diarrhœa. There were three women, of whom one was an idiot and two insane. The cost of the almshouse, including repairs and improvements, last year, was thirteen hundred and twenty dollars; and the county paid two hundred dollars for the burial of paupers, which is the only form in which outdoor relief is extended.

PUTNAM.—Putnam county is under township organization, but can hardly be said to maintain its *paupers* at county expense, as there is only one upon the county farm. The almshouse keeper pays one hundred and seventy-five dollars for the use of the farm, and receives two dollars and a half a week for the boarding of each inmate sent him. The county employs no county physician. The cost of the almshouse during the last year was two hundred and sixty dollars, but the amount expended for outdoor relief was nearly twenty-five hundred. The number of paupers admitted to the almshouse since June 11, 1872, at which time the register was opened, is twenty-three. The overseers of the poor keep the accounts and make the reports required by law. The county appears to have little use for a county farm.

RANDOLPH.—Randolph county is not under township organization. Since our last report, the county has erected an additional frame building, two stories in height, with eight rooms, south of the buildings described by us two years ago. The number of inmates, when visited, was thirty-six, of whom four were insane. The cost of the almshouse, last year, including fifteen hundred dollars for the building referred to, was forty-five hundred dollars, and the amount expended for outdoor relief about nineteen hundred dollars. To this add five hundred dollars for the salary of county physician, and five hundred dollars for the expenses of insane paupers at state institutions, and the total pauper expenses appear to have been about

seventy-five hundred dollars. The county physician visits both the almshouse and the jail, and furnishes medicines at his own cost. An almshouse register has been kept since April, 1866. The county board appoints no overseers of the poor.

RICHLAND.—Richland county supports its own poor, although under township organization. The county almshouse is not in a creditable condition; the buildings are out of repair, some of the rooms are not very clean, and the inmates are in the same condition. There were eight paupers present, when inspected, of whom four were children, and one an insane woman. The farm is leased to a contractor, who pays no rent, and receives all paupers sent him, for a stipulated sum per annum, namely, seven hundred dollars, which is five hundred dollars less than the amount paid two years ago. An almshouse register has been kept since December, 1875, but the overseers do not keep the accounts and make the reports required by law. The cost of the almshouse, last year, was something over twelve hundred dollars, and the amount expended for outdoor relief, three hundred. The total pauper expense was nineteen hundred. The county physician visits the almshouse, the jail, and paupers in Olney township, and furnishes medicines at his own cost, for one hundred and twenty-five dollars a year.

ROCK ISLAND.—Rock Island county is under township organization, but maintains its paupers at county expense. We fully described this almshouse two years ago, and there has been no improvement since. The establishment is overcrowded, badly arranged, and badly managed. The discipline is not good,—and there is little, if anything about the place, which deserves commendation. The insane department is a nuisance, and should be abated. There were ninety-three inmates, when inspected, of whom thirty-six were insane—twenty men and sixteen women. None of them were in seclusion, but six wore restraining apparatus when out of doors; none of them are reported to be capable of farm labor, but three can do work about the house. One inmate of this establishment, a man about thirty years of age, cannot walk erect, but travels on all-fours, and succeeds in making very good time. What is strange to report, he is said to be quite an expert player upon the violin, but he cannot dance to his own music. There were in this almshouse ten children, who attend the district school; all of them are said to have been born in the almshouse. The keeper has been in charge since 1861, and is paid one thousand dollars a year for his services, but is tired of the position. An almshouse register has been kept since September 27, 1861, since which date fifteen hundred and fifteen paupers have been admitted. The overseers also keep the accounts and make the reports required by law. The cost of the almshouse, last year, was nearly seven thousand dollars, and the amount expended for outdoor relief, twelve thousand five hundred. Wherever this disproportion exists between the cost of indoor and outdoor relief, it may be assumed as certain that there is some mismanagement of the pauper affairs of the county; either the relief granted outside is excessive, or the accommodations upon the county farm are inadequate. The total pauper expense in this county exceeds twenty thousand dollars a year.

SALINE.—Saline county is not under township organization. Since our last report, the county paupers have been removed from the farm owned by the county, to the farm of Josiah Gold, one quarter of a mile south of the county poorhouse. Mr. Gold made a contract with the county, which took effect October, 1879, by which he receives and cares for all paupers sent him, at the rate of ninety dollars each per year. The county furnishes nothing. It does not even employ a county physician. The appearance of the paupers under his care is comfortable. None of them were insane, but six of them were children. The amount paid for board of paupers during the fiscal year was about fourteen hundred dollars, and for outdoor relief about one hundred and forty.

SANGAMON.—Sangamon county supports its own poor, although the county is under township organization. The county farm and poorhouse are at Buffalo, about eighteen miles east of Springfield. The removal of the county farm to such a distance from the county seat is a great evil on many accounts. The farm is unnecessarily large, and the building unnecessarily expensive; but in spite of the money which it costs, it is poorly planned and badly adapted to its purpose. The number of inmates, when visited, was sixty-three, of whom seventeen were insane, and only three employed in labor about the house. Three of them were in seclusion, and one under restraint. Of the inmates, only two were children, one boy and one girl. The present keeper has been in office since June, 1878. The county has not provided him with a proper register for keeping the statistical record of paupers, but an imperfect list has been kept since March, 1855. The number admitted is about one hundred and fifty a year. The keeper keeps and files the account required by law, but the overseers of the poor do not. The annual cost of this poorhouse is about six thousand dollars, and the county pays out more than ten thousand dollars a year for outdoor relief. The county physician receives a salary of three hundred dollars, and furnishes his own medicines. He visits paupers in the almshouse only.

SCHUYLER.—Schuyler county is under township organization, but the paupers are a county charge. We have nothing to add to what was said about this almshouse in our last report, and nothing to take back. The keeper has occupied his present position since March 1, 1877. His salary is seven hundred dollars, and the expenses, which amounted last year to twenty-seven hundred dollars, are met by the county. The amount expended for outdoor relief was something over a thousand dollars. When visited, this almshouse contained twenty-seven inmates, of whom eight were children and six insane, none of whom were in seclusion or otherwise restrained; five of them were men capable of farm labor. The county physician receives seventy-five dollars a year, and furnishes medicines, but visits the almshouse only. An almshouse register is kept, but the overseers of the poor do not keep the accounts nor make the reports required by law.

SCOTT.—Scott county is not under township organization. The county farm is leased to a contractor, who pays four hundred dollars annual rent, and receives compensation for keeping paupers as follows: For young children, sick persons, insane and idiots, he is allowed thirty-five cents a day; for children over two years of age

and under ten, thirteen cents; and for all other paupers, ten cents. The county furnishes clothing, furniture and medical care. Everything else is furnished at the cost of the contractor. The amount realized by him under this contract for the board of paupers during the last fiscal year was nine hundred and twenty-five dollars. The total pauper expenses of the county are about seventeen hundred, of which two hundred and forty is for outdoor relief. There has been no change in the buildings and furniture since our last report, but the appearance of the house has improved. The number of inmates present was seventeen, of whom three were insane, all of them men and none of them capable of labor. All three were in seclusion. The number of children was two, both born in the poor-house and illegitimate. The salary of the county physician, who furnishes medicines, and visits the almshouse only, is one hundred and fifty dollars.

SHELBY.—Shelby county is under township organization, but the paupers are a county charge. There has been some improvement in the condition of the almshouse since our last report, but not much. A large yard has been provided, with a high board fence, for the use of such insane inmates as are uncleanly in their persons; but the old building for the insane, with all its abominations, remains. The number of pauper inmates, when visited, was forty-one, of whom nine were insane. Only one of them was in seclusion; two of them are said to be capable of farm labor. There were also eight children, who attend the district school. The present keeper took charge in March, 1879, for a salary of five hundred dollars a year. The county physician's salary is seventy dollars; he furnishes medicines, but visits the almshouse only. The almshouse cost the county last year thirty-eight hundred dollars, and the amount expended for outdoor relief was nearly thirteen hundred dollars. Other pauper expenses amounted to nineteen hundred dollars, of which the large sum of ten hundred and forty-four dollars and fifty cents was paid for the transportation of paupers. An almshouse register has been kept since March, 1870, and the number of inmates admitted since that date is one hundred and ninety-seven. The overseers do not keep the accounts nor make the reports required by law.

STARK.—Stark county is under township organization, but the poor are supported by the county. This county has a very good building and a superior farm. The grounds in front of the building are very neatly kept, but the house itself needs paint, whitewash, more furniture, and additional beds and bedding. The inmates appear to be only moderately well clothed. There were fifteen paupers present, when inspected, of whom none were insane, but seven of them were children. The children do not attend the district school. An almshouse register has been kept since the year 1858, and the number of inmates admitted since then has been one hundred and sixty-two. The overseers do not keep the accounts and make the reports required by law. The salary of the almshouse keeper is six hundred dollars. No county physician is employed. The cost of the almshouse last year, for maintenance, was fourteen hundred and thirty dollars, and the amount paid for outdoor and temporary relief nine hundred and eighty dollars.

ST. CLAIR.—St. Clair county is not under township organization. The condition of the poorhouse and farm remain as at the time of our last report. We always inspect this institution with satisfaction. The allowance made by the county to the keeper and his assistants is fifteen hundred dollars a year, and the total expense of maintenance is a little over ten thousand dollars. The number of inmates, when inspected, was one hundred and thirty, of whom nineteen were children. Twenty-one of the inmates were insane, and twenty-six feeble-minded. The number of paupers admitted since the twenty-seventh of December, 1857, is eleven thousand six hundred and twenty-five. The reports, lists and accounts required by law are kept and filed by the overseers of the poor and by the keeper of the almshouse. The county employs only one overseer, or agent, at the city of East St. Louis, who receives a salary of two hundred dollars. Three physicians are employed, two in Belleville and one in East St. Louis. The county furnishes medicines, and the amount paid for medical attendance is twelve hundred dollars a year. The administration of the pauper business of this county is at once economical and efficient. In all respects the county is exceptionally well governed. The principal criticism to make upon this poorhouse is the crowded condition of the buildings devoted to the care of female paupers, which were erected many years ago and may be said to be without plan. They are not at all in accordance with the modern idea of the needs of such an establishment, and the county might well afford to replace them with a more modern and convenient structure. There is a woman in the insane department, whose condition is not creditable to the county authorities. She is crippled and bed-ridden, and sits, in an absolutely nude condition, on a pile of straw, where she is exposed to observation on the part of all visitors and other persons who pass through the corridor. The county has introduced a system of compulsory labor for persons convicted of petty larceny, in accordance with the provisions of an act approved May 28, 1879, and such prisoners are confined in the insane department of the poorhouse, and taken out every day to break stone to be used in macadamizing the road from the poorhouse to the county seat. Able-bodied paupers are employed in the same way.

STEPHENSON.—Stephenson county is under township organization, and the poor are supported by the towns. The county, however, owns a farm and maintains a poorhouse, and insane paupers are a county charge. Since our last report, the almshouse has been put in thorough repair, and is now as good as new. The insane department has also been provided with additional means of ventilation. The number of pauper inmates, when visited, was twenty-eight, of whom all were adults. Nine of them were insane—seven men and two women. Three of them were uncleanly in their persons and habits, and three in seclusion. The insane department is much better than the average. The rooms occupied by this class of unfortunates are in excellent order. One room has a zinc floor, so connected with a gutter running into a drain, that it can be used as a bath-room. In this room, baths are given to inmates, either in the bath-tub or by means of a hose-pipe, so that inmates who will not enter the tub may be drenched with water through the

door. This arrangement was specially devised for the benefit of the wretchedly disgusting lunatic mentioned in our last report, who has been relieved from all his suffering by the merciful hand of death. This same arrangement is common enough in the French hospitals for the insane, and may in some cases serve a good purpose, although it is obviously liable to abuse in improper hands. The present keeper took charge in 1876, and receives a salary of seven hundred dollars. The county physician's salary is one hundred and forty dollars, and he visits the jail as well as the almshouse. The annual cost of the almshouse is nearly four thousand dollars. The amount expended for outdoor relief last year was eleven hundred and sixty dollars. Nearly one-half of the expense of maintaining the county farm is paid by the towns, who send their paupers there. The total pauper expense paid from the county treasury is thirty-four hundred dollars. An almshouse register has been kept since November 27, 1876, and the number of admissions since that date is one hundred and one. The overseers do not keep the accounts nor make the reports required by law.

TAZEWELL.—Tazewell county is under township organization, but the county maintains all the poor. There is no change to report in the almshouse. The number of inmates was sixty-six, of whom ten were insane, two of them in seclusion, one is capable of farm labor, and three of labor about the house. The apartments allotted to the insane are clean and neat, and the beds in good condition. There were eight children, who attend the district school. Eleven of the female paupers are feeble-minded. An almshouse register has been kept since April 1, 1873, and four hundred and seventy-five paupers have been admitted since that date. The overseers do not keep the accounts and make the reports required by law. The keeper of the almshouse, has held office since 1873. The total cost of the almshouse, during the last fiscal year, was forty-three hundred dollars. The county physician receives a salary of two hundred and seventy dollars. He visits the almshouse only, and furnishes medicines at his own cost.

UNION.—Union county is not under township organization. The Union county almshouse has been very much improved since our last report. The old log house, formerly occupied by the keeper, has been abandoned, and a new building erected. This building is a one-story frame house, with five rooms and a covered porch. The pond referred to in our last report, is still there. The number of pauper inmates was fifteen, none of whom were insane, but four were children. The keeper's salary is two hundred and fifty-four dollars. The county supplies everything, and the county physician is paid two dollars for each visit. An almshouse register has been kept since September 14, 1872. The county court appoints no overseers of the poor. The almshouse expenses for the last year are estimated at thirteen hundred and forty dollars, and no outdoor relief is granted.

VERMILION.—Vermilion county is under township organization, but the paupers are a county charge. All the efforts made to secure a

new almshouse in this county have thus far failed, which is certainly a matter of regret. The number of pauper inmates, when inspected, was twenty-six, of whom four were children, and five were insane. Only one of the insane inmates is capable of any labor; none of them are in seclusion or otherwise restrained. The cost of the almshouse, last year, was two thousand and sixty dollars, and the amount paid for outdoor relief was twelve thousand six hundred and sixty. This disproportion between the amount of indoor and outdoor relief merits attention, and implies the necessity of additional almshouse accommodation. It is certainly one of the strongest arguments that can be used for immediate action in this direction on the part of the county officials. The present keeper was appointed in March, 1879, and receives a salary of five hundred dollars. The amount paid to the county physician is two dollars for each visit. An almshouse register has been kept since March, 1879, and the number of paupers since admitted is forty-nine. The overseers of the poor keep the accounts required by law, but do not file them in all cases with the county clerk, neither do they make special reports, nor return the lists of the poor directed by the statutes. The almshouse register, too, appears to be imperfect.

WABASH.—Wabash county is not under township organization. The number of inmates on the county farm was only three, of whom one was a child. None were insane. The child spoken of is a little girl, bright and attractive in appearance, who was abandoned by her parents in passing through the county, and it appears as if a home might be found for her with some respectable family. The keeper of the almshouse takes the farm under contract. He pays no rent, and receives one dollar and a quarter per week for each pauper sent him. The amount paid for board of paupers, last year, was three hundred and sixty-seven dollars, and the amount of outdoor relief granted, nine hundred and twenty-two. The total pauper expenses were something over seventeen hundred dollars. No regular almshouse register is kept. The county board has appointed seven overseers of the poor for the different precincts, and they keep the accounts and make the reports required by law. The rule of this county is, to require all paupers to go to the county farm, unless they can be maintained elsewhere at lower rates.

WARREN.—Warren county is under township organization, but the paupers are supported at county expense. The buildings upon the county farm are badly planned and overcrowded. The number of inmates, when visited, was thirty-nine, of whom eleven were insane, but only one of the insane inmates was in seclusion, and one was mechanically restrained. Another insane man, formerly kept in seclusion, has been released, and is now employed upon the farm, where he renders most efficient service, and appears to take as much interest in all the affairs of the institution as if he were the proprietor. Cases like this, of which a number might be mentioned in the state, illustrate the general principle that exercise is often a satisfactory substitute for physical restraint; and it is to be regretted that more use is not made of this means of treatment,

both in our county and in our state asylums. The management of this almshouse and farm is worthy of high praise. The keeper's wife is admirably adapted to her position, and takes the utmost care of the premises, which are clean and neat throughout. The beds and bedding are comfortable, and the inmates well fed and well clothed. The keeper receives a salary of seven hundred dollars, and the county pays the county physician two hundred dollars a year. He furnishes medicines at his own cost, and visits the almshouse, the jail, and paupers outside. The almshouse register is not in regular form, but has been kept since the opening of the institution, December 20, 1858, since when four hundred and nineteen paupers have been received. The overseers of the poor return the lists required by law, but do not file their accounts with the county clerk. Four children were found in this institution, of whom one attends the district school. The annual cost of the almshouse is about twenty-eight hundred and fifty dollars, and the amount expended for outdoor relief forty-four hundred. Might not this latter figure be reduced, by a little systematic effort?

WASHINGTON.—Washington county is not under township organization. The county almshouse is a fine building, but is not sufficiently well furnished, and is not kept in as good condition as it should be. The rooms and bedding require more care. The keeper, who was appointed in March, 1878, takes the county farm under contract, and pays rent in kind, the county receiving one-third of the crop. The amount allowed him for keeping paupers is one dollar and seventy-five cents each per week, and the county furnishes clothing, furniture and medical care. The county physician's salary is one hundred and fifteen dollars. He furnishes his own medicines, and visits both the almshouse and the jail. In this county, outdoor relief is admittedly cheaper, paupers being kept at an average rate of twelve dollars per quarter. The cost of keeping paupers at the farm was nineteen hundred and twenty-five dollars. Seven hundred and twenty-dollars was paid for paupers who boarded elsewhere, and fourteen hundred and forty granted in the form of outdoor relief. The total pauper expense was forty-eight hundred and fifty dollars. An almshouse register has been kept since March 12, 1873, and one hundred and ninety-five inmates since admitted. The county court does not appoint any overseers of the poor. When inspected, there were upon this farm sixteen inmates, of whom four were insane; none of them in seclusion and all capable of a certain amount of labor. They have their entire freedom.

WAYNE.—Wayne county is under township organization, but the paupers are a county charge. The almshouse has been enlarged, since our last report, by a frame addition two stories in height, containing four rooms. The number of inmates was eighteen, of whom three were children and one insane. This insane man works upon the farm. The keeper, who was appointed in March, 1877, is paid a salary of one thousand dollars a year, and furnishes two teams, all necessary farm implements and one hand. The county physician's salary is one hundred and twenty-five dollars. He visits both the almshouse and the jail, and furnishes medicines at his

own cost. An almshouse register has been kept since March 1, 1875, but the overseers do not keep the accounts and make the reports required by law.

WHITE.—White county is under township organization, but the county maintains all paupers. The almshouse is even more overcrowded than at our last report. The number of inmates, when visited, was thirty-two, of whom eleven were children, but none were insane. It is evident, without argument, that the keeper's family and thirty-two paupers cannot be properly and well cared for in nine rooms. The keeper pays no rent for the farm, but receives fourteen and one-half cents per day for each pauper sent him. He supplies everything, including clothing and furniture, except medical care. The county physician visits the almshouse and jail, furnishes medicines at his own cost, and is paid one hundred and thirty dollars a year. We were unable to obtain the exact figures, but the total pauper expense, both for indoor and outdoor relief, including the amounts paid to state institutions and transportation of paupers, is estimated at thirty-five hundred dollars a year. No almshouse register is kept, and the overseers fail to keep the accounts and make the reports required by law.

WHITESIDE.—Whiteside county is under township organization, but the poor are a county charge. The county farm and almshouse are among the very best in the state, but the insane department needs attention. It is not kept in as clean condition as it should be. Of the insane inmates, two (one a man and one a woman) are nearly always in a state of nudity. There were forty-seven pauper inmates when visited, of whom seventeen were insane. None of them were in seclusion, except the two referred to, and none of them otherwise restrained. Three were said to be capable of farm labor, and three of labor about the house. There were seven children, and those of them of suitable age attend the district school. The keeper, who is thoroughly competent for his position, has been employed by the county since 1871, and receives a salary of seven hundred dollars a year. He states that during his entire time of service, only one case of typhoid fever has occurred in the house. An almshouse register was opened in October, 1871, with twenty-four paupers present, and the number admitted since then is three hundred and seven. The cost of maintaining the county farm is about forty-five hundred dollars a year, and the amount expended for outdoor relief exceeds thirty five hundred. The county physician receives one hundred and seventy-five dollars a year, and is required to visit the almshouse, the jail, and outdoor paupers in Morrison and Union Grove townships. He furnishes medicines at his own cost. The overseers do not keep the accounts or make the reports required by law.

WILL.—Will county is under township organization, and the poor are supported at the expense of the towns: but the county has provided a farm and almshouse, to which they can be sent. The county board appoints an agent, who has the appointment of the keeper, and the bills for maintenance are sent directly to the towns and collected, so that the cost of the almshouse does not appear upon the books kept by the county clerk's office. The county pays

the salary of the agent, which is four hundred and fifty dollars a year. The total amount expended for outdoor relief for the fiscal year 1879 was one hundred and ninety-two dollars. The total county expense, on pauper account, is less than fifteen hundred dollars. The books of the almshouse show the expenses for one year to have been \$3,001, and the receipts, \$3,820, making a clear return to the county of \$819. The buildings formerly occupied by paupers were entirely inadequate, and in their overcrowded condition it was almost impossible to keep them in a proper condition of neatness. The county is at present erecting a new building, of stone, three stories in height, with a basement. The dimensions of this house are thirty by fifty feet. The basement will be used as a kitchen and dining-room. The first floor will contain eleven rooms, the second floor six, and the third floor will be one large dormitory. This will be a very great improvement, for which the county deserves to receive credit. The number of inmates, when inspected, was fifty-three, all adults except one. Eighteen of them were insane, and three of these were in seclusion. One is said to be capable of farm labor, and two of labor about the house. None of them were in restraint, and their condition appeared to be tolerably comfortable. The county physician visits both the almshouse and the jail. He furnishes medicines at his own cost, and is paid two hundred dollars a year. An almshouse register has been kept since September 10, 1870, but is not in regular form. The number admitted since that date is three hundred and twenty-five.

WILLIAMSON.—Williamson county is under township organization. The almshouse remains as when last described. The present keeper was appointed in December, 1878. He pays sixty-five dollars rent for the use of the farm, and receives paupers at the rate of one dollar each per week. The county supplies clothing, furniture and medical care. The amount paid the county physician is three hundred dollars a year, and he visits both the almshouse and the jail. He furnishes all needed medicines. An almshouse register has been kept since 1856, but is apparently incomplete. The county court has appointed twelve overseers of the poor for the several precincts, but they do not keep the accounts and make the reports required by law. The amount paid the contractor, last year, for board of paupers, was about twenty-one hundred and eighty dollars, and other almshouse expenses amounted to three hundred and twenty dollars, making the total almshouse expenses about twenty-five hundred. The amount expended for outdoor relief is three hundred and fifty, and other incidental expenses equal nearly six hundred, making the total pauper expense of the county about thirty-four hundred and fifty dollars. The number of pauper inmates upon the farm was twenty-four, of whom seven were children. Four of them were born in the poorhouse, and illegitimate. None of them attend school. The number of insane inmates was two, who seemed to require little extra attention.

WINNEBAGO.—Winnebago county is under township organization, but the poor are supported by the county. The only change in the condition of the almshouse and farm is the successful invasion of the main building by that foe to human repose known in science

by the name of *cimer lectularius*. One unreasonably impatient pauper has profusely adorned the wall at his bed-side with the scalps of those slain in battle. The horrible insane department is still in use, and the system of seclusion animadverted upon in our last report has not been abandoned. We are glad, however, to say that the county contemplates the erection of a new building, properly planned, and large enough to accommodate all classes of paupers. The number of inmates, when visited, was thirty-one, all adults, of whom thirteen were insane, and eight of these are kept locked in their cells. It is said that none of them are capable of any labor, but probably this would not be true if a different system of treatment were adopted. The keeper has held his place since March, 1876, and his salary, as heretofore, is seven hundred dollars a year. The total cost of the almshouse is almost fourteen hundred dollars, and the amount of outdoor relief thirty-eight hundred, which argues the necessity for an enlargement of the institution. The amount paid the county physician is one hundred and eighty dollars a year. He visits the almshouse, the jail, and paupers outside. An almshouse register has been kept since November 14, 1874, since which date one hundred and twenty-four paupers have been admitted, a small number for so populous a county. The overseers do not keep the accounts and make the reports required by law.

WOODFORD.—Woodford county is under township organization, but the poor are maintained at the county's cost. The county maintains an excellent almshouse, which is extremely well kept and the condition of the inmates very comfortable. A barn has been added since our last report, and a wind-mill pump, which supplies water to the lower part of the main building. The number of inmates was forty-seven, of whom four were children, all of them born in the poorhouse, two of them illegitimate. There were five insane, three of whom are kept in seclusion. The present keeper was employed in March, 1876, and his salary is one thousand dollars. The county physician's salary is three hundred dollars: he visits the almshouse, the jail, and paupers in Metamora township, and furnishes medicines at his own cost. The amount expended for the support of the almshouse, last year, was forty-five hundred dollars, and the amount for outdoor relief exceeded twenty-seven hundred. The total pauper expense was about seventy-nine hundred dollars. An almshouse register has been kept since January 28, 1868, and three hundred and ninety-three paupers have been admitted since that date. The overseers do not keep the accounts or make the reports required by law.

ALMSHOUSE TABLES.

TABLE, showing almshouse expenses; also, amount paid for board of paupers by contract.

Counties.	FOR WHAT PURPOSES EXPENDED.						Paid for board of paupers, by contract.
	Land, build- ings, etc.	Repairs and improve- ments.	Furniture, etc.	Maintenance (provision, clothing, fuel, etc.)	Salaries and wages (almshouse employees.)	All other expenses.	Total Almshouse expenses.
Adams.....		\$256 18		\$2,168 48	\$993 33	\$564 16	\$3,922 15
Alexander.....				796 00			796 00
Bond.....					250 00	1 244 71	1,494 71
Boone.....		437 14		1,291 19	412 83		2,141 16
Bureau.....		600 00		2,168 50	1,100 00	40 00	3,908 50
Calhoun.....		133 45		1,180 01			1,313 46
Carroll.....		530 23		1,436 17	1,102 00		3,068 90
Cass.....		27 45	\$41 50			2,000 00	2,069 15
Champaign.....							2,000 00
Christian.....		212 20		933 10	850 00		1,995 30
Clark.....							180 53
Clay.....		146 08	31 45				1,338 57
Clinton.....		165 17	7 75	1,095 65		50 00	2,041 40
Coles.....		1 00		2,040 40			2,041 40
Cook.....						130,233 13	130,233 13
Crawford.....							1,682 98
Cumberland.....							1,145 82
DeKalb.....					450 00		2,630 39
DeWitt.....		218 43		1,600 39			468 82
Douglas.....		150 00	25 00	2,000 00			2,175 00
DuPage.....							
Edgar.....		56 50	74 82	2,721 22	600 00		3,452 54
Edwardsville.....							654 43
Efingham.....					400 00		849 85
Fayette.....				1,615 31			2,015 31
Ford.....							169 21
Franklin.....							
Fulton.....		2,000 00				4,000 00	6,000 00
Gallatin.....							1,159 79
Greene.....		214 32		3,019 35			3,233 67
Grundy.....				1,500 00			1,500 00
Hamilton.....	\$431 25						1,551 25
Hancock.....		120 00		982 01	277 71		1,357 65
Hardin.....		147 93		144 00			144 00
Henderson.....						1,349 54	1,349 54
Henry.....		723 01	182 98	2,494 41	1,855 26	380 75	5,646 81
Iroquois.....		159 99	342 50	1,269 38	877 56	84 11	2,443 54

Jackson.....						1,117 69	1,117 69	1,368 10
Jasper.....								1,292 22
Jefferson.....	186 86				4,013 77	35 53		
Jersey.....					3,087 53			
JoDavies.....					1,707 71			
Johnson.....	20 00					4,044 63		
Kane.....								3,377 18
Kankakee.....								
Kendall.....	1,923 61				5,531 13			
Knox.....								
Lake.....								8,254 17
LaSalle.....					6,598 17			
Lawrence.....	25 15				121 51			8,636 17
Lee.....					2,203 03			9,803 63
Livingston.....	130 55				1,820 00			3,131 73
Logan.....	384 00				25,780 42			6,615 18
Macon.....	323 26				766 36			2,531 53
Macoupin.....					1,667 37			2,121 77
Madison.....								7,430 85
Marion.....					171 10			721 15
Marshall.....	155 37				1,111 31			2,132 16
Mason.....					900 98			900 98
Massac.....								477 40
McDonough.....	39 65							5,720 10
McHenry.....	28 50							
McLean.....	1,026 30				4,566 90			
McLeod.....	69 50							
McNair.....								
Meeker.....								
Monroe.....	16 50							
Montgomery.....	381 90				4,432 75			
Monk.....								
Monticello.....								
Ogle.....	19,637 61							
Peoria.....	419 33							
Perry.....	36 35							
Pfaff.....	373 04							
Pike.....								
Pope.....								
Pulaski.....	122 10							
Putnam.....	1,500 00							
Randolph.....	26 75							
Richard.....	702 73							
Rock Island.....								
Saline.....								
Sangamon.....	94 63							
Schuyler.....	524 41							
Scott.....	9 75							
Shelby.....	45 00							
Stark.....								
St. Clair.....								
Stephenson.....								
Tazewell.....	95 50							

Alms house expenses—Continued.

Counties.	FOR WHAT PURPOSES EXPENDED.							Paid for board of paupers by contract.
	Land, build- ings, etc.	Repairs and improve- ments.	Furniture, etc.	Maintenance (provision, clothing, fuel, etc.)	Salaries and wages (alms house employees)	All other expenses.	Total alms house expenses.	
Union.....				\$1,336 66			\$1,336 66	
Vermilion.....		\$54 70	\$25 20	1,199 90	\$781 50		2,059 30	
Wabash.....		11 25		37 00			48 25	\$367 00
Warren.....				2,153 32	700 00		2,853 32	
Washington.....		75 00		1,850 00			1,925 00	
Wayne.....		12 00		262 30	887 50		1,191 80	720 00
White.....						\$3,500 00	3,500 00	
Whiteside.....		905 78		2,572 32	1,011 81		4,489 91	
Will.....					150 00		150 00	
Williamson.....		30 00		290 91			320 91	
Winneshago.....		35 13		632 28	639 92		1,327 33	
Woodford.....		911 18		2,594 52	1,000 00		4,535 70	
Totals.....	\$21,683 95	\$17,717 54	\$516 45	\$132,383 43	\$43,240 49	\$156,611 00	\$375,166 05	\$28,474 37

TABLE showing amount expended for outdoor and temporary relief.

Counties.	For year ending—	FOR WHAT PURPOSE EXPENDED.				
		Cash donations.	Supplies,—fuel, food, etc.	Medical attendance other than by county physician.	Burials.	All other expenses.
Adams.....	March 1, 1880					
Alexander.....	September 1, 1879	\$113 25	\$172 47	\$452 20	\$144 25	\$46,311 28
Bond.....	September 1, 1879		1,800 00			1,182 17
Boone.....	September 1, 1879		550 31	258 25	21 00	1,800 00
Brown.....	" 1, 1879		33 00	29 50	16 00	832 59
Bureau.....	" 1, 1879					78 50
Callahan.....	" 1, 1880		200 00			7,917 16
Carroll.....	" 1, 1879		1,708 25	908 00	161 35	2,900 00
Cass.....	" 1, 1879		2,982 65	636 95	239 50	2,778 10
Champaign.....	" 1, 1880		6,013 85	112 75		3,859 10
Christian.....	" 1, 1879		986 90	910 90	96 50	6,156 60
Clark.....	March 1, 1880		313 45	281 50	200 20	2,021 30
Clay.....	September 1, 1879	209 70	1,391 90	1,012 15	147 20	1,001 85
Clinton.....	" 1, 1879		742 25	421 35	90 67	2,551 55
Colles.....	" 1, 1879		2,512 37	186 24	210 50	1,275 42
Cook.....	" 1, 1879		126,116 06			3,209 11
Crawford.....	" 1, 1880		786 28	129 35	105 00	298,938 90
Cumberland.....	" 1, 1879		658 72	364 39	62 50	1,029 63
De Kalb.....	" 1, 1879		3,607 47	1,211 16	148 50	1,085 61
De Witt.....	" 1, 1880		1,559 88	498 50	97 00	4,967 13
Douglas.....	" 1, 1879		900 00	500 00	100 00	2,155 38
DuPage.....	" 1, 1879			43 35		1,550 00
Edgar.....	" 1, 1879		3,136 72	1,132 31	382 01	43 35
Edwards.....	" 1, 1879		824 88	210 15	76 00	4,651 07
Effingham.....	" 1, 1880	150 00	515 41	606 00		1,161 53
Fayette.....						1,348 04
Ford.....	July 1, 1880					3,691 37
Franklin.....	September 1, 1879					1,306 73
Fulton.....	September 1, 1879					1,306 73
Gallatin.....	March 1, 1880	500 00	904 79	561 50	100 00	4,904 17
Greene.....	September, 1879		4,500 39			600 00
Grundy.....	" 1, 1879	200 00			40 00	901 79
Hamilton.....	September 1, 1879		1,699 69	1,267 50	265 25	5,064 89
Hancock.....						210 00
Henderson.....	April 1, 1880		5,139 74	794 87		3,232 41
Henry.....	September 1, 1879	210 00	1,507 26	246 35	128 58	1,396 58
Iroquois.....					39 00	6,063 15
						2,013 61

Outdoor and temporary relief—Continued.

Counties.	For year ending—	For what purpose expended.				
		Cash donations.	Supplies— fuel, food, etc.	Medical attendance other than by county physician.	Burials.	All other expenses.
Jackson	August 31, 1879.					
Jasper	September 1, 1880		\$553 87	\$191 80	\$18 19	\$3,926 13
Jefferson	" " 1, 1879		761 50	340 40		586 80
Jersey	" " 1, 1879		1,634 65	264 25	216 00	1,246 75
Jo Daviess	March 1, 1880	\$208 00	159 86	265 65	136 75	2,322 90
Johnson	June 1, 1880	72 35		23 50	30 00	592 26
Kane	September 1, 1880					331 65
Kankakee	" " 1, 1879			100 95	13 00	10,337 19
Kendall	September 1, 1880					113 95
Knox	September 1, 1880		1,119 91	955 35	381 00	2,359 26
Lake	September 1, 1879					
LaSalle	September 1, 1879	50 00	5,500 00	740 00	375 00	6,665 00
Lawrence	" " 1, 1880		389 18	227 51	31 50	751 19
Law	" " 1, 1879		11,931 71	602 25		15,533 96
Livingston	February 1, 1880					4,140 19
Logan	September 1, 1879		2,170 96	1,071 90	251 00	3,496 86
Macon	" " 1, 1879		5,823 19	1,009 83	313 00	7,778 32
Macoupin	September 1, 1879	140 00	460 11	565 37	200 25	1,366 33
Madison	September 1, 1879					10,915 39
Marion	" " 1, 1880		1,536 20	83 92	51 85	1,671 97
Marshall	" " 1, 1879		798 21	472 66	27 50	1,298 37
Mason	" " 1, 1879		2,063 35	735 10	235 85	2,974 30
Massac	December 1, 1879			80 00		138 40
McDonough	March 1, 1880		2,597 76	828 45	236 60	3,662 81
McHenry	" " 1, 1879		33 17	135 73		168 90
McLean	" " 1, 1879		5,258 85	1,251 25	258 15	6,731 25
Menard	" " 1, 1880		1,177 16	1,250 00	100 00	1,527 16
Mercer	" " 1, 1879		1,608 33	950 99	157 30	2,776 62
Monroe	" " 1, 1879				102 75	102 75
Montgomery	" " 1, 1879			5,905 60		4,119 63
Morgan	" " 1, 1879		1,218 06	288 10	122 61	5,965 60
Montrose	September 1, 1879		1,650 26	280 00	11 00	1,579 67
Ogle	" " 1, 1879	670 15	15,830 26	2,081 27	413 90	1,817 26
Peoria	" " 1, 1879		35 20	163 85		19,058 58
Perry	" " 1, 1879		627 20	519 25	117 25	382 80
Piatt	" " 1, 1879		1,980 42	77 00	191 90	1,201 45
Pike	" " 1, 1880		200 00		51 40	2,252 32
Pope						500 00

Pulaski.....	September 1, 1879	1,992 71	415 73	200 00	200 00
Putnam.....	" 1, 1879			34 00	2,439 44
Randolph.....	" 1, 1879				1,916 14
Richland.....	July 1, 1880	126 55	136 50	56 97	319 02
Rock Island.....	November 30, 1879	9,321 17	2,870 99	336 35	12,518 51
Rock Island.....	September 1, 1879				140 00
Saline.....	" 1, 1879				10,123 30
Sangamon.....	" 1, 1880	8,322 49	476 55	671 35	1,065 84
Schuyler.....	" 1, 1880	505 74	337 65	222 45	241 29
Scott.....	" 1, 1879	67 31	8 75	165 20	1,283 26
Shelby.....	" 1, 1879	473 62	486 55	223 09	981 06
Stark.....	" 1, 1879	292 81	615 75	72 50	2,700 00
St. Clair.....	" 1, 1879	1,159 97			1,159 97
Stephenson.....	" 1, 1879	3,269 26	1,422 43	325 10	1,937 09
Tazewell.....	" 1, 1879				
Union.....	" 1, 1879				
Vermilion.....	" 1, 1879	10,698 69	1,292 29	667 61	12,657 53
Wabash.....	" 1, 1880	653 20	176 95	92 16	922 23
Warren.....	" 1, 1879				1,405 98
Washington.....	" 1, 1879				1,140 00
Wayne.....	September 1, 1880	880 00	250 00	130 00	615 05
White.....	" 1, 1879	211 46	566 75	92 84	
Whiteside.....	" 1, 1879	2,948 81	531 07	74 00	3,556 88
Will.....	April 1, 1879				192 00
Williamson.....	September 1, 1879	131 75	14 00	50 00	348 75
Winnebago.....	April 1, 1880	3,245 44	292 50	256 55	3,794 49
Woodford.....	September 1, 1879	1,609 73	999 36	131 00	2,743 09
Totals.....		\$287,600 47	\$14,928 61	\$11,242 58	\$508,309 67

a. Hospital.

TABLE, showing amount paid for incidental expenses.

Counties.	FOR WHAT PURPOSES EXPENDED.						Total incidental expenses.
	Transportation of paupers.	Salary paid to county physicians.	Salaries of agents and overseers of the poor.	Other expenses of supervision.	Transportation and clothing for insane, etc., at state institutions.	All other expenses.	
Adams.....	\$575 25	(a) \$500 00 (b) 141 50	\$175 00 15 00		\$519 08	\$154 68	\$1,724 92
Alexander.....							515 00
Bond.....		150 00					150 00
Boone.....	36 05	90 00			11 43		50 48
Brown.....	23 25				59 94		173 19
Bureau.....					98 16		242 66
Calhoun.....					85 71		185 71
Carroll.....	30 00	100 00	100 00		93 91		321 41
Cass.....	63 25	165 00	100 00		218 53		552 78
Champaign.....	9 50	25 00	465 63		401 80		901 93
Christian.....	62 40	100 00	10 70		80 37		341 97
Clark.....						88 50	
Clay.....	116 45		80 75		103 25		300 45
Clinton.....	8 90				29 85		38 75
Coles.....	322 65		387 25		289 17		998 77
Cook.....							
Crawford.....	22 25	75 00			162 57		259 82
Cumberland.....	46 50	70 00			86 53		208 05
DeKalb.....	25 00				201 76	35 00	261 76
DeWitt.....	60 60		235 20				134 96
Douglas.....	10 00	75 00		\$10 00	163 87		134 47
DuPage.....	45 25				113 00		82 65
Edgar.....	374 38	170 00			340 30		1,211 88
Edwards.....	9 00		137 90		35 80		182 70
Elmhurst.....	132 37	150 00		20 30	332 15		631 82
Fayette.....		300 00			162 20		462 20
Ford.....	76 30	10 00	72 50		366 46		725 26
Franklin (d).....							
Fulton.....	(c)	200 00			513 27		713 27
Gallatin.....		39 90			32 00		131 90
Greene.....		168 00			115 75		283 75
Grundy.....					128 46		128 46
Hamilton.....					57 90		122 90
Hancock.....	28 25	65 00					178 01
Hardin.....			17 50		152 29		
Henderson.....							
Henry.....	56 25	125 00			153 65		334 90
					206 30		387 35

	83 10	1 50		306 32	539 42
Iroquois.....					
Jackson.....					432 71
Jasper.....	175 38	10 50		246 83	234 08
Jefferson.....	54 50			129 58	917 00
Jersey.....	197 00	275 00		175 00	638 61
JoDavies.....	150 45	116 00	7 50	361 06	127 80
Johnson.....	5 00			123 80	1,140 82
Kane.....		989 20		153 62	160 17
Kankakee.....				160 17	
Kendall.....					
Knox.....	62 10	200 00	207 50	146 63	316 29
Lake.....					
LaSalle.....	100 00	400 00	300 00	846 33	2,111 33
Lawrence.....	106 00	100 00		137 73	313 73
Lee.....	77 56	167 50		162 59	407 61
Livingston.....		50 00		257 32	307 32
Logan.....	54 00		115 00	419 79	811 34
Lyon.....	326 87	600 00	192 75	243 25	1,170 12
Macoun.....	111 65	150 00	125 00		389 45
Madison.....					
Marion.....	15 20	150 00		29 30	185 50
Marshall.....	7 00		16 65	86 05	109 70
Massie.....	8 00	125 00	108 95	3 40	245 35
Massie.....		150 00		75 16	225 16
McDonough.....	201 17	250 50	61 55	782 41	1,298 63
McHenry.....				39 31	39 31
McLean.....	66 50	300 00	205 05	633 09	1,283 61
McNair.....		75 00	200 00	61 00	361 00
Merced.....	49 00			101 20	150 20
Monroe.....		100 00		231 45	621 15
Montgomery.....		120 00		308 12	120 00
Morgan.....		300 00		323 63	608 12
Moultrie.....		250 00		82 93	333 63
Ogle.....		115 00	14 70	127 51	511 51
Peoria.....			29 00		191 35
Perry.....	20 00	175 00		191 35	583 40
Piatt.....	13 35	99 00	132 45	75 85	540 35
Pike.....	70 50	55 00	45 00	549 40	719 90
Pope.....				190 00	190 00
Pulaski.....				120 00	120 00
Putnam.....	26 70		120 00	43 00	209 70
Randolph.....		500 00			
Richland.....	58 65	147 92	37 35	518 65	1,018 65
Rock Island.....	90 40	87 50	795 15	139 93	1,219 63
Saline.....				246 58	583 57
Sangamon.....		300 00	250 30	28 45	1,138 65
Schuyler.....	128 65			159 01	247 92
Scott.....	99 00			68 82	186 30
Shelby.....	5 50	150 00		30 80	1,915 21
Starke.....	1,011 50	99 99	274 67	606 05	82 52
St. Clair.....	11 50			71 32	1,807 10
Stephenson.....		1,200 00		603 10	291 65

Incidental expenses—Continued.

Counties.	FOR WHAT PURPOSES EXPENDED.					
	Transportation of paupers.	Salary paid to county physicians.	Salaries of agents and overseers of the poor.	Other expenses of supervision.	Transportation and clothing for insane, etc., at state institution.	All other expenses.
Tazewell.....	\$94 16	\$274 00	\$153 35	.....	\$169 70	.....
Union.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	\$691 21
Vermilion.....	486 25	150 00	706 76	.....	212 08	212 08
Wabash.....	56 55	106 45	86 50	.....	455 38	1,795 39
Warren.....	.....	205 50	.....	.....	131 15	380 65
Washington.....	215 00	500 00	.....	.....	517 13	752 63
Wayne.....	123 40	64 50	31 00	.....	220 00	765 00
White.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	152 96	371 86
Whiteside.....	150 85	125 00	216 38	.....	178 01	470 84
Will.....	3 00	200 00	250 00	.....	479 82	932 82
Williamson.....	24 00	500 00	.....	.....	.....	591 57
Winnebago.....	59 65	213 84	254 50	.....	267 67	789 49
Woodford.....	104 55	274 15	9 30	.....	220 79	618 39
Total.....	\$6,909 99	\$12,682 25	\$7,320 17	\$1,452 71	\$20,367 76	\$472 53
						\$49,207 41

(a) Salary of county physician is included in almshouse expenses.

(a) \$90 was paid to city physician.

(b) Including medical services in Princeton township.

(c) A large proportion of pauper expenses is paid by towns, which is not included in this amount.

(d) Towns settle annually with overseers, of which there is no record in county court.

(e) Amount paid for transportation included in almshouse expenses.

RECAPITULATION, showing the aggregate of pauper and charitable expenses.

Counties.	Alms-house expenses.	Paid for board of paupers, by contract.	Outdoor and temporary relief.	Incidental expenses.	Aggregate cost.
Adams.....	\$3,982 15	\$160 00	\$16,311 28	\$1,721 02	\$22,177 15
Alexander.....	796 00		1,182 17	515 00	2,493 17
Bond.....	1,491 71		1,800 00	150 00	3,441 71
Boone.....		650 00	832 59	50 48	1,533 07
Brown.....	2,141 16		78 50	173 19	2,392 85
Bureau.....	3,908 50		7,947 16	242 66	12,098 32
Calhoun.....	1,613 46		200 00	185 71	1,999 17
Carroll.....	3,068 90		2,778 10	231 41	6,078 41
Cass.....	69 15	160 00	3,859 10	552 78	4,641 03
Champaign.....	2,000 00		6,156 60	901 93	9,058 53
Christian.....	1,995 30		2,024 30	311 97	4,331 57
Clark.....		3,104 80	1,001 85		4,109 65
Clay.....	180 53	1,129 95	2,551 55	309 15	4,171 48
Clinton.....	1,318 57		1,275 42	38 75	2,632 74
Coles.....	2,041 40		3,209 11	998 77	6,249 28
Cook.....	130,233 13		208,938 90		339,172 03
Crawford.....		1,682 98	1,020 63	259 82	2,963 43
Cumberland.....	1,145 82		1,085 61	238 05	2,469 48
DeKalb.....	2,050 39		4,967 13	481 96	7,599 48
DeWitt.....	468 82		2,155 38	131 47	2,755 67
Douglas.....	2,175 00		1,550 00	200 00	3,925 00
DuPage.....			43 35	82 05	125 40
Edgar.....	3,452 54		4,651 07	1,211 88	9,315 49
Edwards.....		654 43	1,161 53	182 70	1,998 66
Edgingham.....		819 83	1,348 04	631 82	2,802 69
Fayette.....	2,015 31		3,091 37	162 20	5,568 88
Ford.....		160 21	1,306 73	525 26	2,001 20
Franklin.....					
Fulton.....	6,000 00		4,901 17	713 27	11,614 44
Gallatin.....		1,150 79	600 00	131 90	1,891 69
Greene.....	3,233 67		904 79	283 75	4,422 21
Grundy.....	1,500 00		5,064 89	128 16	6,693 05
Hamilton.....	551 25	1,000 49	240 00	122 00	1,914 61
Hancock.....	1,357 65		3,232 44	178 04	4,768 13
Hardin.....	144 00				144 00
Henderson.....	1,349 54		1,396 38	53 65	2,799 57
Henry.....	5,616 81		6,063 15	387 55	12,067 51
Iroquois.....	2,413 54		2,013 61	539 42	1,966 57
Jackson.....	1,147 69		3,926 13		5,073 82
Jasper.....		1,368 10	596 86	432 71	2,397 67
Jefferson.....	222 39	1,292 22	1,246 75	234 08	2,995 11
Jersey.....	4,013 77		2,322 90	947 90	7,284 57
Jo Daviess.....	3,087 53		592 26	638 61	4,318 40
Johnson.....	1,867 71		334 65	127 80	2,330 19
Kane.....	4,014 63		10,337 49	1,140 82	15,522 94
Kankakee.....		3,377 18	113 95	160 17	3,651 30
Kendall.....					
Knox.....	8,254 17		2,359 26	916 29	11,529 72
Lake.....					
LaSalle.....	8,936 17		6,065 00	2,141 33	17,772 50
Lawrence.....	157 40	802 33	751 19	313 73	2,051 65
Lee.....	2,893 63		15,533 96	407 61	18,834 63
Livingston.....	3,194 75		4,110 49	307 32	7,612 56
Logan.....	6,643 48		3,496 86	811 51	10,951 85
Macon.....	2,531 55		7,778 32	1,170 12	11,480 99
Macoupin.....	2,121 77		1,366 33	389 65	3,880 75
Madison.....	7,430 85		10,915 39		18,346 24
Marion.....	721 15		1,674 97	185 50	2,581 62
Marshall.....	2,132 46		1,298 37	109 70	3,540 53
Mason.....	900 98		2,974 30	245 35	4,120 63
Massac.....	477 40		138 40	225 16	840 96
McDonough.....	5,520 40		3,662 81	1,298 63	10,481 84
McHenry.....			168 90	39 31	208 21
McLean.....	6,523 55		6,731 25	1,263 61	14,518 41
Monard.....	1,685 25	200 00	1,527 16	361 60	3,774 01
Mercer.....	2,325 00		2,776 62	150 20	5,251 82
Monroe.....	1,932 30		102 75	634 45	2,669 50
Montgomery.....	3,229 22		4,419 03	120 00	7,768 25
Morgan.....	6,014 67		5,965 60	668 12	12,648 37
Moultrie.....	576 25		1,579 07	553 65	2,708 97
Ogle.....	22,028 11		1,847 26	212 63	24,088 00
Peoria.....	5,489 47		19,058 58	511 54	25,059 59
Perry.....	815 72		362 80	583 40	1,761 92
Piatt.....	919 19		1,204 15	310 35	2,433 69

Recapitulation—Continued.

Counties.	Almshouse expenses.	Paid for board of paupers, by contract.	Outdoor and temporary relief.	Incidental expenses.	Aggregate cost.
Pike	\$433 48	\$3,120 67	\$2,252 32	\$719 90	\$6,526 37
Pope		2,000 00	300 00	190 00	2,490 00
Pulaski	1,322 10		200 00	120 00	1,642 10
Putnam	263 37		2,439 44	209 70	2,912 51
Randolph	4,428 54		(a) 1,916 14	1,018 65	7,363 33
Richland	1,226 75		319 02	383 85	1,929 62
Rock Island	6,836 55		12,548 51	1,219 63	20,604 69
Saline		1,432 65	140 00	58 45	1,631 10
Sangamon	5,599 13		10,123 30	1,138 65	16,861 08
Schuyler	2,701 92		1,065 84	217 82	3,985 58
Scott	343 36	924 94	241 29	186 30	1,695 89
Shelby	3,799 26		1,283 26	1,915 24	6,997 76
Stark	1,450 91		981 06	82 82	2,494 79
St. Clair	10,190 19		2,700 00	1,803 10	14,693 29
Stephenson	1,955 04		1,159 97	291 03	3,406 04
Tazewell	4,305 81		4,957 09	694 21	9,954 11
Union	1,336 66			212 08	1,548 74
Vermilion	2,059 30		12,657 93	1,795 39	16,512 62
Wabash	48 25	367 00	922 25	380 65	1,718 15
Warren	2,853 32		4,405 98	752 63	8,011 93
Washington	1,925 00	720 00	1,440 00	765 00	4,850 00
Wayne	1,191 89		671 05	371 86	2,234 80
White	3,500 00				3,500 00
Whiteside	4,489 94		3,556 88	670 84	8,717 66
Will	150 00		192 00	932 82	1,574 82
Williamson	320 94	2,177 80	348 75	591 67	3,439 16
Winnebago	1,427 33		3,794 49	789 49	6,011 31
Woodford	4,583 70		2,743 09	618 39	7,897 18
Total	\$375,166 06	\$28,474 37	\$508,509 67	\$49,207 41	\$961,157 51

(a) Including transportation of paupers.

TABLE, showing the names and address of keepers of almshouses, date of taking charge and when present engagement terminates, salary, *or, if under contract with county, amount paid per week for each pauper*, and the amount of the bond required.

Counties.	Name of keeper.	P. O. address.	Date of taking charge of almshouse.	When present engagement terminates.	Salary per annum.	By contract, amount paid per pauper by week.	Amount of bond.
Adams.....	William Elliot	Cootsburg.	March 1, 1886	March 1, 1881	\$180		\$1,500
Alexander.....	Thomas A. Brown	Thebes.	January 1, 1871.	December 1, 1881		\$1 75	
Bacon.....	B. F. Prosserove	Greenville	1875.	March 4, 1881	200		500
Brown.....	B. C. Leach	Bethlehem	March, 1879	March, 1882	650	(a)	500
Brown.....	Morris Dunn	Mount Sterling.	March, 1879	March, 1881	370	(b)	1,000
Bureau.....	David C. Cooper	Princeton	March, 1872	March, 1881	500		
Calhoun.....	Conrad C. Griswold	Hardin	March, 1880	March, 1881		2 00	500
Carroll.....	David N. McLaughlin	Mount Carroll	March 12, 1880	March 12, 1881	500		1,000
Cass.....	W. B. Williams	Bluff Springs	March, 1879	March, 1882	50	50	1,000
Champaign.....	Samuel D. Jones	Cremaud	March 1, 1877	March 1, 1881	500		1,000
Christian.....	William R. Willson	Milfersville.		March 1, 1881	700		2,000
Clark.....	Gilbert Pritchett	Westfield.				1 40	
Clay.....	Nenia	Nenia.	March, 1879	March, 1883		1 30	1,000
Clinton.....	Verona Bross	Carlyle	1871	March, 1882		1 10	3,000
Coles.....	Hugh Dougherty	Ashmore	March 1, 1880	March 1, 1883		1 40	10,000
Cook.....	Henry M. Peters	Norwood Park	1876.	January 1, 1881	1,500		
Crawford.....	Clark Boyd	Hutsonville	April 8, 1880	April 8, 1881		1 50	1,000
Cumberland.....	Shas C. Holsapple	Minority Point	1875	1881		* 40	6,000
DeKalb.....	Robert Reed	Sycamore	March, 1878	March, 1881	600		3,000
DeWitt.....	William M. Moore	Hallsville	January, 1879	January 1, 1881	1,000		5,000
Douglas.....	Wiley Turbeyville	Tuscola	1875	March, 1883		52 00	2,000
DouPage.....	J. W. Mapes	Paris	1865	March, 1881	800		
Edgar.....	Edwards	Edwards					
Edwards.....	Ira Poulav	Edingham	November 1, 1878	November 1, 1880		1 16	2,000
Fayette.....	Thomas Rigdon	Vandalia	October 1, 1879	October 1, 1880	300		
Franklin.....	George R. Hutchins	Benton	February 20, 1878	January 1, 1881		81 50	1,000
Fulton.....	George W. East	Canton	October 27, 1879	October 27, 1880	500		
Gallatin.....	Joshua Hargatt	Ridgway	1873	1882		1 80	(c)
Greene.....	Asa Sloan	Carrollton				1 50	2,500
Grundy.....	Mrs. Helman	Morris	March, 1878	March, 1881		* 75	
Hamilton.....	W. M. Crisel	McLeansborough	January 20, 1880	December 4, 1880		1 25	1,000
Hancock.....	William Whitelsey	Carthage	1877	March, 1881	700		2,000
Hardin.....	Thomas E. Griffith	Elizabethtown.	December 31, 1876	September 1, 1880		2 75	500
Henderson.....	Alex. M. Smith	Oquawka.	March, 1879	March 1, 1881	850		

Keepers of Almshouses—Continued.

Counties.	Name of keeper.	P. O. address.	Date of taking charge of almshouse.	When present engagement terminates.	Salary per annum.	By contract, amount paid per pauper by week.	Amount of bond.
Henry	Lyman J. Wilkinson	Geneseo.	March 24, 1875	April 1, 1881	(c) \$1,200		\$2,000
Madison	Isaac W. East	Watseka.	August, —	March 24, 1881	600		2,000
Jackson	T. Stover	Carbondale		January 1, 1881	500		2,000
Jefferson	Stephen Musgrove	Newton				*1 75	
Jefferson	John A. Robinson	Mount Vernon	October, 1876	January, 1883		*1 50	
Jefferson	George T. Scribner	Jorseyville	March, 1875	March, 1881		*1 50	
Jefferson	Benj. Verington	Gallena	— 1868	October 22, 1880	600		
Jefferson	W. W. Stout	Vienna	— 1877	September, 1883			
Kane	Clark Wood	Batavia	— 1871	December 1, 1880	1,277	1 25	1,000
Kankakee							
Kendall							
Knox	Mrs. L. J. Cleveland	Knoxville	— 1807	March 1, 1881	800		
Lake	Charles A. Appleby	Libertyville	March 6, 1880	March 6, 1881	400		
Lake	W. W. Arnold	Ottawa	— 1873	April, 1881	800		
LaSalle	George M. Claycomb	Bridgeport	March 1, 1880	March 1, 1881		*1 01 1/2	10,000
Lawrence	Thomas L. Stetson	Dixon	January 1, 1880	January 1, 1881	600		5,000
Lee	Hilton H. Woodbury	Pontiac	March 10, 1875	March 10, 1882	700		1,000
Logan	Samuel Martin	Lincoln	March 2, 1880	March 2, 1881	550		1,000
Logan	W. J. Magee	Decatur	March 1, 1879	March 1, 1881	550		2,500
Macoupin	Abiel Hays	Carlinville	March 1, 1877	September, 1880		*1 26	
Madison	Zachariah Roddy	Edwardsville	September, 1879	March, 1881	350		2,000
Madison	Harmon J. Adams	Salmon	March, 1879	March, 1881	575		2,000
Madison	David Edwards	Tellurid	— 1877	March, 1881	900		2,000
Madison	John S. Bowlin	Macomb	December 28, 1876	January 1, 1881		* 75	2,000
Madison				March, 1881			1,000
McHenry	J. D. Vandervoort	Bloomington	March 1, 1878	March 1, 1883	1,000		3,000
McLean	Alexander Miller	Petersburgh	— 1876	— 1881		2 00	3,000
McLea	J. M. Willis	Alledo	February 1, 1880	March 1, 1881	500		
Monroe	Stas J. Fuels	Waterloo	March 1, 1880	March 1, 1881	2 10 (f)	1 75	3,000
Montgomery	John Stobbs	Hillsborough	March 1, 1878	March 1, 1881	480		
Morgan	Louis Feildander	Jacksonville	— 1871	Action of board	900		2,000
Moultrie	James R. Eyrum	Sullivan	— 1878	September, 1883		1 75	
Ogle	Charles Sammis	Oregon	February, 1879	February, 1881	1,000		
Peoria	Edwin Eaton	Proctor	— 1871	January 1, 1881	1,500		3,000
Perry	William F. Gladson	Pineknobville	January 1, 1878	January 1, 1881	350		
Piatt	Solomon W. Seitz	Monticello	March 1, 1877	March 1, 1881	500		5,000
Pike	O. G. Chie	Fittsfield	March 1, 1879	March 1, 1881		*1 25	(d)

Pope.....	H. M. Craig.....	Goleonda.....	September 1, 1877.....	September 1, 1880.....	(a) 1,200.....	1 92½.....
Pulaski.....	George W. Bellows.....	Onsted.....	March 1, 1876.....	March 1, 1881.....	500.....	92 50.....
Putnam.....	John Carrothers.....	Hemph..	.....	September 1, 1880.....	700.....	1,000.....
Randolph.....	David Hanley.....	Chester.....	September 1, 1880.....	December 25, 1880.....	1,000.....	1,400.....
Richland.....	Fred Vonshmon.....	Onex.....	— 1861.....	March 1, 1881.....	.....	.....
Rock Island.....	William S. Bailey.....	Coal Valley.....	October 14, 1879.....	October 14, 1881.....	500.....	1 73.....
Saline.....	Josiah Gold.....	Harrisburgh.....	June, 1878.....	June, 1880.....	700.....	.....
Sangamon.....	Meredith Cooper.....	Buffalo.....	March 1, 1877.....	From year to year.....	.....	2,000.....
Schuyler.....	Richard H. Mead.....	Rushville.....	March 1, 1879.....	March 1, 1882.....	500.....	* 1 47.....
Scott.....	George W. Murray.....	Winchester.....	March 1, 1879.....	March 1, 1881.....	500.....	1,000.....
Shelby.....	John E. Lane.....	Shelbyville.....	March 1, 1877.....	March 1, 1881.....	600.....	5,000.....
Stark.....	John W. Morrison.....	Toulon.....	— 1866.....	Appointed annually.....	1,500.....	.....
St. Clair.....	Peter Meder.....	Belleville.....	— 1876.....	October 1, 1880.....	700.....	4,000.....
Stephenson.....	Jacob S. Reisinger.....	Freeport.....	— 1879.....	.....	2,250.....	.....
Tazewell.....	Jesse B. Cooper.....	Tremont.....	— 1873.....	No stated time.....	244.....	.....
Union.....	Thomas Hunt.....	Anna.....	— 1879.....	March 12, 1881.....	500.....	2,000.....
Vermilion.....	George W. Wolf.....	Danville.....	— 1877.....	April 1, 1881.....	.....	1,000.....
Walash.....	John P. Smith.....	Mount Carmel.....	.....	March, 1881.....	700.....	5,000.....
Warren.....	J. W. Bond.....	Lepox.....	March 1, 1878.....	March 1, 1881.....	.....	.....
Washington.....	Frederick Stield.....	Nashville.....	March 1, 1877.....	March 1, 1881.....	(a) 1,000.....	2,000.....
Wayne.....	J. L. Hollinsworth.....	Fairfield.....	September 1, 1877.....	September 1, 1882.....	.....	5,000.....
White.....	Robert J. Thomas.....	Carmi.....	1871.....	October 1, 1880.....	700.....	1 01½.....
Whiteside.....	J. C. King.....	Morrison.....	October, 1867.....	October 1, 1880.....	500.....	.....
Will.....	Charles Crepsey.....	Joliet.....	December, 1878.....	December, 1880.....	700.....	1,000.....
Williamson.....	George W. Lewis.....	Marion.....	March 15, 1876.....	September 15, 1880.....	1,000.....	2,500.....
Winnebago.....	John M. Atkinson.....	Rockford.....	March 1, 1876.....	March 1, 1881.....	.....	10,000.....
Woodford.....	William Hicks.....	Metamora.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

1 No almshouse.

* Clothing furnished by county.

(a) Undertakes to keep all paupers sent for amount named.

(b) Keeper furnishes one team, two cows, and all farm implements.

(c) For services of self and wife.

(d) Keeper furnishes two teams, one hand, and farm implements.

(e) Including assistants.

(f) For dieting and clothing.

(g) Keeper's wife receives \$300 additional.

(h) Contract guaranteed.

(i) Amount of bond not fixed.

NOTE.—Kankakee county has no county farm or almshouse. The towns support their own poor, except the insane, who are maintained at cost of county. Kankakee township has an almshouse which is used by the county for confinement of insane paupers.

TABLE, showing names, compensation, etc., of county physicians, in relation to almshouses, county jails, etc.

Counties.	Names.	P. O. address.	How paid.	Amount.	Required to visit:			County physician pays for medical relief not furnished by county physician
					Paupers in almshouse.	Paupers outside of county jail.	Prisoners in county jail.	
Adams	H. C. Skirvin	Catsburgh	Year	\$124 00	Yes	No (a)	No (a)	Yes
Alexander	J. A. M. Gibbs *	Thebes	"	200 00	"	In Greenville Township.	No (a)	No
Bond	William P. Brown	Greenville	"	125 00	"	"	Yes	Yes
Boone	George W. Lucas	Mound Station	Year	90 00	Yes	No	No	Yes
Bureau	F. C. Robinson	Wyanet	"	85 00	"	"	No	Yes
Calhoun	P. C. Barry and G. A. Williams	Hardin	"	(a)	"	In Hardin precinct	Yes	"
Carroll	A. VanFatten	Mound Carroll	"	70 00	"	No	No	"
Cass	C. E. Parker	Beardstown	"	165 00	"	In Beardstown precinct	No (b)	Yes
Champaign	Samuel H. Birney	Urbana	"	150 00	"	No	Yes	No
Christian	J. St. Clair Cussins	Owaneco	"	90 00	"	No	No	Yes
Clark								
Clay								
Clinton	A. J. McGaffigan	Carlyle	Year	75 00	Yes	No	Yes	Yes
Colles	A. T. Robertson (c)	Ashmore	Visit	1 50	"	"	No	Yes
Cook	Theo. J. Bluthardt	Chicago	Year	2,000 00	No	"	Yes	Yes
Crawford	William Eaton	Indianapolis	"	75 00	Yes	"	Yes	"
Cumberland	J. H. Eskridge	Marionville	"	64 00	"	"	No	"
DeKalb	Charles Bryant	Sycamore	"	30 00	"	"	"	"
DeWitt	C. T. McLain (d)	Hallsville	"	"	"	"	"	"
Douglas	J. L. Reat and Geo. Calloway	Tuscola	"	50 00	No	No	No	Yes
DuPage								
Edgar	Wm. A. Buchanan (e)	Paris	Year	470 00	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Edwards	W. H. Davis	Effingham	"	150 00	Yes	No	No	Yes
Effingham	H. P. Collins	Vandalia	Year	275 00	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Fayette								

(*) An additional physician for the city of Cairo, Dr. William Woods, salary \$300 per year; visits prisoners at the jail, also paupers outside of almshouse in Cairo.

(a) The two physicians are paid each \$90 per annum.

(b) Two additional physicians are employed in the county; one is paid \$25 for visiting the county jail, the other \$74 for attending paupers in Virginia district.

(c) Is not the county physician, but employed and paid by the contractor for keeping the paupers.

(d) Each township employs a physician: Dr. McLain is for Clinton township.

(e) Physician for township of Paris.

Ford	Zachariah Hickman	Year	40 00	Yes	No	No	Yes	Yes
Franklin	A. M. Crawford	Year	200 00	..	..	..	No	Yes
Fulton	John H. Bartley	..	99 95	..	..	..	Yes	Yes
Greene	J. C. Lindsay & C. C. Clemmons	..	145 00	..	..	..	..	..
Grundy	A. F. Hand	..	180 00	..	In Morris township	..	..	..
Hamilton	E. D. Rathbone	..	65 00	..	In McLeans borough	..	..	..
Hancock	W. H. D. Noyes	..	85 00	..	In Carthage Township	..	..	..
Hardin	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Henderson	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Henry	Ira R. Wells and H. T. Antis	Year	125 00	Yes	No	No	Yes	Yes
Iroquois	D. L. Jewett	..	150 00	..	With 6 mls. of residence	Yes	..	..
Jackson	T. C. McKinney (1/2)	Visit	300 00	..	No	No	..	..
Jasper	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Jefferson	Walter Watson	Year	100 00	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	Yes
Jorsey	Edward L. H. Barry	..	275 00	..	In the City of Jerseyville	..	No	..
Joubert	H. B. Nowhall	..	116 00	..	Yes	..	Yes	..
Johnson	George Branton	Visit	2 50	..	..	..	No	..
Kane	A. A. Fries	Year	100 00	..	No	No	..	..
Kankakee	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Kendall	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Knox	M. A. McClelland	Year	200 00	Yes	No	No	No	Yes
Lake	Fremont C. Knight	Visit	50	..	..	..	Yes	..
LaSalle	Chester Hard & R. M. McArthur	Year	(b) 650 00	..	Ottawa	Yes	..	Yes
Lawrence	A. M. Maxwell	..	100 00	..	No	No	..	..
Lee (1)	..	..	..	..	Yes	Yes	..	No
Livingston	Samuel Stewart	..	..	..	In Pontiac Township	..	No	Yes
Logan	R. M. Wilson	..	50 00	..	..	..	..	..
Macoupin	E. W. Weenoes	..	200 00	..	In part	..	Yes	..
Macoupin	John W. Hanks	..	500 00	..	In Carthage Township	..	..	..
Madison	E. W. Frezenbaum	..	150 00	..	No	..	..	..
Marion	Win. M. Finley	..	400 00	..	In Edwille Township	..	..	..
Marshall	Henry T. Snider	..	150 00	..	No	..	..	..
Mason	John W. Walker	Visit	2 50	..	..	No	..	Yes
Mason	J. A. W. Walker	Year	170 00	..	..	..	..	..
Mason	John T. Willis	..	150 00	..	..	..	..	..
McDonough	W. O. Blissett	..	140 00	..	Yes	Yes	No	No
							Yes	Yes

(c) Voluminous bills at about one-fourth regular rates.

(d) Occasionally.

(e) For medical relief furnished at jail and outside of almshouse.

(f) One of the physicians is paid \$60, the other \$250 per annum.

(g) The county is districted, and a physician employed in each, at a contract price, which averages \$75 per year for each district.

(h) Is not the county physician, but employed and paid by county board.

County Physicians—Continued.

Counties.	Names.	P. O. address.	How paid.	Amount.	Required to Visit:			County physician furnishes medicines at his own cost.	County pays for medical relief furnished by county physician
					Paupers in almshouse.	Paupers outside of almshouse.	Prisoners in county jail.		
McHenry									
McLean	Hiram C. Luce.	Bloomington	Year	\$300 00	Yes.	In Bloomington.	Yes.	Yes.	Yes.
Menard	C. E. Elliott.	Petersburg.	"	75 00	"	"	No.	Yes.	"
Mercer	W. D. Craig.	Aledo.	"	"	"	"	No.	No.	"
Monroe	Alphonso Wetmore.	Waterloo.	"	400 00	"	"	No.	Yes.	No.
Montgomery	S. H. McLean	Hillsborough	"	160 00	"	In Jacksonville precinct.	No.	Yes.	Yes.
Morgan	Charles G. Brown.	Jacksonville	"	300 00	"	In Sullivan Township.	Yes.	No.	"
Moultrie	B. B. Everett.	Sullivan	"	230 00	"	"	"	Yes.	"
Ogle	Elias S. Potter.	Oregon.	"	190 00	"	"	"	"	"
Peoria	J. R. Shelling.	Peoria	"	1,000 00	"	In Peoria.	"	No.	"
Perry	Wm. C. McCandless.	Puckneyville.	"	150 00	"	"	No.	Yes.	(b).
Piate	John W. Coleman.	Monticello.	"	75 00	"	"	"	"	"
Pike	C. H. Doss.	Pittsfield.	"	150 00	"	"	Yes.	"	"
Pope									
Pulaski	James M. Gore (i).	Olustee.	Year	65 00	Yes.	"	"	"	"
Putnam									
Randolph	William A. Gordon.	Chester.	Year	500 00	Yes.	No.	Yes.	Yes.	Yes.
Richland	W. A. Thompson and E. W. Ridgeway.	Olney.	Year	125 00	Yes.	In Olney Tp.	Yes.	Yes.	Yes.
Rock Island	W. D. Crawford.	Coal Valley.	"	75 00	"	No.	No.	No.	"
Saline									
Saugamon	L. P. Rogers.	Buffalo.	Year	300 00	Yes.	"	"	Yes.	Yes.
Schuyler	J. N. Speed.	Rushville.	"	75 00	"	No.	No.	No.	"
Scott	D. D. Brangle.	Winchester.	"	150 00	"	"	"	"	(g).
Shelby	E. O. Sudwell.	Shelbyville.	"	70 00	"	"	"	"	"
Stark									
St. Clair	{ F. Rubach, N. West, (O. E. Winton.	{ Belleville, Belleville, (East St. Louis	{ Year Year	{ 650 00 350 00 200 00	Yes.	Yes.	Yes.	No.	Yes.
Stephenson	R. F. Hayton.	Freeport.	Year	140 00	Yes.	No.	Yes.	Yes.	Yes.
Tazewell	W. Allen.	Mackinaw	"	270 00	"	No.	No.	Yes.	"

(g) Occasionally.

(b) In cases of necessity, but not for more than one visit to a pauper, unless treatment is authorized by county board or overseers.

(i) Contractor for keeping the paupers, supplies, medicines and medical attendance.

Union	Ford S. Dodds	Anna	Visit		Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	Yes
Vermilion	Isaac N. Gilliam	Danville	..	2 00	Yes	..	Yes	..	Yes	..
Wabash	William C. Ridgeway	Mt. Carmel	Year	110 00	Yes	..	Yes	..	Yes	..
Warren	W. S. Colclay and G. E. Luster	Monmouth	..	200 00	..	..	..	..	..	(m)
Washington	M. D. Allen	Nashville	..	115 00	..	..	..	..	..	..
Wayne	Wm. B. Carson	Jeffersonville	..	125 00	..	..	..	..	..	..
White	Christian Cook	Carmel	..	130 00	..	..	..	..	..	..
Whiteside	S. Taylor and S. S. Hall	Morrison	..	175 00	..	In Morrison and Union Grove Tp.	..	..	..	..
Will	John R. Casey	Joliet	..	200 00	Yes	..	Yes	..	Yes	..
Williamson	R. N. Hundley	Marion	..	300 00	..	No	Yes	..	Yes	..
Winnebago	H. W. Teleberts	Rockford	..	180 00	..	Yes	..	..	..	..
Woodford	Z. H. Whitmire	Metamora	..	300 00	..	In Metamora Tp.	..	Yes	..	Yes

(m) In extreme cases.

[illegible]

Number, condition, etc., of inmates of almshouses—Continued.

Counties.	AGGREGATE INMATES IN ALMSHOUSES.			CHILDREN UNDER SIXTEEN YEARS OF AGE.						INSANE.							
	Males....	Females.	Total.....	Condition.				Births.		Number.			Condition.				
				Total.....	Feeble minded.	Diseased	Deform'd	Born in almsh'se	Illegiti- mate...	Males....	Females.	Total.....	Uncl'ly in person	In seclu- sion....	Under mecl'nl restraint.		
Scott.....	11	6	17	21	2	1	1	21	21	3	3	3				House work...	
Shelby.....	21	20	41	3				1	1	4	5	9					Farm work...
Stark.....	4	11	15	13	6	1		21	21	11	10	21	21				
St. Clair.....	92	38	130	26				1	1	7	10	17					
Stephenson.....	19	9	28	8	2	1		1	1	5	5	10	3	3			
Tazewell.....	39	27	66	3	1	1		1	1	1	4	5	21				
Union.....	4	11	15	4	1	1											
Vermilion.....	14	12	26	3													
Wabash.....	1	2	3	1													
Warren.....	25	11	36	4				2	2	3	6	11		1	1		
Washington.....	5	11	16	1													
Wayne.....	7	11	18	3		1	1	1	1	3	2	5	1	4	4		
White.....				9	5												
Whiteside.....	22	22	44	7	2	1		1	1	7	10	17	3	3	3		
Will.....	35	18	53	1													
Williamson.....	7	17	24	3				4	4	2	6	8	10	8	3		
Winnebago.....	21	10	31	4													
Woodford.....	35	12	47	21	1	1		4	2	3	2	5	21	21	21		
Total.....	2,882	1,629	4,511	386	40	21	14	83	79	364	319	683	215	133	40	109	

* No almshouse.

NOTE.—Of the 79 illegitimate births, 17 were the off-spring of insane or idiotic mothers; 12 of such mothers had given birth to illegitimate children more than once.

TRIALS FOR INSANITY.

Statement of number of cases tried during one year, and the verdicts.

Counties.	No. of cases tried.	Found insane.	Not insane.
Adams.....	28	27	1
Alexander.....			
Bond.....	5	5	
Boone.....	7	7	
Brown.....	3	3	
Bureau.....	8	8	
Calhoun.....	2	1	1
Carroll.....	5	5	
Cass.....	6	6	
Champaign.....	4	3	1
Christian.....			
Clark.....	4	4	
Clay.....	4	4	
Clinton.....			
Coles.....	5	5	
Cook.....	292	255	37
Crawford.....			
Cumberland.....	11	11	
DeKalb.....			
DeWitt.....	10	10	
Douglas.....	3	3	
DuPage.....	7	6	1
Edgar.....	16	15	1
Edwards.....	2	2	
Effingham.....	3	3	
Fayette.....	3	3	
Ford.....			
Franklin.....			
Fulton.....	10	10	
Gallatin.....			
Greene.....	6	6	
Grundy.....	8	7	1
Hamilton.....			
Hancock.....	11	11	
Hardin.....			
Henderson.....			
Henry.....	6	6	
Iroquois.....	9	8	1
Jackson.....			
Jasper.....	6	5	1
Jefferson.....	1	1	
Jersey.....			
Jo Daviess.....	10	8	2
Johnson.....			
Kane.....	17	15	
Kankakee.....	13	12	1
Kendall.....	2	2	
Knox.....	9	9	
Lake.....			
LaSalle.....	16	16	
Lawrence.....	3	2	1
Lee.....	2	2	
Livingston.....	10	10	
Logan.....	9	8	1
Macon.....	7	6	1
Macoupin.....	8	8	
Madison.....	10	10	
Marion.....	7	7	
Marshall.....			
Mason.....	6	6	
Massac.....			
McDonough.....	5	5	
McHenry.....	6	6	
McLean.....	20	18	2
Menard.....	7	7	
Mercer.....	11	10	1
Monroe.....	7	7	
Montgomery.....	3	3	
Morgan.....	9	9	
Moultrie.....	3	2	1
Ogle.....	6	6	

Insanity.—Continued.

Counties.	No. of cases tried.	Found insane.	Not insane.
Peoria.....	17	17	
Perry.....	3	3	
Piatt.....	2	2	
Pike.....	8	8	
Pope.....			
Pulaski.....			
Putnam.....	2	2	
Randolph.....	6	6	
Richland.....	2	2	
Rock Island.....	17	17	
Saline.....			
Sangamon.....			
Schuyler.....	2	2	
Scott.....	2	2	
Shelby.....	5	5	
Stark.....			
St. Clair.....	8	8	
Stephenson.....	9	8	1
Tazewell.....	8	8	
Union.....			
Vermilion.....	18	18	
Wabash.....	3	3	
Warren.....	13	12	1
Washington.....	2	2	
Wayne.....	5	5	
White.....			
Whiteside.....	4	4	
Will.....	21	21	
Williamson.....			
Winnebago.....	8	7	1
Woodford.....	4	3	1
Total.....	860	801	59

NOTE.—The above table is accurate, so far as the counties reported are in question; but a blank against the name of any county does not necessarily indicate that there were no cases tried during the year. The footings do not, therefore, represent the total number of trials and verdicts.

APPENDIX III.

THE COUNTY JAILS OF ILLINOIS.

THE COUNTY JAILS OF ILLINOIS.

ADAMS COUNTY.—There has been no change in the construction or the condition of the jail in this county since our last report. The number of persons received during the twelve months ending April 30, 1880, was one hundred and twenty-five, and their names are properly entered upon a calendar in the manner required by law. There have been no escapes during the year. The provisions of the statutes respecting the separation of prisoners are only partially carried out in the plan of this jail, but male and female prisoners are separated. The law respecting the use of whitewash is a dead letter. The county makes no use of the labor of prisoners in the jail, but has provided a city workhouse, where prisoners are employed at hard labor. This workhouse is under the care of L. M. Pittman, and is situated at the corner of Front and Jackson streets.

ALEXANDER.—Alexander county has done nothing in the direction of establishing a new jail, notwithstanding the disgraceful condition of the old one. For this there is perhaps some excuse in the embarrassed financial condition of the county, but humanity loudly calls for a reform. Two prisoners escaped during the year by taking off the iron door. Both were recaptured. The grand jury has condemned the jail, and when inspected it was in a discreditable condition in respect to cleanliness. On re-visiting the jail a few days afterwards, it had been thoroughly whitewashed, and had the appearance of being clean. The city of Cairo maintains a city prison, and the prisoners are worked upon the public streets.

BOND.—The jail remains as last described. Nine prisoners were received during the year ending May 1, 1880. There is no provision in this jail for the separation of prisoners as required by law, but the calendar of persons committed is kept. The condition of the jail, when inspected, was clean. The ventilation is miserable, and the odor from the vault beneath very offensive. The cells are dark and unventilated, and the light admitted through the windows through perforated boiler-iron plates, making a very painful impression upon the eye.

BOONE.—There is nothing new to report respecting the jail. The jailor keeps the calendar required by the statutes, and twenty-four persons were received during the year ending June 1, 1880. The only separation of prisoners is that between the sexes. The provi-

sions of law respecting whitewash are observed. The grand jury has condemned the jail within the past year as not large enough. This prison was found out of repair, but clean and well ventilated, with the exception of the cells. There is some talk of erecting a new jail.

BROWN.—This jail was reported by us two years ago as very insecure. Some escapes have occurred during the past year through the doors by the use of duplicate keys. The number of prisoners received during the twelve months ending June 1, 1880, was thirty. Their names are properly entered upon a calendar, as prescribed in the statute. The law respecting whitewash is also obeyed. The grand jury has condemned the jail within the past year as needing repairs. It was found in a clean condition when inspected, but the ventilation and light are bad.

BUREAU.—No change in construction or condition of jail, and no escapes during the year. One hundred and two prisoners were received and properly entered upon a calendar, and the statutes respecting the separation of prisoners and the use of whitewash are fully observed. The jail was clean when inspected, but the cells, as stated by us before, are extremely dark. The prisoners are not employed in any way, but this may be taken for granted in every county where the contrary is not directly stated.

CALHOUN.—As reported by us two years ago, this is one of the worst jails in the state, unhealthy and insecure. The number of prisoners received during the year ending June 1, 1880, was seven, of whom two escaped by sawing through the door. The laws respecting the separation of prisoners are observed so far as they relate to debtors and to female prisoners, and whitewash is used as prescribed in the statute. This jail was found to be clean, but dark, uncomfortable and badly ventilated. Prisoners are of course unemployed.

CARROLL.—Has a jail in the basement of the court house. When inspected it was found clean, whitewash being used freely, but it was dark, poorly ventilated, and the odor from the vaults underneath was offensive. Debtors and female prisoners are kept separately. The number of prisoners received during the year ending June 1, 1880, was fourteen, and there were no escapes.

CASS.—Has a jail much better than the average, which was fully described in our last report, and there have been no changes since then. The jail was clean, the corridors light, but the cells dark, the ventilation moderate, and the usual prison odor quite perceptible. Twenty-one prisoners were admitted during the year ending June 1, 1880. Females are kept separately, but debtors and minors, and persons charged with infamous crimes are not. The laws respecting the calendar, showing commitments, and the use of whitewash, are observed. No employment of any kind is provided for prisoners.

CHAMPAIGN.—The jail in this county has again been condemned by the grand jury for want of ventilation and insecurity; but the recommendations of grand juries in this state have neither legal nor moral effect upon the county boards. The Champaign county

jail is a disgrace to civilization—damp, dark as Egypt, without ventilation, of insufficient size and insecure. Prisoners have escaped during the last year through the boiler-iron wall. The number of prisoners admitted during the twelve months ending April 30, 1880, was fifty-eight, all properly entered upon the lawful calendar. The only separation of prisoners is that between the sexes. The law respecting whitewash is observed, and the jail is as clean as it can be under the circumstances.

CHRISTIAN.—Since our last report, the Christian county jail has been improved, as recommended by us, by the substitution of two iron bars for the perforated iron plate which formerly covered the window at the end of the corridor. Four prisoners escaped, during the last year, through the iron cells and brick walls. Twenty-five prisoners were admitted during the year ending April 30, 1880. The only separation of prisoners is that between the sexes. The law respecting a calendar and respecting whitewash is observed, and the condition of the jail is one of cleanliness. Our criticism upon the light and ventilation remain true at the present time. Prisoners in this jail work, at least occasionally, upon the public roads and streets, but only when so ordered by the court, as a punishment for some offense committed, or as a favor to themselves to allow them to work out a fine imposed.

COOK.—We described the Cook county jail in our last report, and there is no change. This jail, though far from being a model, is tolerably well kept, and when inspected, was found to be clean and reasonably comfortable. The number of prisoners entered upon the jail list calendar during the year ending June 1, 1880, was twenty-seven hundred and forty-six. The jail is thoroughly whitewashed every two months, instead of every three months, as required by law. The prisoners are classified and kept in different departments of the prison. None of the prisoners in the county jail perform any labor; but the city maintains a bridewell, which is, in many respects, all that could be desired, and admirably managed by the able and experienced superintendent, C. E. Felton.

CRAWFORD.—There is no change to report in the construction or condition of the county jail. The number of prisoners received during the year ending June 1, 1880, was only ten, none of whom escaped from custody. The jailor does not, however, keep the calendar required by law, but does obey the statute respecting whitewash. No provision is made in the jail for the separation of prisoners other than the sexes. The condition of the jail, when inspected, was one of cleanliness, good ventilation, good light, and general comfort; but the prison would be more secure if the hot air register did not afford an easy mode of escape. This deserves to receive attention at the hands of the county board. Prisoners are entirely without useful employment.

CUMBERLAND.—Cumberland county has a small jail with two iron cells, as described in our last report. The jailor does not keep the calendar required by the statute, but the number of prisoners received during the year ending May 1, 1880, was nine, all of whom were securely held. No provision is made for the separate imprisonment of women, but as

there are no female prisoners, and never have been, in this county, this appears to be a matter of little moment. The jailor uses whitewash as often as required by law.

DEKALB.—The DeKalb county jail remains as described in our last report. It is regarded by the keeper, with good reason, as insecure, although there have fortunately been no escapes during the past year. The jailor keeps the calendar prescribed by the statute, and the number of prisoners received during the year ending June 1, 1880, was twenty-one. The only separation of prisoners is that between the sexes. The law respecting whitewash is not observed. No employment is provided for prisoners.

DEWITT.—The jail, when inspected, was found to be clean, but badly ventilated and the cells very dark. There has been a jail delivery during the past year by unlocking the outer door from the inside. The number of prisoners entered upon the jail calendar during the year ending April 30, 1880, was thirty-six. Separate provision is made for the imprisonment of debtors and of women. The jail is whitewashed regularly every three months, as required by law. No employment for prisoners.

DOUGLAS.—There is no improvement to note in the construction or condition of this jail, which has been again condemned by the grand jury during the past year, as of insufficient size and for want of ventilation. The light is admitted through the corridor, through a perforated boiler-plate, an arrangement which is ruinous to the eyes of persons confined within the prison. Some prisoners have escaped during the past year, through the outer door when opened. The number of prisoners entered upon the jailor's calendar during the year ending April 30, 1880, was fourteen. The only separation of prisoners is that between the sexes. The jail is whitewashed every three months, as required by law. When visited there were no prisoners. One feature of jail life is illustrated by the decorations upon the jail walls in this county. The pictures drawn are very well executed, and show some artistic skill. One represents a penitentiary convict in prison garb, and is labeled "Poor man's Doom;" another is a drawing of "Justice." Some of the mottoes are as follows: "He who enters here leaves all hope behind;" "In God we trust—all others must pay cash;" and over the door, "Doomed, dead, and in hell."

DUPAGE.—There is nothing new to report respecting this jail, which was found to be clean, light, and well ventilated. The number of prisoners received during the year and properly entered upon the jailor's calendar was seventeen, none of whom effected their escape. The jail is regularly whitewashed as required by law. The prisoners have no useful employment.

EDGAR.—Edgar county rejoices in one of those miserable patent iron jails, which always excite our disgust when inspected. When visited, it was just after a heavy shower. The roof leaked, and the floor was sloppy and dirty. The grand jury have condemned this jail during the last year, on account of insecurity, want of ventilation, and want of light. The number of persons entered upon the jailor's

calendar during the year ending April 30, 1880, was forty-five, none of whom escaped. The grating at the end of the corridor has been renewed and strengthened since our last report. The law respecting whitewash is observed. No employment is provided for prisoners, nor can it be.

EDWARDS.—Has little use for a county jail. The number of prisoners received during the twelve months ending June 1, 1880, was only two. There were, however, six prisoners present, when inspected in September, of whom two came from Wabash county. The jail was clean, light, and comfortable; and the statutory provisions respecting jails appear to be fully complied with. Of course it is impossible to employ prisoners usefully where the number in confinement is so small as in this county.

CLARK.—The jail remains as described in our report of two years ago; a single cell, so dark that it has to be lighted by day, and full of sewer gas, which escapes from the vault underneath through a hole in one corner of the floor. The county officials condemn it in more severe terms than we should feel like using in an official report, but not more severe than it deserves. The number of persons received during the twelve months ending April 30, 1880, was thirty-seven, and their names are properly entered on a calendar as required by law. Two prisoners escaped during the year by making a rush past the keeper when the door was opened. The law respecting whitewash is observed, but the jail has again been condemned by the grand jury for its want of light and ventilation, to which might be added the failure to comply with the provisions of the statute respecting the separation of different classes of prisoners.

CLAY.—The Clay county jail is clean but poorly ventilated, the cells dark and uncomfortable, and has been condemned by the grand jury as insecure. The number of prisoners, when inspected, was only two, but twenty-eight were received during the year ending June 1, 1880. No separation of prisoners by age or sex is possible, except to confine them in different cells. There are but three cells, all of which open upon a common corridor. The jail is whitewashed, and the jail register kept as required by law.

CLINTON.—The jail in this county remains as described by us two years ago. It is regularly whitewashed and looks clean; but the prisoners are not allowed the freedom of the corridor, and the cells are very dark and poorly ventilated, besides being cold in the winter and hot in the summer. A foul odor, from the vault below, pervades the prison. The grand jury has condemned it for defective sewerage. The number of prisoners received during the year ending May 1, 1880, was thirty-one. There were eight in the jail on the day of visitation. The number of escapes during the past year was one, which was effected through the door.

COLES.—This jail is one of the worst in the state, unlighted by a single window and alive with vermin. The grand jury has condemned it for want of ventilation and for insecurity. The number of escapes during the past year was five, which were effected by breaking through the outer wall underneath the iron cells. The

number of prisoners, when inspected, was four, of whom one was male and three were females. The number of prisoners received during the year ending May 1, 1880, was fifty-one. The county contemplates building a new jail, and it is to be hoped that this purpose will be carried into effect at an early day.

EFFINGHAM.—The grand jury have reported concerning this jail during the past year that its sanitary condition was not good, and more care with respect to cleanliness ought to be taken. The jail is very dirty. The law respecting whitewash is a dead letter. There are no bedsteads or bunks in the cells, and no bedding was visible at the time of inspection. There was only one prisoner, but the number of prisoners during the year ending May 1, 1880, was nineteen. This jail has nothing whatever to recommend it except that it is light and airy.

FAYETTE.—We have expressed our opinion of the Fayette county jail in former reports. It has been condemned by the grand jury for insecurity. One prisoner escaped during the year by breaking the lock of his cell door and cutting the bars of the window in the corridor. The number of prisoners received during the year ending May 1, 1880, was twenty-three, and a proper calendar is kept, showing their names, residence, etc.; as required by law. The jail is regularly whitewashed.

FORD.—The number of prisoners during the year ending June 1, 1880, was twenty-two. There were two present when the jail was inspected. No escapes during the year. The jail is properly kept; and the prison is clean, light, and comfortable, one of the best jails of its character and size in the state.

FRANKLIN.—This is an iron jail and is rapidly rusting out. It requires a new floor in order to make it secure. Two persons have escaped through the floor during the past year. The jail calendar, which is correctly kept, shows eighteen prisoners received during the year ending April 1, 1880. The law respecting whitewash is observed. There were no prisoners on the day when visited.

FULTON.—This is a strong jail, but dark and poorly ventilated, and the lower floor needs to be drained. The number of prisoners, as shown by the jail calendar, during the year ending May 1, 1880, was forty-seven. There were seven present when inspected. The number of escapes during the year was one, which was effected by making a rush past the keeper when the door was opened.

GREENE.—This jail was found very clean and the corridors are light, but the cells are dark; and, inasmuch as the corridor is not regarded as secure, it is necessary to keep prisoners closely confined in the cells. The number of prisoners, when visited, was ten. No escapes during the year. The jail calendar is properly kept, and the number of prisoners during the year ending May 1, 1880, was fifty-six.

GRUNDY.—This is a stone jail with twelve cells, and remains as described in our last report. It is in first-rate condition and better planned and built than the majority of jails of its class. There

have been no escapes during the year. The jail calendar, which is well kept, shows thirty-four prisoners received during the year ending June 1, 1880, of whom six were present at the time of inspection. Instead of whitewashing the prison, the sheriff has it washed with clear water twice every week. This is better than whitewash, and although not a strict compliance with the letter of the law, fully meets its spirit. In fact, whitewashing a jail is not always desirable.

HAMILTON.—This is a patent iron jail. It is clean and tolerably well ventilated, but dark. There have been no escapes during the year.

HANCOCK.—One prisoner escaped during the year by sawing the window bars. The jail calendar shows forty-three prisoners received during the year ending May 1, 1880, of whom three were present on the day of inspection. The jail is whitewashed as required by law, but only moderately clean. The ventilation is poor and the cells dark. It has been condemned by the grand jury for insecurity.

HARDIN.—There has been no improvement in the condition of this jail since our last report. No calendar is kept as required by law, and the law respecting whitewash is not observed. There have been no escapes during the year, but the grand jury has nevertheless condemned the prison as insecure.

HENDERSON.—This prison is in the basement of the county almshouse and has no counterpart in any other county of this state. The number of prisoners, when visited, was ten. The number received during the year ending June 1, 1880, was twenty-seven. The prison is well kept, but it is partly underground and dark and poorly ventilated.

HENRY.—This is a good jail and in excellent condition, clean, well ventilated, light and comfortable, but somewhat infested by rats who find a refuge between the lath and plaster ceiling and the stone wall above. It is regularly whitewashed. There have been no escapes during the year. The jail calendar shows forty-three prisoners admitted from June 1, 1879, to June 1, 1880, of whom seven were present at the date of inspection.

IROQUOIS.—This jail is in the basement of the court house. The cells are dark and not ventilated, but the prison is clean. The prisoners dine in the corridor. There have been no escapes for a year past. The number of prisoners, when visited, was four, but the number received during the year ending June 1, 1880, was twenty-seven. The jail is regularly whitewashed as required by law.

JACKSON.—This prison is in fair condition. It was described in our last report, and there has been no change. It is regularly whitewashed, and regarded by the jailor as secure. There have been no escapes within the year. The number of prisoners during the year ending April 1, 1880, was forty-six.

JASPER.—In our last report we criticised this jail on account of its insecurity, and remarked that the wall of the corridor is of brick, not lined. We commented on the absurdity of sheathing the ceiling

with boiler plate, and making no provision for the security of the floor and wall. Our criticism has been justified by the fact of three escapes, which were effected through the wall, during the past year. The number of prisoners received, as shown by the calendar, during the year ending June 1, 1880, was nine. Only one was in the jail at the time of inspection. The prison was found to be clean, light, well ventilated and comfortable, and the law respecting whitewash faithfully observed.

JEFFERSON.—This jail is so built as to be always light and airy. When visited, it was found in a clean condition. There was only one prisoner present, but the number received during the year ending June 1, 1880, was twenty-eight. No escapes.

JERSEY.—The jail in this county is so abominable in its character that the circuit judge has seriously considered the question of refusing to permit the confinement of prisoners in it, and making use of the jail of some adjoining county for this purpose. The stench from the jail so invades the court-room above that the judge has also threatened to vacate that room, and seek quarters with purer air elsewhere. The county officers and people of the county admit that, all things considered, it is probably the worst jail in the state, and yet they have thus far failed to make any effectual effort for replacing it by a new and modern structure. The cells have neither light nor ventilation, and there are only two. There have been, at times, as many as ten persons in each cell. These cells are of stone, and are seven feet nine inches in length, by six feet nine inches in width, and seven feet nine inches in height: in other words, they have a capacity of a trifle more than four hundred cubic feet, which would be an allowance of forty cubic feet of air to each prisoner. It is not surprising to hear that the prisoners cry and beg to be sent to the penitentiary at once, without waiting for the convening of the court in order to give them an opportunity to make any defence in their own case. The facts with regard to this jail afford a strong support to the argument in opposition to allowing county boards of supervisors to have any responsibility or control in the matter of caring for offenders against state law; and if such control is tolerated by the statutes, there ought at least to be some means provided for compelling them to do their duty when they are guilty of criminal neglect in the premises.

JO DAVIESS.—Since our last report, this county has erected an entirely new jail, to take the place of the old one, which was destroyed by fire in 1878, nature having interfered to put a stop to the neglect of the county officials, as it is to be hoped that it may do, if no human agency can be set in motion, in the case of Jersey county. The new jail is three stories in height, with a mansard roof. The first and second stories are used as the jailor's residence, and the prison is on the upper floor. The dimensions of the building upon the ground are forty by forty-five feet. The entrance to the prison is by a hall stairway upon the first floor, and is connected with the residence only by an iron door at the foot of the staircase. The floor of the prison is of iron beams and brick arches, with two-inch plank laid on the top, covered by heavy boiler plate, the plates riveted together in such manner as to

constitute one solid sheet of iron. The ceiling is similarly constructed. The prison is divided through the centre by a hollow iron partition, which serves for conducting hot air from the furnace in the basement to the jail. The corridors are next to this double partition, and the cells, of which there are six in each division, are on the outer side of the corridor, but do not touch the outer wall on either side of the jail. Each cell is constructed with an iron grating in the rear, admitting light and air from the passage next to the windows. The cell doors are of upright cylindrical steel bars, and open into a corridor six feet wide and thirty feet long. Each cell is provided with two iron bunks and a water-closet. There is a bath tub, wash basin and water-closet in each of the two corridors. Water is supplied from an iron tank in the attic above. The cells are all painted white. The turnkey's office in the east end of the building, and just outside the prison, where he commands a full view of the inside, and by an ingenious arrangement he can shut and fasten the six cell doors in each corridor by a single movement of a lever placed in his office, out of reach of the prisoners. A dumb-waiter has been provided to convey food from the kitchen to the prison. The arrangement is very good indeed, and the jail is clean, light, comfortable, and more than usually secure. It is a first-class jail in every respect, and reflects credit upon the county officers.

JOHNSON.—The county has abandoned the use of the miserable log dungeon described by us in our last report. The prison has been condemned by the grand jury as unsafe. The walls were so rotten that the prisoners could tear them down with their hands without tools of any description, and all prisoners are now sent to the jail at Cairo, another jail which we have uniformly reported upon as a disgrace to the state, and we can only express our regret that Alexander county should have this additional burden imposed upon it, when its prison was already insufficient for the accommodation of its own prisoners.

KANKAKEE.—We have nothing to add to our statement respecting this jail, made by us two years ago. The condition of the prison, when inspected, was good. The law respecting whitewashing was observed. There have been no escapes during the past year. The number of prisoners received during the year ending June 1, 1880, was thirty-three, of whom five were present on the day of inspection.

KENDALL.—This county has not much use for a jail, only eight persons having been received during the year ending June 1, 1880, and when visited, the jail was empty.

KNOX.—This is one of the best jails in the state, and may be regarded almost as a model. It is extremely well kept, and there is no criticism to make upon it. The number of prisoners received during the year ending June 1, 1880, was eighty-eight, of whom seven were in confinement at the time when the prison was inspected. For a description of it, see our last report.

LAKE.—This jail was not visited. It is new, and is situated in the basement of the courthouse. There are six stone cells, with an iron grating on top and in front, arranged in two rows of three, with two separate corridors.

LaSALLE.—The criticisms made upon the LaSalle county jail in our former reports seem at last to have taken effect. The old courthouse is to be replaced by a new one, and a new jail will be constructed at the same time, which renders it unnecessary for us to say any more upon the subject. The number of prisoners received during the year ending June 1, 1880, was one hundred and forty-four, of whom fourteen were in jail at the time of inspection.

LAWRENCE.—In consequence of the absence of the sheriff, the jail register was not seen, and we cannot state how many prisoners were received during the year. There were none in confinement when this county was visited, and there have been no escapes during the year. The jail has been very properly condemned by the grand jury, for general want of fitness for its purpose. The condition of the prison was disgraceful to the county; it is dark, poorly ventilated, and as dirty as a prison can well be.

LEE.—We have expressed an appreciation of the excellence of this prison, in our former reports. There have been no escapes during the year, and the condition of the jail, when visited, for cleanliness, ventilation, light, and comfort, was in all respects good. There was only one prisoner in confinement, who was an insane man. The number of prisoners received during the year ending June 1, 1880, was fifty-eight.

LIVINGSTON.—This prison was found to be clean and light but not well ventilated. The roof was in a leaky condition, and a strong odor perceptible from the vault underneath. It has again been condemned by the grand jury for want of ventilation, and the want of proper facilities for classifying prisoners. It is whitewashed as the law requires. There have been some escapes during the year, which were effected by picking the locks. One prisoner, an expert in this kind of work, made two keys, one from a tooth brush and the other from an iron spike, which accomplished the purpose for which they were intended. The number of prisoners received during the year ending June 1, 1880, was seventy-seven, of whom two were in jail at the time it was inspected. Special mention should here be made of a circumstance which has occurred in this jail since our last report, and which illustrates the necessity of separating the sexes when incarcerated. Female prisoners, when there are any, are kept in the corridor in a cage built in one corner with an open iron grating, admitting unrestricted opportunity for conversation and exposure of the person on the part of both the men and the women in the prison, opportunities which it is almost needless to say are taken advantage of to the fullest extent both by day and by night, and the keeper of the jail reports that he was kept awake one night by the loud and filthy conversation of the prisoners, stimulated by this mutual contact, which may even, in his opinion, have gone to the extent of absolute criminal intercourse. Such a state of affairs is a disgrace not to Livingston county only,

but to the state of Illinois and to the civilization of this country. It would not be tolerated in any country of Europe, and demands some sort of effectual interference on the part of the authorities of the state. Chapter 75 of the revised statutes, "Jails and jailors," provides (section eleven) "that male and female prisoners shall not be kept in the same room." In this case the letter of the statute has been complied with, but its spirit violated in the most flagrant manner: and the impotence of grand juries is shown in this as in many other cases in the state. The law prescribes (section twenty-six), "that it shall be the duty of the grand jury to visit the jail and examine its condition, and the treatment of the prisoners, and make report thereof to the court, and particularly, whether any of the provisions of this act have been violated or neglected, and the causes of such violation and neglect." It also provides (section twenty-seven), "that the circuit courts of the respective counties shall see that the grand jury performs the duty imposed upon it by the preceding section, and said report being made, a copy thereof shall be transmitted by the clerk of the court to the county clerk, who shall lay the same before the county board at its next meeting." In the twenty-eighth section, it is made the duty of the circuit court, at every term, to inquire into the condition of the jail and the treatment of the prisoners, and to see that all prisoners, civil and criminal, are humanely treated, and that the keeper of the jail does not neglect any of his duties under the act, and the court may make all proper orders in the premises against the keeper of the jail, and enforce the same by the process of the court; but the weakness of the law consists in the fact that there is no form of process against the county board, as was shown by the opinion of the supreme court rendered in the case of *E. F. Bull*, who presented a petition in the name of the people, addressed to the circuit court, for a mandamus, to compel the board of supervisors of LaSalle county to erect or provide a suitable jail for that county. The case was appealed to the supreme court and Mr. Justice Craig delivered an opinion in which it was said that it is the province of the board of supervisors to determine whether the jail is suitable or not. The judgment of the circuit court in refusing to issue a mandamus was therefore affirmed. See *Illinois Reports*, volume 84, pages 303 to 308.

LOGAN.—This jail was found to be in good condition; clean, well ventilated and light, except in the lower cells. It is properly white-washed, and is secure; but an escape was effected, within the year, by making a rush past the jailor, at the door. The number of prisoners received during the year ending June 1, 1880, was sixty-seven, of whom four were in prison when inspected. One of these was a woman.

MACON.—Since our last report, one of the cells for female prisoners has been strengthened, by putting in a lining constructed of inch-boards six inches wide, nailed together on the flat side. The object of this improvement is to have a cell in which important female prisoners can be kept without risk of their effecting an escape. There have been no escapes of prisoners during the year. The condition of the jail, when inspected, was satisfactory. The number of prisoners admitted from May 1, 1879, to May 1, 1880, was one hun-

dred and eighty-nine. The principal criticism to make upon this jail is, the want of light and the imperfection of the ventilation. The grand jury has recently condemned it, and recommended the building of a sewer.

MACOURT.—This prison was found to be clean, and the law respecting whitewashing fully observed. The defects of the jail are due to its construction, not to the manner in which it is kept. There have been no escapes. The number of prisoners, when visited, was five; but the number received during the year ending May 1, 1880, was thirty-nine.

MADISON.—This prison is more ambitious in its design than successful in its practical working. The system of ventilation adopted does not seem to be effectual, and the odor in the jail is very bad. In consequence of the wearing of the paint, the premises present a dilapidated and dirty appearance. The cell for female prisoners remains as at the time of our former reports: a dark dungeon, without light or ventilation; unfit to contain anything which is alive—human, animal or vegetable. The jail has been made more secure by placing wire screens over each window (a good improvement). The number of prisoners received during the year ending May 1, 1880, was one hundred and seven, of whom nine were in jail when inspected.

MARSHALL.—This is a dark and poorly ventilated prison, but was found in a state of creditable cleanliness. There have been no escapes during the year. The number of prisoners admitted from June 1, 1879, to June 1, 1880, was twenty-one. The grand jury have condemned it, not only for want of ventilation, but as insecure.

MASON.—We are sorry to say that this jail has not yet tumbled down. Fortunately, the number of prisoners during the year ending June 1, 1880, was only eighteen, and still more fortunately, none of them made their escape. The grand jury has condemned the prison as not only insecure, but actually unsafe to live in. The premises are clean and reasonably well kept.

MASSAC.—The jail is an iron cage, entered by a trap-door from the story above. The condition of the prison when inspected was found to be bad in every respect. There were six prisoners in the cage referred to, and a female prisoner—a negress—in the passage between the cage and the outer wall. She was kept at night in the room above, but allowed the freedom of the corridor below during the daytime, at her own request, because she complained of loneliness up stairs. Whether this is a violation of the law on the subject of the association of the sexes, or not, might be a matter of opinion. It is not possible to state the number of prisoners during the year, as the jail calendar was not to be seen.

McDONOUGH.—This jail is dark, but in other respects better than the average. It is neatly and well kept, and there have been no escapes. The number of prisoners received during the year ending May 1, 1880, was twenty-two, of whom four were in the jail when inspected. The grand jury has lately condemned the jail as inse-

cure, which agrees with the opinion expressed in our report two years ago.

McHENRY.—This prison was found to be clean, and one corner of it light and well ventilated. The number of prisoners received during the year ending June 1, 1880, was nineteen, of whom three were present when inspected. No escapes.

McLEAN.—It is not necessary to make any report respecting this jail, as the county is now building a new one. The number of prisoners when inspected was twelve. During the year ending June 1, 1880, there were one hundred and fifteen received.

MENARD.—The jail is in fair condition for cleanliness, and well ventilated. Prisoners have escaped within the year by sawing the window bars. The number received from May 1, 1879, to May 1, 1880, was twenty-eight. There was only one inmate when inspected.

MERCER.—Has a very fair jail, clean, light and sweet. The number of prisoners during the year ending June 1, 1880, was only ten. None of them escaped.

MONROE.—This jail is painted, and does not require whitewashing. It is clean, well-lighted and ventilated, and comfortable. No escapes. A jail calendar is kept, but was not examined. At the time of inspection there was one insane person in the jail, confined there because he could not be received at Anna, and one prisoner committed by a justice for beating his wife.

MONTGOMERY.—The suggestion made in our last report, as to placing an additional iron bar on each side of each of the windows of this jail has been adopted by the county board. Some prisoners have escaped during the year through the iron grating in the floor. The jail, which is of iron, is painted, and therefore the law respecting whitewash does not apply to it. It was found to be light, well-ventilated, and clean. Only one prisoner was present. The number of prisoners received during the year ending May 1, 1880, was twenty-seven.

MORGAN.—Like the jail just described, this is painted, and needs no whitewashing. The corridor is clean and light, but the cells are dark and without ventilation. The jail is of insufficient size. An escape was effected from the special cell for female prisoners, by burning through the door. The number of prisoners when inspected was eight, but the number received during the year ending May 1, 1880, was one hundred and nineteen. It is very much to be desired that this county should provide better accommodations for its prisoners than at present.

MOULTRIE.—The jail was empty when visited, but clean. It is very light and the ventilation is good. The number of prisoners received during the year ending May 1, 1880, was twenty-eight, all of whom were securely held.

OGLE.—In respect of light, ventilation and cleanliness, this jail deserves commendation: but it is very insecure. The iron work is of poor quality, and prisoners are held only by constant care and

watching. The number received during the year ending June 1, 1880, was thirty-three; none of whom escaped. Two were still in prison at the time of inspection.

PEORIA.—As stated in our last report, this is one of the best jails in the state; in good repair and very clean. It is light and comfortable, but the ventilation is imperfect, in consequence of the failure on the part of the flues to operate successfully. The number of prisoners received during the year ending June 1, 1880, was one hundred and ninety-three. No escapes. Nine prisoners were present on the day of inspection.

PERRY.—Since our last report, the prisoners in Perry county have amused themselves by adorning the walls and ceilings of their cells, marking off the walls in panels and frescoing them in colors, so as to make them present a very neat and tasty appearance. Eleven present, when the jail was visited. The number received during the year ending April 1, 1880, was twenty-four. One prisoner escaped by passing the keeper at the door.

PIATT.—No escapes during the year. No change in the condition of the jail, which was found to be clean; but the cells are dark and poorly ventilated. Corridors are light and airy. The number of prisoners during the year ending May 1, 1880, was only ten.

PIKE.—The jail calendar shows fifty-five prisoners received during the year ending June 1, 1880, of whom twelve were present, when this prison was inspected. The jail is regularly whitewashed, and was found to be clean, light and comfortable. The defect in its construction is, the absence of any sewer.

POPE.—Has an abominable jail; without light, heat or ventilation,—and the prisoner who escaped during the last year, by knocking down the jailor when he entered to clean the cell, can hardly be blamed for his conduct. The law respecting whitewashing is a dead letter, and it is doubtful whether the whitewash would show if it was put on.

PULASKI.—This prison is clean, light and airy; and prisoners kept inside the iron cage are securely held. But one escaped during the year—through the window, when allowed the freedom of the corridor. The number of prisoners during the year ending September 1, 1879, was eleven. The law respecting whitewash is not observed.

PUTNAM.—The grand jury of Putnam county have reported the jail "in good condition." The value of their opinion will appear if reference is made to the description of the prison in our last report: "In the lower cell is an iron cage about eighteen feet cube, made of flat bars, crossing at right angles, two inches apart, surrounded on all sides by a narrow passage. This gloomy dungeon, without light or ventilation, except what is admitted through two horizontal windows, next the ceiling, is entered by a solid oak door, sheathed on both sides with iron, only four feet square. A privy seat communicating with a vault beneath, allows foul odors to come up into the prison. In summer, prisoners are let out into the corridor at night, and sleep on top of the cage, to get a breath of air. This is

one of the worst jails in the state. Its only merit is its security, which is not great." The jail is regularly whitewashed, and there have been no escapes. It is a pleasure to be able to say that during the year ending June 1, 1880, only four prisoners were received.

RANDOLPH.—There is no change in the condition of this jail. It is a dark disagreeable cellar under the jailor's house. The grand jury condemns it for want of ventilation and for dampness. It appears to be clean, but is as dark as a dungeon, so that dirt would not show if it were present. The law respecting whitewash is observed. Two prisoners escaped during the year by digging through the floor, and two others rushed past the jailor. The number of prisoners received during the year ending April 1, 1880, was thirty-one.

RICHLAND.—We reported this jail two years ago as insecure. Prisoners have escaped within the year by unlocking the door of an iron cell, and breaking through the outer wall, which is of brick, not lined. Fourteen prisoners were received during the year ending June 1, 1880; but the calendar required by law is not kept. The law respecting whitewash is observed. This jail was found in moderately clean condition, light and airy; but an offensive odor from the vault pervaded the prison.

ROCK ISLAND.—This jail is in very good condition, well taken care of and the prisoners well treated. No escapes during the year. The number of prisoners received during the year ending June 1, 1880, was two hundred and ninety-seven, of whom seventeen were present when the prison was inspected. Two of them were women. The number of prisoners received in this county is greater than in any county of the state, except Sangamon and Cook.

SALINE.—A wretched jail and in bad condition. There has been no improvement since our last report. The grand jury has condemned it, on account of the foundation being insufficient and for want of general repair. There have been no escapes during the year. The number of prisoners received during the year ending May 1, 1880, was seventeen.

SANGAMON.—The jail in this county has been enlarged by building a new cell-house, containing thirty-two cells, in two tiers, back to back, two rows in each tier, and eight cells in each row. The number of cells in the old jail is eighteen, making fifty cells in all. There is also a dungeon for refractory prisoners in the basement of the court-house without light or air. The number of prisoners in confinement, when inspected, was fifty-four, of whom forty were offenders against the statutes of Illinois, and fourteen were United States prisoners, taken on contract. The number of prisoners received during the year ending May 1, 1880, was four hundred and ninety-eight, of whom sixty-nine were committed by the United States court. The prison is neat and clean, but not at all what the needs of the county require. It was claimed by the board of supervisors at the time when the addition was built that it was not possible to accomplish anything more radical in the way of reform; but the prison, as now constructed, does not afford the facilities for

classification contemplated in the chapter of the revised statutes concerning jails and jailors. There have been no escapes during the year. This jail is uncommonly well guarded both by day and by night.

SCHUYLER.—This county is agitating the question of building a new jail, which is certainly much needed, if the character of the jail only is taken into consideration; but the number of prisoners received during the year ending June 1, 1880, was only six, of whom three were present when inspected. The jail is properly whitewashed and cleaned, but an offensive odor is apparent, and the cells are dark.

SCOTT.—The grand jury have again condemned this jail as insecure and improperly ventilated. It is dark and full of vermin. The condition of the jail in respect to cleanliness was satisfactory. Whitewash is applied to the walls regularly, and a proper calendar is kept, showing ten prisoners received during the year ending June 1, 1880. At the time of inspection the prison had only one inmate. Escapes have been effected within the year by unlocking the door with false keys.

SHELBY.—Thirty-three prisoners were received during the year ending April 1, 1880, all of whom were safely held. This jail requires no whitewash, as it is freshly painted every year, and its condition, when inspected, for cleanliness, ventilation, light, and comfort was good.

STARK.—This is a jail which needs to be lighted by a lamp in the day time in order to see the floor. We repeat the description of it contained in our last report: "One of the very worst jails in the state; underground; brick walls lined with rotten logs; only one cell, with plank floor and log ceiling; two small windows; no sewerage; and miserably bad ventilation. It has been repeatedly (and deservedly) condemned by the grand jury, and has not a single good point. Prisoners if detained for more than a few days are taken to Peoria county for safe keeping." The grand jury condemned it for general worthlessness, and the question of the erection of a new jail is under consideration, but action upon it is prevented in consequence of a struggle in the board of supervisors respecting the removal of the county seat from Toulon to Wyoming.

ST. CLAIR.—Since our last report, the St. Clair county jail is heated by steam. A steam heating company has been formed in the city of Belleville, which lays its pipes through the public streets, furnishing heat at a fixed rate. The grand jury has condemned the jail as of insufficient size, and recommended the building of a new one. Advantage has been taken in this county of the law permitting county boards to employ persons convicted of petty larceny, at hard labor, by providing a stone pile for breaking stone upon the county farm. The number of prisoners received during the year ending September 1, 1880, was two hundred and thirty-four.

STEPHENSON.—A good jail, well kept, clean, light, airy and comfortable, although it is not whitewashed as often as the law requires.

The number of prisoners during the year ending June 1, 1880, was eighty-seven. No escapes. Ten prisoners were present on the day of inspection.

TAZEWELL.—This jail was found to be moderately clean but dark and poorly ventilated, and pervaded by an offensive odor from the vault beneath. The law respecting whitewash is observed, and a proper calendar is kept, which shows fifty-four prisoners received during the year ending June 1, 1880, of whom four were present when inspected. Escapes have been effected within the last year by cutting through the wall.

UNION.—The Union county jail represents the least value for the amount of money expended upon it (twenty thousand dollars) of any prison in the state. It has been condemned by the grand jury for want of ventilation. It is dark but clean and secure. No prisoners have escaped within the year. The number received during the twelve months ending December 1, 1879, was forty-five.

VERMILION.—One of the best jails in the state, although, perhaps, unnecessarily expensive. The jail is kept in as clean and comfortable condition as possible, and is painted throughout, annually. There were ten persons present at the time of inspection, one of whom was an insane woman. It is not possible to state the number received during the year, for the reason that, although the jailor has been provided with a calendar in proper form, there appears to have been an omission to make the record for the period of four months.

WABASH.—The jail in this county has been torn down to make room for a new court-house in process of construction. The county board has not yet passed any order for the building of the new jail. The county had seven prisoners upon its hands during the year ending June 1, 1880, of whom two were in confinement at Albion, in Edwards county, when that jail was inspected. All prisoners are sent to Edwards county for safe keeping for the present.

WARREN.—The grand jury has endorsed our report upon this prison, made two years ago, by condemning it as unfit for the confinement of human beings. An improvement may be noted in the manner in which it is kept. It is now in a condition of cleanliness, although pervaded by an offensive smell. The present sheriff does not allow prisoners even to spit on the floor. Any prisoner who violates this rule may be beaten for the offense by his fellow prisoners, who usually take advantage of their privileges in this direction, for the reason that in case any tobacco juice is found upon the floor all tobacco is taken from the inmates of the jail. The rule works very well in practice. The number of prisoners received during the year ending June 1, 1880, was twenty-two, of whom six were present when inspected. The law respecting whitewash is complied with.

WASHINGTON.—This jail is in fair condition, and remains as described by us in our last report. Eighteen prisoners were received during the year ending April 1, 1880. None escaped. The jail, when inspected, was empty. The law respecting whitewash is not observed.

WAYNE.—The only excuse for this jail, which has been condemned by the grand jury, for general worthlessness, is found in the fact that the county has not much need for any prison, only seven prisoners having been received during the year ending June 1, 1880, of whom four were present when inspected. No escapes within the year. The jail is regularly whitewashed, and appeared to be as clean as it can be kept.

WHITE.—This jail has been enlarged and improved since our last report, and is in very much better condition than when inspected heretofore. The number of prisoners received during the year ending January 1, 1880, was seventy-two. The jail is whitewashed regularly, and was found in good condition.

WHITESIDE.—A clean, well lighted and well ventilated prison. Instead of being whitewashed, it is painted annually. The number of prisoners received during the year ending June 1, 1880, was fifty-three, of whom eight were in confinement on the day when inspected. No escapes.

WILL.—This jail was built thirty-five years ago, and, at the time of construction was regarded as a model; but great improvements in the building of prisons have been made since that day. The light and ventilation is poor, but the jail was in a creditable condition of cleanliness. The grand jury have condemned it for want of ventilation. There have been no escapes within the year. Fourteen prisoners were present when inspected, and the number received during the year ending June 1, 1880, was one hundred and eight. The law respecting whitewash is duly observed.

WILLIAMSON.—The prison was not found as clean and comfortable as the construction of the premises will admit. It is a miserable jail, but there have been no escapes within the year. The number of prisoners received from April 1, 1879, to April 1, 1880, was thirty-five.

WINNEBAGO.—One of the best jails in the state, except in respect of ventilation. A system of flues in the rear of the cells, with an artificial current secured by heat, has been adopted, which may serve its purpose in the winter season; but in consequence of the position and size of the windows, there is not much circulation of air in the summer time. The jail is painted, and does not require whitewashing. There were eight prisoners present when inspected, but the number received during the year ending June 1, 1880, was forty-three. No escapes.

WOODFORD.—This jail has been cleaned and put in good order since our last report; but it is one of the worst in the state, and has been condemned by the grand jury for want of ventilation, want of light, and general worthlessness. The number of prisoners received during the year ending June 1, 1880, was fourteen. Only one was in jail when inspected. The law requiring whitewashing is observed.

Grundy.....	40	1,829 85		51 35	273 56		100 00	892 89	2,264 76	34	6
Hamilton.....	75		400 50	47 95	156 15		211 30	35 15	1,892 65	43	3
Hancock.....	80	953 60									
Hardin.....											
Henderson (b).....											
Henry.....	50	1,286 45		50 00			61 85	50 30	1,449 29	43	7
Jackson.....	40	1,159 40		228 20	225 00		35 30		1,765 59	27	4
Jackson (c).....	60	1,261 12		28 25		129 73			1,549 05	46	
Jasper.....	60	212 15		4 30	50 00				195 83	9	1
Jefferson.....		317 95							700 53	28	1
Jefferson.....		2,133 25	73 00	50 00	400 00				2,826 25	52	4
Jefferson.....	40	1,466 90	25 50	50 00	100 00				19,488 34	77	4
Johnson.....	80	150 00	21,463 00	25 50	125 00	35 00			310 00		
Kane.....	40	740 00							710 10	55	7
Kankakee.....	50	495 90			50 00		9 50		1,117 17	33	5
Kendall.....	40	897 85		61 77					897 85	8	0
Knox.....	40	1,447 90	571 95	126 00			353 13	12 10	2,841 38	88	7
Lake.....											
LaSalle.....	50	1,871 00	1,277 50						3,088 50	114	11
Lawrence.....	50	223 36		17 10	50 00	3 00			312 76		
Lee.....	40	1,892 43	102 50	128 65			31 55	217 80	2,702 93	58	1
Livingston.....	40	823 00	105 60	74 01			223 73	70 05	1,028 90	77	2
Logan.....	50	988 80	411 00	48 57	193 45		583 50	75 10	2,300 50	67	4
Macou.....	45	2,128 75	138 50	77 06			520 00	105 25	2,323 16	139	5
Macoupin.....	40	710 10		154 45	50 00	95 00	3 30		1,013 95	39	5
Madison.....	50								1,916 67	107	9
Marion.....	40	107 65		11 00			8 25		427 50	21	0
Marshall.....	50	195 50	5 25	13 40			20 74	16 60	697 70	18	
Mason.....	50	512 10			118 80		20 20		254 89	21	
Massac.....	75	229 65			15 00		3 00		247 65		
McDonough.....	50	635 65	150 00	33 30			51 30	39 46	972 71	22	4
Mellenville.....	65	339 17							339 17	19	3
Mellenville.....	50	1,225 50	600 00	287 59	100 00		667 41	325 86	3,906 36	115	12
Mellenville.....	50	715 45	42 00	27 50			450 00		1,254 95	28	1
Meriden.....	50	815 98		29 45			35 25	84 93	965 61	10	
Mermer.....	75	109 25		3 00					623 75		
Montgomery.....	50	1,498 65		69 50	350 80		211 50	40 00	1,958 35	37	1
Montgomery.....	65	2,115 67	205 00	75 00			100 00	50 00	3,295 67	119	8
Montgomery.....	75	444 50					7 75		452 25	28	0
Moultrie.....		861 10			400 00				1,261 16	33	2
Ogle.....	45	1,157 70	412 00	39 75	277 67		556 62	152 72	3,565 86	193	9
Peoria.....	60	822 60		16 70		28 60	401 00		1,298 30	21	11
Perry.....	50	375 00		49 85			20 25	3 50	441 35	10	
Phelps.....	50	1,644 25	18 00	94 50	20 00			20 50	1,737 25	55	12
Pike.....	75	124 00		4 00					125 00		
Pulaski.....	40	800 00		150 00					950 00	11	
Putnam.....	50	80 70					10 55	20 00	104 80	4	0
Randolph.....	40	800 70		13 73			178 11		1,156 31	31	
Richland.....	60	205 25	143 20	13 00			27 65	10 50	343 40	14	2
Rock Island.....	50	2,897 00	131 50						3,435 25	297	15
Sadine.....	75	760 07							760 07	17	0
Shelby.....	50	14,170 71			150 00				18,026 40	498	54
Stangiamon.....	30					3,484 12		221 57			

County jails—Continued.

COUNTIES.	FOR WHAT PURPOSE EXPENDED.										PRISONERS.			
	Paid sheriff for board of prisoners	Aggregate for the year.....	Salary of turnkey.	Guarding jail.....	Clothing.....	Expenses incurred in making arrests.....	Transportation of prisoners.....	Construction.....	Repairs and improvements.....	Furniture.....	Expenditures not itemized.....	Total.	Received during the year.....	Number in prison.
Schuyler.....	50	\$483.52	\$65.50		\$2.00	\$25.00			\$38.05	\$21.53		\$571.10	6	3
Scott.....	75	677.75			10.40				62.40	21.15		840.80	10	1
Shelby.....	65	754.50			51.65				100.92			907.37	33	
Stark.....	65	627.30		\$3.00	3.25							633.55	12	2
St. Clair.....	50	1,915.45				746.35						5,639.80	234	
Stephenson.....	40	1,611.85			10.00	100.00			150.00			1,871.85	87	10
Tazewell.....	50	1,286.10		62.50	107.55				212.80	137.15		1,806.10	51	4
Union.....	40	1,249.36										1,249.36	45	
Vermilion.....	35	1,115.10			18.90	415.30			55.77	16.80		1,621.87	23	9
Wabash (U.).....	40	135.46		10.00		96.30	\$23.20			1.20		1,312.10	22	6
Warren.....	60	1,061.65		123.00	61.15	80.00			120.00			960.00	18	0
Washington.....	75	760.00												
Wayne.....	75	391.95			7.90				18.00	7.00		424.85	7	4
White.....	40													
Whiteside.....	45	899.12			56.77		57.10		189.10			1,702.09	72	8
Will.....	40	2,879.01			253.05				203.88	52.80		3,753.77	108	14
Williamson.....	75	801.35			9.50	11.50			17.50			869.92	35	3
Winnebago.....	40	1,225.00							265.16	17.49		1,447.65	43	8
Woodford.....	50	535.40		11.00	23.40				94.15	10.45		677.40	14	1
Totals.....		\$126,630.80	\$14,264.70	\$5,949.05	\$3,753.10	\$6,501.93	\$681.13	\$19,512.58	\$9,200.12	\$3,885.91	\$9,876.97	\$200,164.68	7,424	635

[a] For salaries, turnkey, etc. [b] Jail and almshouse expenses are charged together and cannot be separated. [c] Estimated on nine months expenditures. [d] Sheriff receives 75 cents for two, 60 cents for four, 50 cents for ten, and 40 cents for balance. [e] For guarding old jail. [f] To temporary jail. [g] Estimated in part. [h] Jail torn down a year ago, prisoners are sent to Edwards county jail. [i] For eight months. [j] Sixty-nine were U. S. prisoners. [k] Fourteen were U. S. prisoners. [l] For eight months.

NOTE.—Where blanks appear in the column "Prisoners received during the year," the number received was not ascertained, in consequence of the absence of the jail calendar.

APPENDIX IV.

THE MEDICAL CHARITIES OF COOK COUNTY.

THE MEDICAL CHARITIES OF COOK COUNTY, ILLINO

BY ROSWELL PARK, A.M., M.D., DEMONSTRATOR OF ANATOMY IN THE
CHICAGO MEDICAL COLLEGE, AND ASSISTANT SURGEON OF THE
CHARITABLE EYE AND EAR INFIRMARY, CHICAGO.

Read at the Seventh Annual Conference of Charities and Correction, at Cleveland, Ohio,
June 29, 1880.

Cook County, with Chicago its principal feature, of course does not lack its quota of purely or quasi charitable institutions. With those which do not come under the above head, this paper has nothing to do. Of those properly included the following is a complete list, with a very brief account of their condition, accommodations, means of support, and any matter of special interest.*

The United States government maintains here the Marine Hospital. It has now a large and elegant structure on the lake shore, two miles north of the city limits, capable of accommodating 300 patients. As means were not lacking during its erection, it has all the conveniences and appliances which experience could suggest. It is under the surgical supervision of the local officer of the marine hospital service, for which each officer and seaman of the United States commercial marine is taxed ten cents a week.

The state of Illinois maintains here the Illinois Charitable Eye and Ear Infirmary. This is open to the indigent of the state, and is under the control of trustees appointed by the governor. It was organized as a private charity in 1858, and received by the state in 1871. The average number of house patients is about eighty-five. A large dispensary service is connected with the institution. Clinical instruction is made a feature. As a whole, it is, perhaps, the most completely appointed affair of its kind in the country.

Cook county maintains the following:

Cook County Hospital, under the control of the board of county commissioners; organized in 1868. Intended for the indigent sick of the county only, there being no city hospital, this takes the place of it. Patients, except in urgent cases, must be referred there by

* The writer acknowledges his indebtedness to the Illinois State Medical Register for more or less of the information concerning these institutions.

the county agent. Infectious and contagious diseases are not admitted, according to the rules; practically, however, it is impossible to keep cases of venereal disease out of the wards.

The present buildings are as commodious and elegant as those of any purely charitable hospital in the country, and including the ten acres of land, have cost about half a million of dollars. But not more than two hundred and fifty patients can as yet be accommodated in all this vast structure. The whole was built with little regard to outlay, though its general design is admirable. Over two thousand patients were treated in its wards last year.

But the curse of this—as of all similarly managed institutions—is the dominance of the political element in every feature of its control. The warden has never been selected because of any experience or training that would qualify him for the position. In fact, the predecessor of the present incumbent had been a puddler in the rolling mills, and his position was the reward of services to his “party.” During his administration the hospital had the reputation of being “the best built and poorest managed hospital in the country.” Every one knows the average ability and intelligence (?) of the ordinary county commissioner, and when the interests of a medical institution are watched over by a board composed of such as these, but little can be looked for; and when nurses and employes secure their positions through ties of consanguinity or political adherence to those in power, still less can be expected. I am happy to be able to state that the present condition of the hospital is an improvement upon what it used to be; the “reform element” (whatever that may be) now predominating in the county board. Nevertheless, the *system* is utterly at fault, and always liable to gross abuse.

The medical board is composed of thirteen gentlemen, and contains some of our best talent. Three of these are recommended to the county board by each of the faculties of our two leading regular colleges; the seven others secure their places by influence. Despite their profession, some of this board cannot be absolved from the charge of disgraceful wire-pulling in order to gain or maintain their positions.

As now conducted, the hospital is a needed and worthy, though somewhat extravagant, charity, and probably few not really entitled to relief are found in its wards. Clinical instruction is given in a large and elegant amphitheatre.

Cook County Insane Asylum, for the insane poor of the county, is under the same control and subject to precisely the same abuses as the county hospital. The number of inmates at present is over 400, for whom the county furnishes but two physicians, whose tenure of office depends upon the influence they bring to bear. Closely connected with the asylum is the county poorhouse, where are necessarily kept a large number of chronic invalids and incurables, which no general hospital can afford to keep. They here receive their sustenance, with little or no medical attention, save such as the asylum physician can give. At one time the poorhouse contained between 800 and 900 inmates.

The city of Chicago maintains but one medical charity,—one that is necessitated by circumstances,—the City Small-pox Hospital. It is situated on the western outskirts of the city, and is used only as a pest-house. It is under the medical charge of the city physician, and is supported by appropriations. Patients are sent to it on the order of the health department. Being a public institution, it is under the baleful influence of politics, its resident manager owing position to his political, rather than his mental abilities. Fortunately, our city is usually so free from severe contagious disease, that this hospital is often vacant for weeks at a time.

Coming now to corporate private charities, we have a number to mention :

Alexian Brothers' Hospital, founded in 1866. Has now a well-furnished and commodious building containing some sixty rooms. In case of necessity, as many as two hundred patients can be accommodated. Intended for male patients and non-contagious diseases only. Under the control and conduct of the Alexian order, whose chief officer in this country resides here. The means for its support are chiefly raised among the Roman Catholic community. Those able to pay are charged seven dollars to fifteen dollars per week. The patronage of the hospital is confined, naturally, almost among the catholics. A few purely charity patients are received, but the majority pay as above.

Chicago Hospital for Women and Children. Open to lying-in patients, and non-contagious cases among women and children. Has room for thirty-five patients. Those able to pay are charged five dollars a week. Has a dispensary attached. It is under the management of a board of councillors (ladies) elected by the trustees. It is supported by donations and subscriptions.

Floating Hospital. The ideas which developed into the organization of this charity were first put into effect in 1875. The intention was to give the purest possible air to the sick children of the poor during the pleasant days of the summer, when summer complaints and kindred diseases are so rife. Subscriptions were raised by individual effort, a barge secured, a tug chartered to tow it out into the lake basin, and thus the experiment began. Some regular physician was found to volunteer his services each day, and the simplest of nourishment, in the shape of crackers and milk, was furnished in abundance. It proved a success from the start, and was a boon to the little invalids, while each succeeding year the charity developed. Finally, two years ago, one of the piers off Lincoln Park was fitted up with railings and awnings, and other conveniences, the *floating* hospital thus transformed into a *stationary* one, while the pure and invigorating lake breeze and the edibles were furnished as abundantly as before. The money spent in this way has been as judiciously expended as was possible, and has conferred more benefit, and to a larger number, than the same amount used in any other way could have done. It is conducted by the "Floating Hospital Association," and was started purely as a private charity, by a few philanthropic individuals, who determined that their beneficence should not be misdirected.

Hahnemann Hospital. This hospital, in connection with the homeopathic school of the same name, has been open for some years. It is capable of accommodating seventy-five patients. Its staff is selected from the faculty of the adjoining school. Most of its inmates pay for their accommodations not less than seven dollars per week. It was assisted, some years ago, by the Relief and Aid Society, as most of the other hospitals of the city were.

Mercy Hospital. Founded in 1850. Was the result of very small beginnings and of individual enterprise. As it grew to larger proportions, it was placed under the control of the Sisters of Mercy. It now accommodates about one hundred patients, besides affording shelter to a number of the aged and infirm. Charity patients are admitted, but most of the patients pay seven to eighteen dollars a week. Its patronage depends very largely upon the personal reputation of members of its medical staff, which is selected entirely from the faculty of the Chicago Medical College. The expenses are met by the revenues from the various institutions under the charge of the Sisters of Mercy.

St. Joseph's Hospital, under the control of the Sisters of Charity. All classes of cases received, except those of a contagious character. The charges vary from six dollars to fifteen dollars per week. A few charity patients are received. A feature of the institution is, that patients occupying first-class rooms can employ any physician they choose. By the rules of the order, no resident physician is allowed. About one hundred patients can be accommodated.

St. Luke's Hospital; established in 1863. Under the control of the Episcopal Church, but open to all except contagious cases. A purely charitable institution, though it supplies a few rooms to paying boarders. Supported by contribution and by income from a small endowment. Accommodation for about fifty patients. Its medical staff is selected by the trustees.

Woman's Hospital of Illinois; chartered in 1871. Was started as a private and more or less speculative enterprise, but is now under the management of a board, who select their medical staff. Its title is misleading, if it conveys any idea that the state has anything to do with it. It is devoted to diseases peculiar to women, and has a capacity for about twenty patients. Most of the patients pay from seven dollars to fifteen dollars per week. Appeals to the charitably disposed are made for means to defray necessary expenses.

The **Washingtonian Home** was established in 1867, and is devoted to the reformation and care of the inebriate. Open only to males. It has received generous donations in the past, and at present derives a goodly income from its pay patients and from sums set apart from the license fund of the city, by action of the common council. A few are received out of pure charity, but the majority pay a price according to their accommodations. The home is accomplishing a good work among an unfortunate class. A similar home for women is now contemplated.

Besides these institutions, which are all of the nature of hospitals, Chicago has several "nurseries" and orphan asylums, a Foundlings' Home, a Home for the Friendless, an Old Women's Home, an Erring Woman's Refuge, etc., with medical officers attached to each of them, who often prove to be very necessary adjuncts.

There is also in contemplation—with excellent prospect of success—a House for Incurables, which will be a great boon to many who are barred out of the general hospitals by virtue of the intractable nature of their maladies.

The Chicago Relief and Aid Society was founded in 1857, to assist in distributing the private charities of the city. After the great fire of 1871, the society was entrusted with the funds which poured in so generously, from all quarters of the world, and after relieving temporary and immediate wants, a considerable sum still remained. Sums, varying in amount, were therefore given to several of the hospitals, on condition that for each thousand dollars thus bestowed, the society should at any time be entitled to the care or treatment of one inmate or patient. Amounts were donated to hospitals, as follows: Alexian Brothers' Hospital, eighteen thousand dollars; Eye and Ear Infirmary, twenty thousand dollars; Hahnemann Hospital, fifteen thousand dollars; Mercy Hospital, forty thousand dollars; St. Luke's Hospital, twenty-eight thousand dollars; St. Joseph's Hospital, thirty thousand dollars; Women and Children's Hospital, twenty-five thousand dollars.

The "charity" patients entertained by the above hospitals, except in the case of St. Luke's, are almost entirely confined to those thus admitted.

Besides the sums mentioned above, amounts, varying from a few hundred to fifteen thousand dollars, were donated to the different dispensaries. For some time, too, the society paid a corps of visiting physicians to go to the houses of those entitled to relief. This feature was discontinued, after a time, and now the dispensaries do all this work, with the single exception, that the county agent has paid one medical gentleman a small sum for visiting the poor in a quarter of the city not now supplied by any dispensary.

The Dispensaries of Chicago. No special mention is needed of each individual institution. There are in Chicago the following dispensaries: The Central Free, in connection with Rush Medical College; the South Side, in connection with the Chicago Medical College; a dispensary in connection with the Woman's, the Hahnemann, the Chicago Homœopathic, and the Bennett Eclectic Medical Colleges. A dispensary in connection with each of the following: St. Luke's Hospital, Chicago Hospital for Women and Children, Women's Hospital of Illinois, Eye and Ear Infirmary, and Woman's Christian Association; besides one or two smaller affairs, managed by some church, or as a purely private charity.

Here are, say a dozen dispensaries, most of them with open doors to all new comers. The dispensary system of Chicago has been open to the same abuses as in all other large cities, and it is abused in the same way. It has almost seemed, at times, as if there were a rivalry between some of them to see which could "do the most good," *i. e.*, treat the largest number of patients, while making no effort to eliminate those able to pay. Thanks to the efforts of some who saw the accumulating evils resulting from this system, a reform is being slowly instituted, and much more attention is now paid to finding out who and what the would-be patients are. Several of these dispensaries make no public report. Reports of others

are gotten up to make a favorable showing, and are worthless for our purposes. Thus it happens that it is impossible to get statistics accurate enough to base mathematical calculations upon; but after no small amount of consideration of the subject, I shall say that at least one-fifth of the entire number of the sick in Chicago receive gratuitous medical treatment. Or, including those who never pay their bills, I think I should err on the safe side, in estimating that one-quarter, at least, of the community never pay a doctor. If there is another profession, the clerical included, which can show such an amount of charity work done, such an amount of the most skilled labor unremunerated, let its representatives step to the front and claim credit for it.

Now the question comes up prominently,—what remedy can be proposed for all of this. I am tempted here to quote at length from a paper upon this subject by Dr. Hatfield and myself, read before our local societies, and published. (“The Abuses of Medical Charities,” *Chicago Medical Gazette*, March 5th, 1880.)

“Let us examine yet a little further the relations and causes of these abuses. The experience of those who best know is, that a comparatively very small proportion of native born population will so lower themselves in the estimation of themselves and others as to seek such relief unless absolutely forced to; and these usually are reasonably grateful for services rendered. But we are, alas! overrun with a degraded foreign population—whose reasons or motives for leaving their native lands do not require explanation—lost to all feelings of independence and pride of race, filthy and lazy, shiftless and indolent, ignorant and superstitious to a melancholy degree, always ungrateful, addicted to the worst forms of intemperance—that all-impoverishing vice—who have no higher aim than to extort from the world about them the best possible living under the circumstances. Instead of hesitating to accept a charity, they not only expect it but scheme and plot to get it. It would be a revelation to some of our parlor philanthropists could they realize to what an extent this is the case. How to deal with this class is a social problem of no small magnitude.

“Of one hundred consecutive applicants at the South Side Dispensary sixty-eight were Irish or Irish-American, ten were native born, seven were Germans, three English, and the remaining twelve were representatives of various foreign nationalities. To simply dole out medicines to these people is to begin at the wrong end of the list of remedial measures; while if they could only be made to care for themselves few would be absolutely paupers.

“Well, what is to be done? But a minimum of good is done by unceasing complaint without proposing a remedy. Here is a cancer on the body medical, an abomination which ever grows by feeding on that which sustains it; and which needs most radical treatment, most vigorous canterization, if not actual extirpation, ere it undermine the vital forces and wreck the health of that body.

“What has been done in this city? Both the South Side and the Central Dispensaries have districted off their respective territory, and those who are unable to leave their homes are visited.

This is true charity; the only thing lacking being compensation for the visiting physicians; and this the people ought to pay, for why should the ungrateful task of attending the sick poor fall upon only a few shoulders!

"For some time there was tried by the South Side Dispensary a system of close questioning and investigation regarding the circumstances of each applicant, the information thus obtained being condensed in a systematic manner, and made convenient for ready reference on subsequent occasions. This served as more or less of a check, but required a large part of the time of some one competent for the task: till at last no one could be found willing to devote his time steadily to such a task without recompense, and this the dispensary was too poor to afford.

"At the dispensary of the Eye and Ear Infirmary, there is required of each applicant a sworn statement, over his signature, that he is without means to pay the doctor. Now and then this discourages a would-be patient, but the attendance there has hardly fallen off perceptibly.

"At the St. Luke's Hospital Dispensary, the free distribution of medicine to every patient has of late been stopped, and as a consequence the patronage has fallen off amazingly; and if no allusions are made to the other city dispensaries, it is simply because neither of the writers happen to be personally familiar with their affairs."

The propriety of charging a small fee is often suggested as a remedy. The matter was touched upon in the paper from which I am quoting, as follows:

"'But,' says some sapient reformer, 'let us charge a small fee for services or medicines, making it so small that the poorest can afford it.' Bad suggestion. For what is the fee to be paid? 'For medicine,' suppose he answers. Then the very object of the measure is defeated, for the poorest of the poor, *i. e.*, those who most need it, are the only ones who cannot pay even a ten-cent fee. 'Well, then, for services rendered,' he will suggest. Worse and worse. This puts the lowest possible valuation on the doctor's services, removes the last restraint from those who hesitate before accepting an open-handed charity, and opens the way for a chain of abuses, as well as violations of the ethical code, the thought of which should appall the one who suggests it. Besides, if the doctors are to receive small fees, let it be in their own offices, where they can better adjust them to the circumstances of the patient. And better yet, if the doctor kept his own little supply of drugs, which he could dispense for those patients who are unable to pay both for advice and drugs, in separate installments. Too often the poor patient, feeling unable to pay the doctor and the druggist both, patronizes the latter as being the one most likely to exact his fee. Surely the remedy does not lie in the direction of small dispensary fees.

* * * * *

"The effect of establishing, in a public dispensary, any system of small fees for poor people is 'certainly demoralizing in the extreme, and in violation of the very idea of a dispensary; it is virtually bidding for practice against outside physicians. While, on the contrary, the effect of what we have just advocated—a system which leads the poor man to seek the doctor's office, feeling

that he can pay in proportion to his circumstances—is healthy in the extreme. The doctor's advice is more thought of, and his directions more implicitly obeyed; while the common people quicker learn the advantage of observing a few simple rules of hygiene, and, thus being induced to take better care of their health, a smaller proportion will be reduced to a condition of absolute and degraded pauperism."

* * * * *

"While the people at large contribute more or less to the current expenses of these dispensaries, the brunt of the work falls upon the physicians. But why should the profession of a city attend gratuitously its sick poor any more than its pauper insane, or more than a lawyer his poor client, or the poor missionary the able-bodied poor? The doctor, more than anybody else, contributes skilled labor, and is called upon for that at all hours of the day and night. It is only the long months and years, and the hundreds or thousands of dollars spent in learning his profession, which put him in a position to give up his time with a fair expectation of a *quid pro quo*. Is this a sample of the "eternal fitness" of things?"

"And here let no one accuse us of a wish to divert charity from its true channels, or of making any effort to evade the duty we owe our fellow men. We simply desire to shift the burden so that all may carry it instead of a few. If, therefore, the city, the county or the state, or, to put it more plainly, if the public should select a few competent men, and, assigning them districts, pay them for attending the sick poor of the district, or if, in addition, it furnish medicines at cost or gratis to the poorest, what would it do more for these poor invalids than it now does for the insane, feeble-minded, blind, aged, orphaned, or even criminal poor? And, if it do so much for these, why should it not do as much for them? Let no one fear that for this work the district physician would be overpaid; if such a case ever happened, the item of news was suppressed ere it reached the writers' ears.

"The proposition, in briefer terms, is simply this: The pauper sick as well as the paupers who are not sick have to be supported at public expense; and that part of their support which concerns their health can be best and most effectively administered in the way suggested. One-half of the means now through public and private charity disbursed, if honestly directed through a public bureau,—and this is possible,—would effect more than is at present accomplished by the existing method of conducting affairs.

"In default of this, the system of provident dispensaries, which seems to be giving satisfaction among the hard working populace of Great Britain, seems to be the nearest approach to a proper one. This, of course, leaves a residue of utterly destitute paupers who are, therefore, the legitimate subjects of ordinary dispensary charity.

"Immediately after our great fire, the whole city was districted, and paid physicians assigned to each district. When the relief work was curtailed, the pay of the physicians was stopped, and most of them resigned in consequence. So, on account of lack of means or its diversion, the best plan ever adopted here had to be abandoned."

A committee was appointed by the Chicago Medical Society to report such plans or suggestions as they might deem best, concerning the subject-matter of the paper from which I have made such full extracts. Among other suggestions were the following:

"First. That the younger men of the profession, as being more widely awake in the matter, should be given a governing voice in the regulation of dispensary affairs.

"Second. That while the clinical teachers of a college should be allowed to make the best possible advantage and display of the clinical material properly available, those members of the profession not under the influence of that college, and who are yet so situated as to feel their own rights encroached upon, should have a fair representation in such governing body.

"Third. That the dispensaries be so managed that all physicians in their neighborhood would be only too glad to see to it that the deserving poor found their way thither; feeling, on the other hand, confidence in their management, that the compliment would be returned in a proper way, and that those who were able to pay would be refused.

"Fourth. That some such plan be adopted as has been tried at the South Side Dispensary, as stated by Drs. Hatfield and Park, of a close system of investigation by personal inquiry, and a careful and condensed and easily accessible record of each case. This, of course, involves a small expense, which either the dispensary or the public ought to defray.

"In lieu of this plan it has been suggested that patients who appear needy be treated at their first visit, and then be given a blank form certifying that they are in positively indigent circumstances. This should be filled out and signed by their nearest physician, druggist, or priest, before they were given any subsequent aid. And it would be better still if the two plans could be combined."

(The full report of this committee may be found in the Chicago Medical Gazette, of April 5, 1880).

For my own part, I am most heartily in favor of any plan by which those who visit the sick poor should be paid for it; whether they be paid out of the public treasury or by some organization devoted to charity work, makes no difference. I am also equally in favor of putting all this clinical material, to a proper extent, at the disposition of students; but I think that a man who spends an hour or two lecturing to a small class in a dispensary is almost as much entitled to pay as the one who spends the same time visiting the poor at their homes. Or I might put it in this way: Whoever does this work of attending the sick poor does a public service, and, according to the spirit of republican institutions, he who does this is entitled to pay. Work thus paid for is always better done, and dereliction from duty can then be authoritatively dealt with.

It only remains now to make a few remarks concerning the hospitals mentioned in the first part of this paper. From the account there given it will be seen that Cook county, with a population in round numbers of three-quarters of a million, has only the following really charitable medical institutions:

Cook County Hospital; Cook County Insane Asylum; State Eye and Ear Infirmary; City Small-Pox Hospital; Chicago Floating Hospital; St. Luke's Hospital.

The two latter are really deserving and thoroughly charitable, and, as is so often the case, are always in need of funds. The two former accomplish a good deal, but are subject to the ever-varying "influence" of the dominant party of the day, and, aside from their medical staffs, very few find their way into an official or menial connexion with them who have any recommendation other than their devotion and services to party. For instance: we not infrequently have had the melancholy spectacle of a medical superintendent and his assistants being obliged to spend the greater part of the week or two just preceding the annual election lobbying to keep their places.

The principal explanation of this condition of affairs is, that the boards of county commissioners, or aldermen, or whatever they may be, are, almost without exception, composed of illiterate, uneducated men, foreigners often, whose energies have been misdirected into politics, who may be able to manage their own private business, but who know nothing of political economy, or the still greater problems of public welfare and public health. The average commissioner knows as much about the best interests of the insane as the average alderman does about the proper ventilation and lighting of public schools, which in either case is nothing.

So long, then, as the management of institutions which need for their governance the ripe experience of educated and trained minds, is relegated to the control of such men, what can we expect? In our opinion, public institutions are never so well managed as when they are under the direct control of two or three trustees, provided these be well selected. Compare, for instance, our county insane asylum with one of our state asylums, or the county general hospital with the State Eye and Ear Hospital; the county institutions being managed by the board of county commissioners, and those of the state by trustees appointed by the governor.

What shall be said about the other hospitals I have named, and which depend largely or entirely for their support upon appeals to the public in some shape? We have here the curious spectacle of several boards of trustees, boards of councillors, boards of lady governesses or what not, meeting and grappling with problems too large for them; pondering on how to make five dollars pay ten dollars indebtedness; organizing fairs, getting up benefit entertainments, ingeniously wording appeals to the generous public, and continually devising expedients. We see them, too, with their petty jealousies, their occasionally ill-concealed distrust of measures or men, and now and then even an eruptive spasm, followed by a reorganization. Much that passes for true charity is either unrestrained desire for notoriety or an explosion of restlessness on the part of some unoccupied or perhaps hysterical individual, usually of the tender sex. Such an one finds the same gratification in the notoriety or excitement of starting a new charitable institution, and devising means for accomplishing much with little, that others do in the fervor of religious enthusiasm, or wild and impracticable missionary schemes. An institution started under such auspices needs a close succession of such enthusiastic leaders, or it must surely soon come to grief. There needs no apology for such comment. The time has come when more can be accomplished by

properly directing and limiting charity, than by originating it; and, if necessary, legislative aid should be invoked to refuse charters to affairs not begun on a sound financial basis. Let us suppose it is desired to found a "Hospital for Diseases of the Joints." Some tender hearted lady, who has a relative suffering from a chronic malady of this nature, has conceived the idea. She interests a few of her church in the matter. They bring in a few outsiders; the medical attendant of the poor invalid alluded to, Dr. ———, the eminent orthopedist, being consulted, sees here a chance to increase his reputation and income. He, therefore, cordially joins the movement and agrees to organize the surgical staff. A public meeting is held, one or two cripples judiciously exhibited, "public interest is awakened," so it is announced in the papers; a few hundred dollars are subscribed, after personal entreaty, a charter secured, and all goes well for a few months. Those who have watched the course of such hospitals can complete the picture, and can realize the amount of work and drudgery needed to carry it on and prevent a speedy collapse.

In Great Britain they often experience a trouble which we never complain of here. Some of the London institutions are accumulating such enormous endowments, that their incomes largely exceed their expenses. Now and then an inquisitive person makes some inquiry as to the ultimate disbursement of all this money, but usually with very little satisfaction. Any such efforts by outsiders are discountenanced at once. It is not noticed, however, that these institutions make any the less loud calls upon the public for a share of their subscriptions or bequests.

We have not yet attained to this happy condition. It will be a long time before any of Cook county's institutions can lay aside from their incomes a yearly surplus.

From what has been said of them, however, it will be seen that they in no particular respect differ much from those of any other large centre of population where charitable impulses run wild. We have the same problems to solve; the same great interests to take into earnest consideration; the same proportion of unthrifty paupers to care for and protect ourselves against; the same lack of means to do with; the same difficulty in antidoting the evil influence of politics, and guarding against the consequences of misguided and ungovernable political aspirations in those least fitted for positions of public trust; and, realizing that the struggle is not confined to our midst, but is an universal one, we are watching to see what others are doing for self-protection, ready to adopt any measure or means which gives fair promise of success. That the Conference of Charities of 1880 may shed additional light upon an abstruse subject is the earnest wish of the writer.

It may be only justice to myself to state, by the way of apology for the appearance of this paper, that it was only written at the personal solicitation of the Chairman of the Committee on Medical Charities, and was prepared amid the press of other work and cares.

APPENDIX V.

THE CRIMINAL DOCKETS.

APPENDIX VI.

FORMS AND SUGGESTIONS FOR KEEPING THE
ACCOUNTS OF THE PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS
OF THE STATE OF ILLINOIS.



FORMS AND SUGGESTIONS FOR KEEPING INSTITUTION ACCOUNTS.

INTRODUCTION.

Before proceeding to discuss the proper mode of keeping the accounts of public institutions of a benevolent, educational or penal character, it may be of service to define briefly the relations which the state institutions of Illinois bear to the people.

The second section of an act to regulate the state charitable institutions and the state reform school, approved April 15, 1875, declares that the trustees of each of the said institutions shall be a body corporate and politic for certain purposes, namely: "to receive, hold, use and convey, or disburse moneys and other property, real and personal, in the name of said corporations, but in trust and for the use and by the authority of the state of Illinois." This section also provides "that the general assembly shall have power at any time to amend, alter, revoke or annul the grant of corporate powers herein contained, or heretofore expressed, in any and all charters previously granted to any of said institutions."

The language of this section is an unequivocal declaration of proprietorship in and sovereignty over the state institutions. They belong to the people of the state; they were created for their benefit. The trustees and other officers are simply the agents of the people for accomplishing certain specified ends; and the state reserves to itself the right of dissolving these corporations, whenever, in the judgment of the people, they cease to subserve the purpose of their creation, or the necessity for them no longer exists.

Since these institutions are not established for the purpose of making money, and are neither productive nor speculative in their nature, they are sustained, for the most part, by appropriations directly made from the state treasury. In some states a different system prevails, where a charge is made by the state for board, tuition or treatment, and collected from private individuals and from counties or towns, that is, from lesser municipal corporations. In Illinois, on the other hand, the state institutions are free to all the people of the state. No charge is made, even against private individuals, for the benefits received from them. In every sense, therefore, the institutions are immediately responsible to the people of the state, in their corporate capacity.

A trust like this is doubly sacred, because, in addition to the sanctity which attaches to all fiduciary relations, it is administered in the name of charity. To charity is equally applicable the apostrophe of Madame Roland to liberty: "O! Liberty what crimes have been perpetrated in thy name!" The negligent or corrupt

discharge of a charitable trust is not only a violation of confidence, but a blow at that sentiment of benevolence in the human breast, without which society could not exist. Accordingly, it is both the right and the duty of the state to throw around the administration of public charity every possible safeguard; but of all the motives which tend to hold men to a strict performance of their duty, none is so powerful as a strong sense of accountability. In order to create and keep alive this sense, all the agents entrusted with this high responsibility must be frequently and thoroughly called to account.

It is further evident that the state must appoint or detail some officer especially charged with the execution of this function. It is in the highest degree improbable that an incompetent or corrupt agent will, of his own accord, make such a report to the legislature, and to the people represented in the general assembly, as will furnish the evidence of his incapacity or want of integrity. Even the reports made by an honest man, anxious to do his whole duty, may be so imperfect, in consequence of the natural indulgence of human indolence, or of his want of appreciation of the relative importance of the items of information desired by the people, as to furnish little insight into the real character of his administration of the affairs of the institution under his charge. For the purpose of securing the desired accountability, the state of Illinois has established a board of public charities, to which the state institutions must make stated reports and submit all their accounts for examination and verification. Since the state board is not to account, but to be accounted to, it has been granted no executive power, so that it has no executive responsibility; but it has the right, and it is its duty, to visit and inspect the state institutions, their premises, property, inmates, books and papers; to examine their officers, if need be, under oath; to inquire into all their methods of transacting their business; to satisfy itself as to the character and extent of the results accomplished; and to express its opinion to the general assembly upon all matters connected with the administration of their affairs freely and without reserve.

Institutions which possess powers to expend public moneys are responsible first of all in a financial sense. The public, perhaps, attaches an undue importance to this kind of responsibility, that is to say, the cost of an institution is not, in fact, of equal importance with its usefulness; and the real fundamental question concerning it is, how far does it accomplish its purpose? what actual benefits do the people receive from its establishment? But, undoubtedly, the people feel with reason that financial success is an indispensable element of success in a larger sense. They apply this practical test to the management of every public institution, and the institution which cannot stand the test loses ground in the public confidence.

This board, therefore, has directed its attention primarily to the financial management of the public institutions subject to its supervision, believing that improvement in this respect would secure as its natural sequence a corresponding improvement in general efficiency and usefulness. The act to regulate the state institutions, enacted, in 1875, at the suggestion of the state board, was a great step in advance, but much still remains to be done. The accounts

of the institutions, although better kept than formerly, are still far from perfect, and the board, desiring to complete the reform which it has inaugurated, has caused the preparation of the following manual of business for the use of the trustees and officers of the institutions under its direction.

It seems scarcely necessary to present any form of argument to prove what is almost self-evident, namely, that an institution called to account must furnish a statement of its affairs in a form satisfactory to the authority to which the law requires it to make account; and that where a number of concerns are responsible to one and the same authority, it is of the utmost importance that the forms of statements should correspond as nearly as may be practicable. But in order to uniform statements, uniform records are essential. Hence, this board, having already secured substantial uniformity of statement, now undertakes to suggest a uniform system of book-keeping, to the end that comparisons between the institutions may be more easily made, and that the result of such comparisons may be more manifestly equitable. A further end which the board has in view is to secure the adoption of such a system of book-keeping as will furnish a complete record of all the internal relations of the state institutions, such as is not furnished by any set of books now kept by any of them. It has also a profound sense of the importance of having the methods of book-keeping in use in our institutions conform to those adopted by all great mercantile establishments everywhere, so that they will be perfectly intelligible to experts, and that no errors can creep into them without being discovered. It may be confidently asserted that such a result is impossible without the introduction of the system of double entry.

There are two objections which may be urged against the proposed improvement. First, that the clerks employed by the institutions are not acquainted with the system of double entry; and, second, that the records proposed are too complicated and involve too much labor, which is another word for expense. The answer to both is very simple. A clerk who is not already familiar with the science of book-keeping can easily master it by the careful study of any good elementary treatise on the subject. If not, he is incompetent for his position. On the other hand, if good, thorough book-keeping is essential to financial success in the conduct of an enterprise which has for its sole object the making of money, it must be equally advantageous in the management of an institution, whose principal object is to save money. If the extra cost pays in the one instance, it will in the other also. Since a state institution derives its income and support from the state, and the cost of making records is paid by the state, the state has certainly the right to prescribe the form of record to be kept, and the institution is under obligation to employ the extra help required, if necessary. But all experience demonstrates the truth of the proposition that books which are properly kept involve less labor than where an accountant does not understand his business. A book-keeper should properly be an assistant to the business manager of the institution by whatever title he may be called, steward or clerk, and the book-keeper should have no duties to perform which will interfere with the discharge of his immediate function.

To what has been said, we may add that a perfect system of accounts is an aid to the superintendent of an institution, and a protection. It aids him, by enabling him to understand more clearly wherein lies the secret of his success or failure as a financial manager, and to ascertain not only the relative cost of the several departments of his business, but the comparative efficiency and pecuniary value of his employés. It protects him, because it renders it possible for him to show, first, that his management has been honest; and, second, that it has been economical. A former governor of this state once made the wise remark, that "for every man in public life two things are of the utmost importance: first, that he should do right; and, second, that he should appear to do right. The appearance of wrong-doing may be as injurious to the man himself, and to the interest which he is set to defend, as if a wrong had actually been perpetrated."

I.

BOOKS TO BE KEPT.

The books essential to be provided, in order to keep accounts according to the system here proposed, are as follows:

First, to be kept by the clerk:

1. A journal day-book.
2. Book of receipts.
3. Book of orders.
4. General ledger.
5. Individual ledger, containing accounts with inmates.
6. County ledger.
7. Clothing day-book, containing charges against inmates and hospital, for clothing, bedding, etc.
8. Statement book.

Second, to be kept by the storekeeper:

1. Invoice book.
2. Journal.
3. Classification ledger.
4. Department ledger.

Journal Day-book.

Form No. 1 of the forms appended below represents the journal, which is designed to be a book of original entry, upon which all transactions, of every kind, are to be recorded, in proper form for posting to the ledger, at the time when they occur, or when reported to the clerk by the storekeeper or by any other person authorized to transact business for the institution. But the cash receipts and orders drawn on the treasurer of the institution need not be entered upon the journal, if the book of receipts and book of orders are kept, which are designed to take the place of the journal to that extent.

The entries upon the journal, as printed, illustrate the proper mode of opening a set of books, by crediting the "State of Illinois," (which is the proprietor), with the amount of the inventory.

On page one of the journal several parties have been credited with the amount of invoices furnished the institution for the entire quarter, and the store debited with the total amount. This entry was made to avoid making any more entries than are necessary to illustrate the point in question. In an actual set of books, however, the book-keeper will enter upon his journal the amount of each invoice received to the credit of the party furnishing the same, and debit the store with the amount of invoices received during the day. In the case of some of the smaller institutions, or at particular periods when the purchases are small, it may not be necessary to enter up these invoices more than once a week.

The journal will contain a record of all transactions of every description, with the following exceptions, namely: the cash receipts of the institution, and the list of orders drawn in payment of accounts rendered. These will be entered upon subsidiary books, namely: a book of receipts and a book of orders.

Book of Receipts.

The book of receipts (Form No. 2) is a record of all moneys received by the institution, either from the state treasury or any other source.

The only explanation of this form which seems to be necessary relates to the manner of posting and the reference to the ledger folios. It is supposed that each item received will be credited at once to the account upon which it is received, and the column "ledger folio" will show the page on which such credit is entered. These accounts may be credited on one of three ledgers—the general ledger, the county ledger, or the individual ledger, as the case may be. One column will answer for the page of all these postings, since the account itself will show, by inspection, on which ledger the credit should properly be given. In order to complete the posting, however, these accounts must be entered as debits to the treasurer of the institution; but this need not be done until the end of the quarter, when the entries to be made will correspond to the footings of the several columns respectively. In order to show the folio of the general ledger on which the debits are to be made, it will be necessary to bring these footings down in the right hand column, and enter the page in the column "ledger folio," as shown in the form. The receipts from miscellaneous sources are debited on folio seven, because these are regarded as part of the ordinary expense appropriation. The receipts on account of special appropriations will go to the folios set apart for these funds in the ledger. Moneys received on account of a county or inmate, for clothing furnished, will be credited upon the folio set apart in the county or individual ledger, as the case may be; but the total amount received from counties or individuals during the quarter will be debited to the treasurer under ordinary expense fund.

The plan of numbering receipts in consecutive order, and placing them on file, the same as vouchers, is a good one, and is required by law in the public institutions of the state of Michigan. Whenever the treasurer of an institution receives any money, from

whatever source, he not only returns a receipt to the party from whom received, but places a duplicate receipt on file in the office of the institution; and at stated periods an abstract and the triplicate receipts are transmitted to the auditor general.

Book of Orders.

The book of orders (Form No. 3) is a register of all orders drawn upon the treasurer of the institution, and exhibits the dates of issue, the numbers, the titles and folios of the accounts to which the orders are charged, and the funds against which they are drawn.

At the end of the quarter, the footings of the several columns are credited, as shown, to the title "Orders" upon the general ledger.

General Ledger.

The general ledger (Form No. 4) does not differ from ledgers in common use. The printed entries represent the transactions, posted from the journal and from the book of receipts and book of orders.

For the form of balance sheet, taken from the ledger, see Form No. 5.

Individual Ledger.

A separate ledger (Form No. 6) is required for the keeping of the accounts with individual inmates. An account is opened with each inmate, by name, giving also the name and address of the security, whether an individual or a county, as shown. These accounts are made out at stated intervals, usually once in six months, and presented to the parties liable for their payment.

County Ledger.

At the time when bills are made out, as just stated, all accounts against individuals, which are properly chargeable to any county, are closed on the individual ledger, and the amounts transferred to the account of such county on the county ledger. This is shown in Form No. 7.

Clothing Day-book.

The clothing day-book (Form No. 8) is a book peculiar to institutions, and requires a little explanation. It is a book of original entry, and the items contained in it, which are chargeable to individuals, are posted from this book to the individual ledger. It also contains an account of articles furnished from the clothing and sewing-rooms for the use of the institution.

In the first column are entered the amounts charged to individual inmates; in the second column, the amounts charged to the institution; the third and fourth columns show both the debits and credits of the sewing and clothing rooms, respectively; and the fifth column is a memorandum of the amount charged over and above actual cost of the articles, to cover the expense of freight, handling, manufacturing, etc.

This book is written up, by the book-keeper, from memoranda furnished him, day by day, by the matron in charge of the sewing-room, and the supervisor in charge of the clothing-room.

Statement-book.

The statement-book (Form No. 9) is a record, in convenient form for reference and comparison, of the condition and movement of all active accounts on the general ledger, during each quarter-year. The headings of the columns sufficiently indicate its character and purpose. It is, in effect, a fuller balance-sheet, but differs from an ordinary balance-sheet, not only in form, but in the fulness of detail in which the business of the institution is set forth and explained.

Invoice-book.

The invoice-book, kept by the storekeeper, is in the usual form of such books, except that it will be found convenient to have two additional columns for figures ruled to the right of each page. This admits of making a copy of the invoice, as received, in the first two columns, and also of extending the altered amounts, for classification, where discounts are made and deducted from the individual items, instead of from the footing. No example is furnished, because, with this explanation, none is necessary.

Storekeeper's Journal.

The form of the journal to be kept by the storekeeper is the same as that in general book-keeping. An example of the character of the entries is presented in Form No. 10.

Classification Ledger.

The classification ledger (Form No. 11) is a record, in which a separate account is opened with every description of article named in the journal, showing both the amount and value of every article received and issued by the storekeeper.

Department Ledger.

The department ledger (Form No. 12) is designed to exhibit the cost of each department of the institution, separately. The total cost of the departments will, of course, be equal to the amount of the issues, as shown on the classification ledger.

Note.

[These two ledgers are, in fact, one ledger, and are only separated because of the different character of the entries to be made, and the dissimilarity in ruling thus rendered necessary.

An account entitled "Institution" (see Form No. 13) is opened on the department ledger, which is credited with the amounts of all

invoices received, and debited, when the department accounts are closed, with the amounts issued to the several departments. The balance, under this title, represents the amount of stores on hand, in the possession of the storekeeper.]

Subsidiary Books.

In addition to the books above described, any other books may be kept, which may be found necessary or convenient. It is probably desirable, for instance, to have a blotter for each head of a department, such as the matron, farmer, butcher, etc., for the record of transactions occurring in each, to be subsequently reported to the book-keeper and entered upon the journal.

Among the subsidiary books to be provided is a time-book, in which to enter the amounts due each month for personal services rendered. A description of the proper form is as follows: the columns ruled should show (1) the names of all officers and employes, (2) the character of service, (3) the rate paid per month, (4) each day's attendance during the month, (5) the number of days' service rendered during the month, (6) the total amount due, (7) the date and mode of payment. Monthly payments are preferable. The total amount of the time-book for each month is charged on the general ledger to the "Store," and credited to the "Pay-roll." On the storekeeper's books will appear the amount chargeable to each department.

No mention is here made of the books relating to administration simply, such as the daily census-book, the register of pupils or patients, etc., because we are dealing only with the question of financial management and responsibility.

II.

THE STOREKEEPER:—HIS RESPONSIBILITIES AND DUTIES.

In the appointment of a storekeeper, three ends are sought:

First—The securing of regularity in the rate of consumption of supplies, a check upon extravagance and waste in their use, and the making of such a record of the amounts required for specified periods as will enable the institution and the authorities of the state to judge what amount of money is necessary to be provided or set apart for this purpose.

Second—The establishment of such a system of accounts of the receipt and issue of stores as will show at all times what balance ought to be on hand. This secures accountability on the part of the person in charge of the stores, since the amount he ought to have can be compared at any time with the amount actually on hand.

Third—The provision of an easy instrumentality for the ascertaining of the relative cost of different departments of the institution, in order that when the accounts of an institution are examined

by the trustees, or by any other authority, they may be able to determine whether any department is costing more than it should or not. This determination can be effected by a comparison of the cost of the same department of the same institution at one period with its cost at another, and also by the comparison of the cost of similar departments of different institutions at the same time.

Invoices.

Since the storekeeper is responsible for materials and supplies purchased and delivered into his charge, his duty in connexion with the accounts of the institution will be to keep a record of supplies received and issued. When goods are purchased and delivered, they should be invariably accompanied, at the time of delivery, by an invoice, which should be compared and checked by the storekeeper. In case an invoice does not, for any reason, accompany the goods, the storekeeper should make one for temporary use, and call for the original from the party furnishing the goods. The invoices are to be copied by the storekeeper upon the invoice book.

The reason for making copies is two-fold. In the first place, the original invoice must go to the clerk, after stamping it "charge to the store," in order that the clerk may credit individuals with the amount of goods furnished by them respectively. In the second place, some original invoices are almost illegible, in consequence of rapid writing or technical abbreviations; and even where legible, should a discount be allowed for cash, it may be necessary to change the amounts for the several items on the storekeeper's books, in order to distribute the discount, instead of making a separate account of it.

Classification of Invoices.

Under the system of accounts here suggested for adoption, the storekeeper is charged with the duty of making the classification of invoices and bills received. This classification should in all cases be made before making the journal entries for the week, in order to avoid the necessity of duplicating the posting of the items of classification. For example: there may be during the week half a dozen purchases of butter, from as many different individuals,—but instead of making half a dozen entries upon the journal, to be posted in the classification ledger, they may be grouped together and one entry made for the week.

The classification is made from the invoice book, and as each invoice is classified it may be checked upon the book, in red ink.

Clerks have different methods of making this classification, and it may be left to the ingenuity of each. If the sum of all the items classified equals the total amount of invoices received during the week, which are added up upon the invoice book, this proves that they have been taken off and footed up correctly.

The classification from the record of invoices received during the week is much more simple than where it is made from bills ren-

dered, at the end of a quarter, and it involves less time in proving the work and correcting errors, if any. It also prevents the accumulation of work.

The classification, when made, is entered upon the journal, as shown by the first entry in Form No. 10. It may be remarked, however, that this example shows the classification for one week only, it not having been thought necessary to carry it any farther.

Departments of an Institution.

As explained above, on page 336, the storekeeper makes a double classification of the supplies issued, first, according to the character of supplies, and second, according to the departments of the institution making requisition for them.

By "departments" are meant divisions or sections of the entire establishment. The number of such departments will vary, according to the views of superintendents of institutions, and may be larger or smaller, according to circumstances. The principal departments will naturally be: the kitchens, the bakery, the laundry, the engineer's department, the different shops, the farm and garden, the offices, the sewing-room, the centre building, the wings (or cottages), etc. There will be at least as many departments as there are heads of departments authorized to make requisitions for supplies. By a judicious arrangement of these departments, it will be easy to ascertain and show the character and reasonableness of the total cost of an institution, not only for maintenance, but for all expenses of every kind.

Issue of Supplies.

In no case should the storekeeper deliver any supplies to a department, except upon a requisition,* properly signed by the head of the department and approved by the superintendent, or by some other officer authorized to act for him. These requisitions are the storekeeper's clearance, and should be carefully filed away by him for future reference. They also serve another purpose, by saving him from the necessity of stopping, while issuing supplies, to enter up the issues.

It may be found convenient in practice to print the requisitions for the different departments upon different colored paper and in different type, so that they will be readily distinguished by the eye. It is not unusual to have printed forms of requisitions, with the names of all principal articles in type, leaving additional space for writing in the names of other articles less frequently called for. It will also be convenient to have a case of pigeon-holes, in which the requisitions issued to the several departments may be classified and kept until entered upon the record of issues.

Some perishable supplies, such as meats, garden produce, etc., for the use of the kitchen, are used daily; other supplies, such as soap, may be issued once a week; and others at irregular intervals of longer or shorter duration, according to circumstances.

* It will be convenient to have a dating stamp with the word "issued" and the date, and to stamp each requisition as fast as filled before filing the same.

There are of course certain classes of supplies, the consumption of which must be estimated, owing to the difficulty, if not the impossibility of keeping an accurate account of their consumption. For example, hay and ice: to which may be added fuel, except where the engineer is required to weigh the coal and report the amount, together with a statement of the temperature, and the force, velocity and direction of the wind, which is done in many institutions. Sometimes, in order to facilitate the correct estimating of the amount of hay in a barn, the capacity of the barn is marked (in tons) upon one of the posts. The amount of ice in stock in an ice-house may be indicated in the same way.

Record of Issues.

The books kept by the storekeeper are, in effect, a section of the general books of the institution, and form an essential link in a complete circle of accounts. The storekeeper will give the institution credit for all supplies received from every source, and will charge the same to the items of classification agreed upon and prescribed by the state board of public charities. He will credit the various items of classification with the amounts issued, and charge the amounts to the departments. He will close his books by crediting the departments with the amount of supplies received by them, and charging the same to the institution. The balance between the debit and credit side of the account under the title "institution," will then show the amount of supplies that ought to be on hand when the books are written up, certainly as often as once in every three months.

All issues of supplies to departments might, of course, be entered from day to day upon the journal. Such a course would, however, involve an unnecessary amount of labor, which can be avoided by the use of abstracts or tabulated statements.

Since the memorandum of daily issues is contained upon the original requisitions, and upon the tabulated statements of issues, by items, to departments, it will not be necessary to make journal entries oftener than once a week.

Nor is it even necessary to enter the amount of stores of every description consumed, every week. Some stores, issued daily or weekly, can be so entered without inconvenience, but it is better to enter the issue of stores whose consumption must be estimated, and cannot be exactly stated, not oftener than once in three months. In this case, it will be found useful to keep a memorandum of the estimated consumption, weekly, in the barn, ice-house or coal-house, as the case may be. This memorandum may be either in the form of a little book, or a card, which may be hung up or nailed to a bulletin board.

The amount of invoices entered upon the invoice book will be the amount with which the store is debited upon the general ledger. The storekeeper will render a quarterly statement of his account with the institution, which the book-keeper will enter upon his journal, giving the store credit for the total amount of stores issued to the departments, and debiting each department separately with its share.

Tabulated Statements.

The number and character of tabulated abstracts of issues of supplies will be determined for each institution by circumstances, according to the convenience of the storekeeper in charge. The forms will vary according to the frequency with which supplies of a particular description are issued, and the number of departments making requisitions for the same. Fuel, for instance, is issued to but few departments, while soap and other household supplies of a similar character are issued to every department, without exception.

It is not necessary that all items consumed should be tabulated. These abstracts are simply a device to save labor, and where a bill is for light, water, or any similar expenditure, which does not occur more than once or twice during a single quarter, it can be entered directly upon the storekeeper's journal, without being recorded upon an abstract.

For suggestions as to the form and use of tabulated statements of the issues of departments, see forms Nos. 14-18.

Form No. 14 exhibits the issue of food to the several kitchens and to the bakery, day by day, and the total amount for the week.

Form No. 15 exhibits the issue of laundry and household supplies, not by the day, but only the total amount for the week, and to a much greater number of departments.

Form No. 16 shows the articles issued to each of the wards on the female side of the house separately, which, on form 15, are grouped together.

Form No. 17 illustrates how an account of the expenditures for improvements and repairs may be stated in such a manner as to show what departments of the institution have received the benefit of such expenditure.

Form No. 18 contains no entries, and is designed simply to show how an account of weekly issues of any description of articles issued to one department may be kept on a quarterly blank.

A weekly statement should be furnished the superintendent, for his information, of the consumption of food, with the average house count, showing the cost, per capita, for table expenses. This is illustrated in Form No. 19.

Storekeeper's Quarterly Return.

The storekeeper is expected to render, in addition to the quarterly statement of the cost of each department, an itemized statement (Form No. 20) of all supplies received and issued during the quarter, and the balance, if any, remaining on hand at the end of the quarter. This statement is wholly derived from the classification ledger.

Annual Inventory.

It will probably not be found convenient to take an inventory of stores on hand oftener than the law requires, which is at the end of each fiscal year. When this inventory is taken, a deficiency will appear in many of the supplies called for on the classification ledger, owing to natural shrinkage, damage, or other causes. In a few cases there may be a slight excess in quantity, and if some goods are issued at an advanced price, there may be an excess in the amount. In order to reconcile these differences, it will be necessary to enter all ledger balances upon a storekeeper's inventory (Form No. 21), in which the columns entitled "ledger" represent the balances referred to, while the columns entitled "stock" are intended for the entry of the actual amounts and values, when the inventory is taken. The differences in amount and value, if any, are calculated and entered in the column "excess," or "deficiency," as the case may be, and afterward carried to the books of the institution, upon an account known as "Deficiency or Excess."

It may be well to state some of the causes which create this excess or deficiency, and which seems to be unavoidable, in some cases. All articles issued should be charged to the departments, at actual cost; but in some cases a practical difficulty will arise, in attempting to carry out this suggestion, and in the end, in spite of the greatest care, a slight excess or deficiency may appear.

Many difficulties in issuing supplies at cost are overcome by the ingenious devices of accountants, in large establishments. For example: the Pullman Palace Car Company issues all supplies at an even price, unless the quantity issued is sufficient to eliminate the fraction. Where sugar costs eleven and one-quarter cents per pound, it is issued at twelve cents; the excess in amount, at the end of the year, will more than cover the natural loss by shrinkage. In the case, however, of a box containing one hundred cigars, worth twelve and one-half cents apiece, it is proper to issue the box at cost price, as the quantity eliminates the fraction.

The Grand Pacific Hotel issues all goods at cost. If the purchasing agent buys twelve cans of fruit, at four dollars and twenty-five cents per dozen, a single can is not issued at thirty-five and five-twelfth cents, but one can is issued at forty cents and the remaining eleven cans at thirty-five cents. The cost would be entered upon the price book, " $35+5$," and the five cents added to the first issue. If the fruit had cost four dollars and fifteen cents per dozen, the entry would have been, " $35-5$."

There could be no objection to equalizing the price on the last as well as on the first issue, if found more convenient. This cannot, however, be so easily done, when the articles bought are in large quantities. For example: a fraction of half a cent on the price per yard could not be added to the first issue of a piece of muslin containing fifty yards, if the issue was only one or two yards. In such cases it would probably be best to issue at an even price, and account for the excess in price in future issues, or at the end of the year.

The following is a transcript of a page of the price book, arranged alphabetically, in use at the Grand Pacific Hotel:

A									
New price.					Present use price.				
					Article.				
					Allspice, whole.			18	
					Allspice, ground.			20	
					Almonds				
					Asparagus				
					Anchovies			13+5	
					Apricots.			14-8	
					Alcohol				

The several columns in the price-book are intended to note the prices of the different measures in which articles are put up for sale, as, for example, gallons, quarts and pints, pounds, half-pounds or quarter-pounds. The *present use* price indicates the price at which the goods are to be issued, and the *new* price, such goods as are on hand, but not put in store to be issued. The present use price and the new price are often combined by adding an old lot of goods to a new lot, and averaging the price of the whole lot. The prices are kept in lead pencil, as they are subject to frequent change. When a new lot of goods is put in store to be issued, the new price is erased and transferred to the present use price.

III.

THE CLERK OR BOOKKEEPER.

In discussing the duties of the clerk or book-keeper, a remark already made will bear repetition. A book-keeper should properly be an assistant to the business manager of the institution, by whatever title he may be called, steward or clerk, and the book-keeper should have no duties to perform which will interfere with the discharge of his immediate function. The care of his books should not be a matter to be attended to at odd times or spare moments, but it should be regarded as of the first importance, and should always receive prompt attention.

Circle of accounts.

The character of the entries to be made by the book-keeper, upon his books, has been made clear, probably, by the description of the books given above, and the printed forms illustrating their purpose and use. A few words of additional explanation will, however, show how one account or ledger title is related to another, and how all the titles, taken together, form a complete circle of debits and credits.

The principal titles upon the ledger are as follows:

1. State of Illinois (stock), representing the concern or the proprietor.

2. State Treasury, representing the appropriations made, from time to time, for the support of the institution.

3. Treasurer of the Institution (who may be named), representing the cash in possession of the institution, all of which is supposed to be in the treasurer's hands.

4. Individual Accounts, representing the accounts receivable and payable.

5. Real Estate, representing the land, buildings and permanent improvements.

6. Furniture and Fixtures, representing not only furniture, so-called, but tools, machinery, etc.

7. Farm, Stock, etc., representing live stock, farm implements, etc.

[These three last-named titles are designed to include all investments of a permanent nature, as is done by some manufacturing establishments under the single title "investment." The distinction between these descriptions of property invested, is introduced simply for the purpose of enabling the state government to make comparisons between the amounts under each sub-title, by each of the institutions].

8. Store, representing all supplies in possession of the storekeeper, for which he is responsible.*

9. Orders. This account is to be kept as a matter of convenience, simply. Since the account with the treasurer of the institution represents cash, this account will represent drafts or checks drawn; as shown, upon an ordinary set of books, by the use of titles representing the names of the different banks in which a concern has deposits.

10. Departments, representing the internal divisions of the establishment, such as bakery, kitchen, farm, etc., in such manner as to show the proportion of net expense incurred on account of each of the departments named.

11. Loss and Gain, representing the deterioration in the value of property; also, the amount expended for maintenance, for which no return is received in the form of cash.

In addition to the titles just given, the storekeeper will keep a classified account of expense, showing the description of articles purchased or services rendered, and the amount of the total expenditure chargeable to each general title adopted for such classification. This classification will not appear upon the ledger kept by the bookkeeper¹.

To open a set of books upon the system here recommended, credit "State of Illinois" (stock) with the amount of the inventory.

Debit "State Treasury" with the amount of each appropriation for the benefit of the institution in the state treasury undrawn.

Debit "Treasurer of the Institution" with the amount of cash in his hands under each appropriation.

Debit "Individual Accounts," with all other amounts due the institution.

Debit "Real Estate," "Furniture and Fixtures," and "Farm, Stock, etc." with the amount of inventory under each of the subdivisions.

* The titles thus far given include all assets and liabilities, of every description, which enter into the inventory.

Debit "Store" with the amount of supplies on hand, in possession of the storekeeper, and for which he is responsible.

Debit "State of Illinois" (stock) with the amount of all bills due and unpaid by the institution, and with all orders drawn upon the treasurer of the institution which are outstanding and have not been presented for payment, and credit corresponding accounts.

Appropriations made subsequently to the opening of the books should be debited to the "State Treasurer," and credited to the "State of Illinois" (stock), at the time when such appropriations become available for the use of the institution.

Appropriations for ordinary expenses will be debited quarterly, on the first day of the quarter, in the amount appropriated for the expenses of a single quarter.

Appropriations for repairs will be debited annually, on the first day of the appropriation year, in the amount appropriated for repairs for one year.

Appropriations for building, etc., will be debited, in the amount of the appropriation made, on the day when such appropriation takes effect.

Requisitions drawn upon the "State Treasury," in favor of the "Treasurer of the Institution," will be credited to the former and debited to the latter.

When a bill for supplies or services is paid, an order will be drawn upon the treasurer of the institution, and the amount of such order will be credited to "Orders" and debited to the account upon which payment is made.

When the "Treasurer of the Institution" makes settlement with the trustees, according to law, by returning to them the orders which he has paid, he will be given credit for the amount of orders returned, which will be debited to "Orders." The balance of this account will show the amount of orders outstanding, if any, at the time of settlement. It will be well whenever such balance exists to make a memorandum upon the order book of the numbers and amounts of the orders outstanding, of which the balance is composed.

When goods are purchased and delivered, they should be invariably accompanied, at the time of delivery, by an invoice. The amount of all such invoices should be debited to "Store" and credited to the parties authorized to receive payment therefor.

From time to time the storekeeper will make a return to the book-keeper of the amount of goods issued by him, which will be credited to "Store," and debited to the "Departments" to which such issues were made, or to one of the three titles representing permanent investment, as the case may be. The balance of the "Store" account on the general set of books will show the inventory of supplies on hand. The items which go to make up this inventory do not appear upon the general ledger, but upon the classification ledger kept by the storekeeper.

Institution Products.

Certain departments of an institution do a manufacturing business, or are otherwise productive, and are therefore a source of income, or at least are believed to diminish the cash outlay required for maintenance. Among these may be mentioned, as examples, the farm, the slaughter-house, the shops, and the sewing-room.

1. *The Farm*.—The following rules are given for stating accurately the farm account:

Debit the farm with everything expended upon it, including not only live stock, vehicles, tools and implements, feed, seeds, etc., but also with the cost of all farm improvements and repairs. Debit it with the wages of all employes, and with the value of their board, if boarded in the institution. It may even be debited with the value of the real estate, including both land and buildings, employed in the service of the farm. The only reason why this last debit is not essential, is because it may be preferable to regard the real estate belonging to the institution as a part of the general outfit, for the benefit of all the departments, and its subdivision might make the accounts too complex to be practical. But the interest on the amount invested in farming lands is an element which cannot be omitted in a calculation of the profit or loss incident to farming operations, and the increase or decline of value of the real estate is a part of that gain or loss.

Credit the farm, on the other hand, with the value of all its products, whether sold for cash, or transferred from the farm to some other department. Credit it, also, with the use of teams and farm hands employed or used by any other department. It must not, however, be credited with the value of products consumed upon the farm itself.

The profit or loss in carrying on the farm will appear when an inventory is taken, after making due allowance for the use of land, buildings, etc.

The farmer should be furnished with proper blanks both for acknowledging the receipt of articles provided by the institution, and for making invoices of the products disposed of by him, including the proper charges against other departments for services rendered.

In the ideal set of accounts herewith presented, a distinction has been made between the farm and the farmer. This distinction is unessential. Its only purpose is to discriminate sharply between the running expenses and the amounts invested in live stock, tools, etc.

2. *The Slaughter-House*.—Some of the observations just made apply with equal force to the slaughter-house account, in institutions which do their own butchering.

Debit the slaughter-house with everything furnished to it or for its use and control, including the cost of machinery, tools, teams, and live-stock, whether bought and paid for, or furnished from the farm. If from the farm, the market value should be charged; and where stock is purchased for slaughtering and kept upon the farm, a charge should be made for the keeping of such stock. The slaughter-house should also be charged with the cost of running it, including not only the wages of employes, the value of their board, if boarded in the institution, their incidental expenses when upon the road, etc., but with the maintenance of the teams and other equipment of every description.

Credit it with all invoices of butchered meat furnished the institution, at market rates; also with the sales of hides and other

refuse matter, and with the value of offal furnished to the farm for manure or for feeding hogs.

The balance of this account, taken in connexion with the inventory of all property on hand, after making a fair allowance for the use of the premises, etc., will show the gain or loss resulting from the running of this department.

3. *Shops*.—What has been said respecting the farm and slaughter-house, indicates that the object to be kept in view, in calculating the cost and profit of the manufacturing or producing departments of an institution, is to determine accurately the extent to which such departments are financially a benefit or an injury. The statements made respecting them, in many published reports, are wholly misleading, through the failure to include all the elements which should enter into the computation. There are, of course, advantages not pecuniary, resulting from their establishment, such as furnishing means of employment or training to inmates, which may more than compensate for any extra expense attending their maintenance. But the principle of all these accounts is the same, and it is unnecessary to enlarge upon it further. It should be applied to the shops—the carpenter-shop, machine-shop, shoe-shop, tailor-shop, sewing-room, etc., in the manner shown.

4. *Sewing-Room*.—By reference to the clothing day-book (Form No. 7), it will be observed that an additional per cent. has been added to the cost of the goods, to cover the expense of freight, handling, etc., and in some cases for manufacturing. It is important that these charges should be entered up frequently upon the day-book, and posted to their respective ledger accounts. At the end of the quarter, the book-keeper will make an entry upon his journal, in which he will give the sewing and clothing rooms credit for all goods that have been issued by them, together with the allowance made for manufacturing, etc. These two departments having already been charged by the storekeeper for the cost of the goods, and the expense incurred for help, etc., the difference between the debit and credit side of the account will show in part the net gain or loss. Before closing the account, however, an inventory should be taken of the cost value of both raw and manufactured material, which added to the credit sales, and deducting from that the cost of material and labor, will show the net gain or loss.

Additional Remarks.

Attention is called to the following remarks respecting certain titles on the general ledger, and concerning titles not entered upon the ledger, but which may be found necessary or useful.

1. Appropriations, while still in the state treasury, undrawn, are called "appropriations;" when in the hands of the treasurer of the institution, they change their name and become "funds."

2. Under the title "Store," are charged all invoices or bills rendered to the institution, with the exception of cattle, which are first charged to the slaughter-house. When, however, they are butchered, such invoices as are delivered at the institution are credited to the slaughter-house, and charged to the store. If the cattle were charged in

the first instance to the "Store," they would appear on the classification twice; first, under the head of cattle, when issued to the slaughter-house; and second, under meat, when issued to the kitchens.

Salaries and wages are also charged to the "Store," because the store-keeper is charged with making the classification of everything received and disbursed for the use of the institution, and it is much more convenient that this classification should be made upon one set of books, than that the work should be divided between different heads.

3. In the ideal set of accounts on the general ledger, "Officers," "Attendants male," and "Attendants female," are treated as if these were departments of the institution. This is not essential to the system, and need not be adhered to, if inconvenient or impracticable. There is, however, a distinction between those officers and employes whose services are confined to a single department and those whose functions are general, such as the superintendent, clerk, matron, etc. This distinction needs to be maintained.

4. The storekeeper will charge the wages of employes to the departments served by them. In order to charge the department also with board of employes, an account called "Board" may be opened, and given credit for the amount.

The latter account represents a gain, and will offset the charges made against any department for board.

The estimated value of the board chargeable to different departments might be made out at the end of each quarter in the following form:

Sundries Dr. to board.....	\$100 00
Slaughter-house	\$50 00
Sewing-room	50 00

The effect of such an entry would be to make the net gain of the sewing-room and slaughter-house so much less; but it would appear as a gain under board account.

5. The title "Individual and County Ledger" represents simply the total amount of debits and credits which have been entered upon those ledgers. An account may be opened for each ledger, if more convenient.

6. Under the title "Furniture and Fixtures," it will be observed that "Loss or Gain" has been credited with fifteen hundred dollars, which represents an estimated deterioration in value, owing to wear and tear, of three per cent. each quarter year. This is a method in very common use; but an equivalent result may be reached at the end of the year, when the inventory is taken, by valuing the furniture and fixtures anew, if the latter method should be regarded as preferable.

7. Separate accounts must be made of all buildings in process of construction, as is shown under the title "Cottage No. 1." When completed, the cost of each building will be transferred to "Real Estate."

8. Under "Real Estate," the actual cost of all buildings and improvements is carried, from year to year, without charge. Any increase of value is not accounted for from time to time as a gain;

but if a portion of the property should be disposed of at an advanced price, the gain in that case would have to be accounted for.

9. In carrying out the system of accounts recommended for adoption, every practical book-keeper will remember that in double entry a debit is required for every credit; and if necessary, he will open new accounts, as occasion and experience may suggest.*

Closing the Ledger.

To close the accounts upon the general ledger, at the end of the quarter, or year, open an account entitled "Loss and Gain."

Debit "Loss and Gain" with all expenditures on account of departments, except those for real and permanent improvements, such as lands, buildings, etc. Credit it with all income from sales, profits on manufactured articles, etc. The balance under this title will show the apparent loss, or net cost to the state of maintaining the institution, which must be charged to "State of Illinois." The balance under the latter title will show the present amount of the investment.

Balance-Sheets.

The forms of balance-sheets presented (see page 43 of Form No. 4, and also Form No. 5) are the same as those in general use by accountants everywhere, and for a full explanation of them, if needed, reference may be made to Bryant & Stratton's Manuals of Book-keeping.

IV.

THE STATE BOARD.

For the benefit of the readers of this report outside of the state, it may be well to add, before closing, a brief account of the relation sustained, in Illinois, by the board of public charities, to the financial management of the institutions subject to its supervision.

The entire financial control of each institution is in the hands of the trustees and superintendent. The superintendent is declared, by statute, to be the financial manager, and his accounts are audited by his trustees, whose auditing is final.

But, at the expiration of each quarter-year, the trustees are required to forward to the state board such exhibits of the financial management and condition of each institution as the state board may prescribe and require, and to accompany the same with the original vouchers, and also with a sworn copy of the treasurer's cash-book. These exhibits are made upon a blank which is uniform for all the institutions, so that comparisons may be readily made between them.

The state board, at its quarterly meeting, examines the financial statements and vouchers submitted for its inspection, and ascertains whether they are correct. If correct, that fact is certified to

* "Suspended accounts," for example, on which may be entered, once in every year, all bills due the institution which are so long overdue as to be practically worthless.

the governor. If not correct, they are returned for correction. If, on the other hand, anything is noticed in the vouchers or elsewhere which calls for explanation or criticism, correspondence is had with the authorities of the institution as to the point in question.

The appropriations made for the ordinary expenses of the institutions are payable in quarterly instalments, in advance. But the law forbids the payment of any such quarterly instalment, in any case whatever, until the certificate of the state board shall have been filed with the governor, approved by him, and delivered to the auditor of public accounts.

The law further provides that no special appropriation for expenses other than ordinary shall be paid in advance. In order to draw any portion of such appropriation, the indebtedness on account thereof must first be created, and an "estimate" (or list of the accounts due) must be filed in the office of the state board, who certify the amount of such estimate in like manner to the governor, and their certificate is subsequently filed with the auditor, who thereupon draws his warrant on the state treasurer for the amount so certified, and no more.

It is the practice of the state board to prepare and publish, at the end of each quarter, a statement, in parallel columns, showing, side by side, the facts essential to a complete knowledge and understanding of the financial history and condition of each institution, and the total footings, for all the institutions taken together, are extended on the right hand of said statement. This statement is sent to all officers and trustees of institutions, for their information, and given to the public through the newspapers.

Under the system just described, the state board is enabled to judge of the financial necessities of the several institutions with sufficient precision to make its estimates, for the legislature, of the amounts necessary to be appropriated, worthy of a very large degree of public confidence. Abuses cannot well grow up without discovery; a spirit of emulation is developed between the institutions; each is made familiar with the affairs of the rest of the group, as well as with its own; and the financial management improves steadily, from year to year.

A general set of books is kept, in the office of the state board, upon which the figures taken from the quarterly statements of the superintendent and treasurer are regularly entered.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS.

Mr. WINES, the secretary of the board of public charities, desires, in conclusion, to make his most cordial acknowledgments to those who have aided him in the preparation of this manual. The idea of it is his own, and he has been engaged upon it at odd moments for many years; but without the help received by him from other persons, it could not have been ready, even in its present imperfect shape, at this time.

The ideal accounts, illustrating the system, are the work of Mr. Robert C. Morris, who also devised many of the forms under which they are presented, and wrought out, with great pains, the details into a consistent whole.

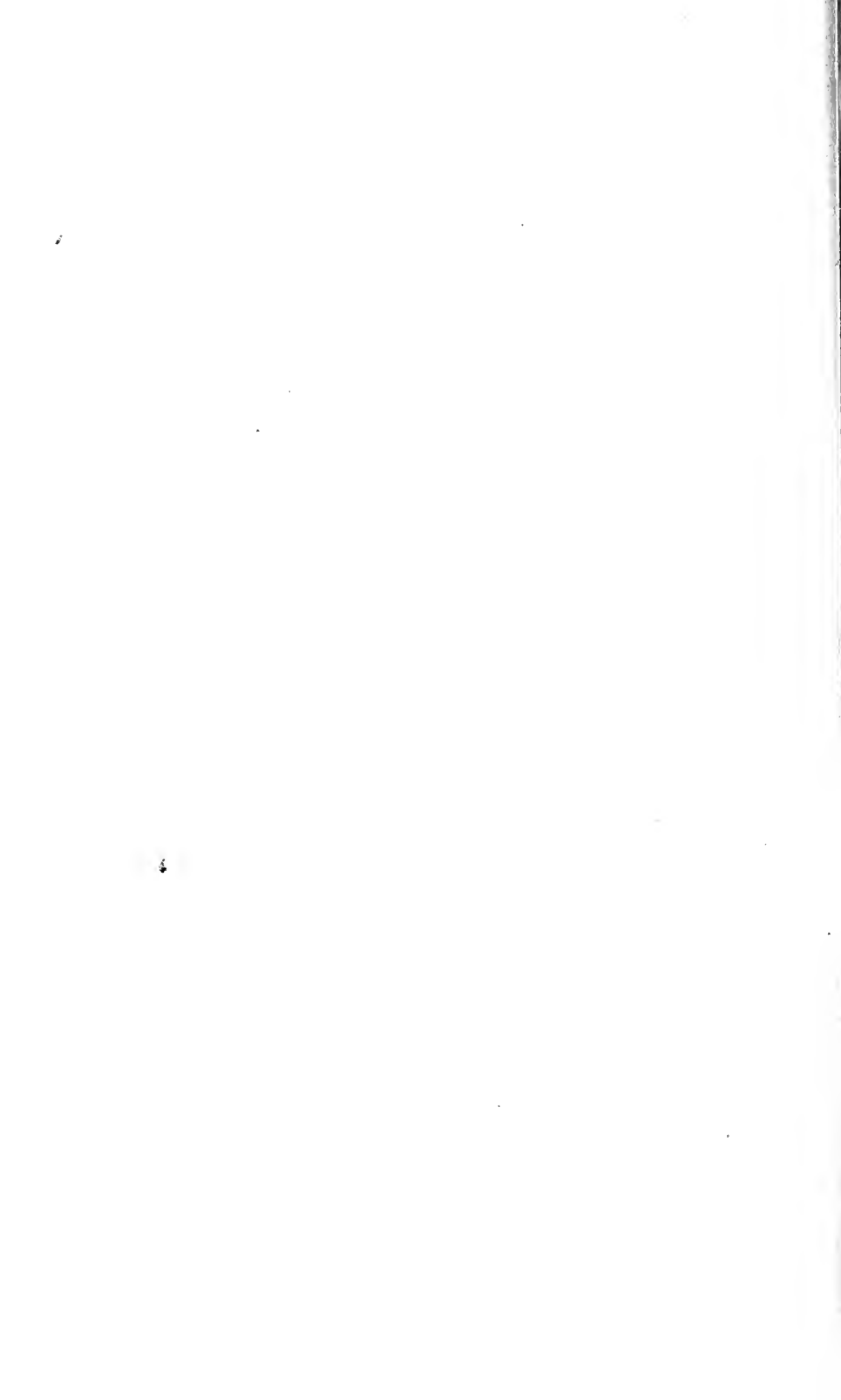
Mr. John W. Whipp deserves credit for a careful, thorough revision and criticism of the system, as here presented; and in some particulars the system, as originally devised, has been modified to meet his views.

The Pullman Palace Car Company, the proprietors of the Grand Pacific Hotel (at Chicago), the National Elgin Watch Company, and the officers of the Michigan Asylum for the Insane (at Kalamazoo), have contributed materially to the result reached, by suggestions made by them, as well as by granting Mr. Morris access to their books and allowing him to take copies of portions of their accounts.

Thanks are also due to the officers and especially to the clerks of the public institutions of this state, who have generally manifested an interest in the work, during its progress, have pointed out the ends desirable to be attained and the difficulties to be overcome in accomplishing them, and some of them have aided by furnishing special accounts and statements illustrating the methods to be pursued.

It is hoped that officers in charge of institutions engaged in charitable work, everywhere, may, if this little treatise should chance to fall under their eye, derive benefit from its examination; and that any such officer will feel free to point out, in writing, any defects or improvements, which his own experience may suggest.

FORMS OF ACCOUNTS.



FORM No. 1.
Journal—Daybook.

Led-
ger
folio.

ENTRIES.

OCTOBER 1, 1880.

Sundries Dr. to sundries:

RESOURCES.

2.. State Treasury—Appropriation for repairs.....	\$5,000 00
3.. " " Appropriation for buildings.....	198,640 00
4.. " " Appropriation for additional land.....	500 00
6.. Treasurer of institution—Ordinary expense fund.....	8,833 32
13.. Store.....	1,170 80
9.. Real estate.....	539,500 00
12.. Cottage No. 1 (in process of construction).....	1,810 00
10.. Furniture and fixtures.....	50,000 00
11.. Farm, garden, stock and grounds.....	10,000 00
31.. Individual and county ledgers (balances outstanding).....	1,000 00

LIABILITIES.

8.. Orders.....	\$2,000 00
1.. State of Illinois (stock).....	\$14,454 00
5.. State Treasury—Appropriation for ordinary expenses Dr 1.. To State of Illinois.....	25,000 00 25,000 00

DECEMBER 31.

13.. Store Dr. to sundries.....	18,797 80	
35.. A. Smith, mdse. bought during quarter.....		4,608 00
36.. Field, Leiter & Co., mdse. bought during quarter.....		2,400 00
37.. C. Robinson, mdse. bought during quarter.....		2,000 00
38.. B. Jones, " " " ".....		580 00
40.. J. Ferguson, " " " ".....		49 80
41.. D. Clark, " " " ".....		1,360 00
41.. D. Clark, " " " ".....		300 00
32.. Pay roll for quarter.....		7,500 00
14.. Slaughter house Dr.....	2,400 00	
39.. To J. Steiger, for live stock.....		2,400 00
13.. Store Dr. to sundries.....	2,592 00	
14.. Slaughter house, invoices of meat.....		2,112 00
33.. Farmer, invoices of products.....		480 00
13.. Departments Dr. To Store.....		20,219 00
15.. Officers' salaries.....	2,000 00	
16.. Attendants, male.....	1,500 00	
17.. Attendants, female.....	1,200 00	
18.. Officers' kitchen, attendance.....	200 00	
18.. " " food.....	490 08	
18.. " " laundry and household supplies.....	2 64	
19.. General kitchen, attendance.....	700 00	
19.. " " food.....	5,269 32	
19.. " " laundry and household supplies.....	5 28	
20.. Bakery, attendance.....	300 00	
20.. " food.....	1,267 20	
20.. " laundry and household supplies.....	3 81	
21.. Laundry, attendance.....	150 00	
22.. Centre building, attendance.....	200 00	
22.. " laundry and household supplies.....	7 68	
23.. Superintendent's department, attendance.....	50 00	
23.. " laundry and household supplies.....	6 21	
24.. Officers' department, attendance.....	100 00	
24.. " laundry and household supplies.....	6 21	
14.. Slaughter house, attendance.....	100 00	
33.. Farmer, attendance.....	100 00	
25.. Female wards, laundry and household supplies.....	8 64	
26.. Male wards, laundry and household supplies.....	8 64	
27.. Boilers and engines, attendance.....	300 00	
27.. " fuel.....	1,600 00	
30.. Sewing room, clothing, bedding, etc.....	712 80	
30.. Clothing room.....	1,267 20	
30.. Sewing and clothing rooms, attendance.....	100 00	

Journal-Daybook—Continued.

Ledger folio.		ENTRIES.	
DECEMBER 31.			
28.	Improvement and repairs, attendance.....	\$50 00	
28.	building material.....	300 00	
12.	Cottage No. 1, attendance.....	450 00	
12.	building material.....	1,360 00	
10.	Furniture.....	49 80	
31.	Individual ledger Dr.....	1,782 00	
30.	To Sewing and clothing rooms.....		\$1,782 00
29.	Institution (for bedding), Dr.....	360 00	
30.	To Sewing and clothing rooms.....		360 00
8.	Orders Dr. to sundries.....	23,197 80	
6.	Treasurer of institution—Ordinary expense fund.....		21,387 80
7.	Building fund.....		1,810 00

FORM No. 4.
General Ledger.

Dr.				STATE OF ILLINOIS (Stock.)				Page 1.	
								Cr.	
1880				1880					
Dec.	31	To loss and gain.....	12	\$17,085 20	Oct.	1	By sundries.....	1	\$814,454 12
"	31	To balance.....		822,368 92	"	1	By ordinary app'n....	1	25,000 00
				\$839,454 12					\$839,454 12
				1881					
				Jan.	1	By balance.....			\$822,368 92

STATE TREASURY.				Page 2.		
Dr.		APPROPRIATIONS FOR REPAIRS.		Cr.		
1880			1880			
Oct. 1	To sundries.....	1	\$5,000 00	Dec. 31	By balance.....	\$5,000 00
1881						
Jan. 1	To balance.....		\$5,000 00			

STATE TREASURY.					Page 3.		
Dr.		APPROPRIATIONS FOR BUILDINGS.			Cr.		
1880			1880				
Oct. 1	To sundries.....	1	\$198,640 00	Dec. 31	By treasurer.....	16	\$1,810 00
				" 31	By balance.....		196,830 00
			<u>\$198,640 00</u>				<u>\$198,640 00</u>
1881							
Jan. 1	To balance.....		\$196,830 00				

STATE TREASURY.				Page 4.		
DR.		APPROPRIATION FOR LAND.		CR.		
1880			1880			
Oct. 1	To sundries.....	1	\$500 00	Dec. 31	By balance.....	\$500 00
1881						
Jan. 1	To balance.....		\$500 00			

STATE TREASURY.						Page 5.	
Dr.		APPROPRIATION FOR ORDINARY EXPENSES.				Cr.	
1880				1880			
Oct. 1	To State of Illinois....	1	\$25,000 00	Oct. 3	By treasurer.....	2	\$25,000 00

General Ledger—Continued.

TREASURY OF INSTITUTION.					Page 6.	
ORDINARY EXPENSE FUND.					Cr.	
Dr.						
1880			1880			
Oct. 1	To sundries.....	1	\$8,833 32	Dec. 31	By orders.....	3 \$21,387 80
Dec. 31	" appropriation.....	10	25,000 00	" 31	" balance.....	13,920 72
" 31	" counties.....	10	628 32			
" 31	" individuals.....	10	506 88			
" 31	" farm.....	10	40 00			
" 31	" miscellaneous.....	10	300 00			
			<u>\$35,308 52</u>			<u>\$35,308 52</u>
1881						
Jan. 1	To balance.....		\$13,920 72			

TREASURER OF INSTITUTION.						Page 7.
DR.			BUILDING FUND.			CR.
1880				1880		
Dec. 31	To appropriation.....	10	\$1,810 00	Dec. 31	By orders	3 \$1,810 00

Page 8.

Dr.			ORDERS.			Cr.	
1881				1880			
Dec. 31	To treas'r, ordinary..	3	\$21,387 80	Oct. 1	By sundries.....	1	\$2,000 00
" 31	" building..	1	1,810 00	Dec. 31	" " ordinary..	20	19,397 80
" 31	" balance.....		10 00	" 31	" " special..	20	1,810 00
			<u>\$23,207 80</u>				<u>\$23,207 80</u>
				1881			
				Jan. 1	By balance.....		\$10 00

Page 9.

DR.		REAL ESTATE.		CR.	
1880			1880		
Oct. 1	To sundries.....	1	\$539,500 00	Dec. 31	By balance.....
					\$539,500 00
1881					
Jan. 1	To balance.....		\$539,500 00		

FURNITURE AND FIXTURES.				Page 10.	
DR.				CR.	
1880			1880		
Oct. 1	To sundries.....	1	\$50,000 00	Dec. 31	By loss and gain..... 42
Dec. 31	" store.....	2	49 80	" 31	" balance.....
			\$50,049 00		
1881					
Jan. 1	To balance.....		\$48,549 80		

General Ledger—Continued.

Dr. FARM, GARDEN, STOCK AND GROUNDS.				Page 11. Cr.	
1880.				1880.	
Oct. 1	To sundries.....	1	\$10,000 00	Dec. 31	By treasurer..... 10 \$40 00
					By balance..... 9,960 00
1881.					
Jan. 1	To balance.....		\$9,960 00		

Dr. COTTAGE No. 1. (IN PROCESS OF CONSTRUCTION).				Page 12. Cr.	
1880.				1880.	
Oct. 1	To sundries.....	1	\$1,810 00	Dec. 31	By balance..... \$3,630 00
Dec. 31	" attendance.....	2	450 00		
" 31	" building material.....		1,360 00		
			\$3,620 00		\$3,620 00
1881.					
Jan. 1	To balance.....		\$3,620 00		

Dr. STORE				Page 13. Cr.	
1880.				1880.	
Oct. 1	To sundries.....	1	\$1,170 80	Dec. 31	By departments..... 2 \$20,219 00
Dec. 31	" ".....	1	18,797 80	" 31	" balance..... 2,341 60
" 31	" ".....	1	2,592 00		
			\$22,560 60		\$22,560 60
1881.					
Jan. 1	To balance.....		\$2,341 60		

Dr. SLAUGHTER HOUSE.				Page 14. Cr.	
1880.				1880.	
Oct. 1	To J. Steiger.....	1	\$2,400 00	Dec. 31	By invoices..... 1 \$2,112 00
Dec. 31	" attendance.....	2	100 00	" 31	" sales of hides..... 10 100 00
" 31	" loss and gain.....	42	212 00	" 31	" balance..... 500 00
			\$2,712 00		\$2,712 00
1881.					
Jan. 1	To balance.....		\$500 00		

Dr. OFFICERS.				Page 15. Cr.	
1881.				1880.	
Dec. 31	To attendance.....	2	\$2,000 00	Dec. 31	By loss and gain..... 42 \$2,000 00

General Ledger—Continued.

Dr.		ATTENDANTS—MALE.		Page 16. Cr.	
1880.			1880.		
Dec. 31	To attendance.....	2	\$1,500 00	Dec. 31	By loss and gain..... 42 \$1,500 00

Dr.		ATTENDANTS—FEMALE.		Page 17. Cr.	
1880.			1880.		
Dec. 31	To attendance.....	2	\$1,200 00	Dec. 31	By loss and gain..... 42 \$1,200 00

Dr.		OFFICERS' KITCHEN.		Page 18. Cr.	
1880.			1880.		
Dec. 31	To attendance.....	2	\$200 00	Dec. 31	By loss and gain..... 42 \$692 72
" 31	" food.....		490 08		
" 31	" laundry and house- hold expenses.....		2 64		
			\$692 72		\$692 72

Dr.		GENERAL KITCHEN.		Page 19. Cr.	
1880.			1880.		
Dec. 31	To attendance.....	2	\$700 00	Dec. 31	By loss and gain..... 42 \$5,965 60
" 31	" food.....		5,260 32		
" 31	" laundry and house- hold expenses.....		5 28		
			\$5,965 60		\$5,965 60

Dr.		BAKERY.		Page 20. Cr.	
1880.			1880.		
Dec. 31	To attendance.....	2	\$300 00	Dec. 31	By loss and gain..... 42 \$1,511 04
" 31	" food.....	2	1,207 20		
" 31	" laundry and house- hold expenses.....	2	3 84		
			\$1,511 04		\$1,511 04

General Ledger—Continued.

Dr.			LAUNDRY.			Page 21. Cr.	
1880. Dec. 31	To attendance.....	2	\$150 00	1881. Dec. 31	By loss and gain.....	42	\$572 40
" 31	" laundry and house- hold supplies.....	2	422 40				
			<u>\$572 40</u>				<u>\$572 40</u>

DR.				CENTRAL BUILDING.				Page 22. CR.	
1880.				1880.					
Dec. 31	To attendance	2	\$200 00	Dec. 31	By loss and gain.....	42	\$207 68		
" 31	" laundry and house- hold supplies.....	2	7 68						
			<u>\$207 68</u>						<u>\$207 68</u>

DR.				SUPERINTENDENT'S DEPARTMENT.				Page 23. CR.	
1880.				1880.					
Dec. 31	To attendance.....	2	\$50 00	Dec. 31	By loss and gain.....	42	\$56 24		
" 31	" laundry and house- hold supplies.....	2	6 24						
			\$56 24						

DR.				OFFICERS' DEPARTMENT.				Page 24. CR.	
1880. Dec. 31	To attendance.....	2	\$100 00	1880. Dec. 31	By loss and gain.....	42	\$106 24		
" 31	" laundry and house- hold supplies.....	2	6 24						
			<u>\$106 24</u>						<u>\$106 24</u>

Page 25.

Dr.		FEMALE WARDS.		Cr.	
1880. Dec. 31	To laundry and household supplies.	2	\$8 64	1880. Dec. 31	By loss and gain..... 42
					\$8 64

				Page 26.			
Dr.		MALE WARDS.				Cr.	
1880, Dec. 31	To laundry and household supplies.	2	\$8 64	1880, Dec. 31	By loss and gain	42	\$8 64

Page 27.

Dr.	BOILERS AND ENGINES.						Cr.
1880, Dec. 31	To attendance.....	2	\$300 00	1880, Dec. 31	By loss and gain	42	\$1,900 00
	To fuel	2	1,600 00				
			<u>\$1,900 00</u>				<u>\$1,900 00</u>

DR.				IMPROVEMENTS AND REPAIRS.				CR.			
1880.				1880.				Page 28.			
Dec. 31 To attendance.....				2	\$50 00	Dec. 31 By loss and gain		42	\$350 00		
To building material.....				2	300 00						
					\$350 00						

Dr.		INSTITUTION (FOR BEDDING, ETC).		Page 29.	
				Cr.	
1880, Dec. 31	To sewing and cloth- ing rooms.....	3	\$360 00	1880, Dec. 31	By loss and gain.....
				42	\$360 00

Dr.				Page 30.			
SEWING AND (CLOTHING ROOMS).				Cr.			
1880.				1880.			
Dec. 31	To store, sewing room	2	\$712 80	Dec. 31	By individual ledger.		\$1,782 00
" 31	" " clothing room	2	1,267 20	" 31	" " institution.....		360 00
" 31	" " attendance ...		100 00				
" 31	" " loss and gain,		62 00				
			\$2,142 00				\$2,142 00

DR.	A. SMITH.						Page 35. CR.
<u>1880</u>							
Dec. 31 To orders.....	20	\$4,608 00	Dec. 31	By store.....		1	\$4,608 00

General Ledger—Continued.

Dr.		FIELD, LEITER & CO.				Page 36. Cr.	
1880 Dec. 31	To orders.....	20	\$2,400 00	1880 Dec. 31	By store.....	1	\$2,400 00

Dr.		C. ROBINSON.				Page 37. Cr.	
1880 Dec. 31	To orders.....	20	\$2,000 00	1880 Dec. 31	By store.....	1	\$2,000 00

Dr.		B. JONES.				Page 38. Cr.	
1880 Dec. 31	To orders.....	20	\$580 00	1880 Dec. 31	By store.....	1	\$580 00

Dr.		J. STEIGER.				Page 39. Cr.	
1880 Dec. 31	To orders.....	20	\$2,400 00	1880 Dec. 31	By store.....	1	\$2,400 00

Dr.		J. FERGUSON.				Page 40. Cr.	
1880 Dec. 31	To orders.....	20	\$49 80	1880 Dec. 31	By store.....	1	\$49 80

Dr.		D. CLARK.				Page 41. Cr.	
1880 Dec. 31	To orders.....	20	\$1,360 00	1880 Dec. 31	By store.....	1	\$1,360 00
		20	300 00			1	300 00
			\$1,660 00				\$1,660 00



FORM No. 5.
Balance Sheet.

Accounts.	Subject Index.	TRIAL BALANCE		INVENTORY		REPRESENTATIVE		STOCK		BAL.	
		Dr	Cr			Losses	Gains	Dr	Cr	Resources.	Liabilities.
State of Illinois (stock)	1		\$89,454 12						\$89,454 12		
<i>State treasury.</i>											
Appropriation for repairs ..	3	\$5,000 00								\$5,000 00	
" " buildings	3	198,140 00	1,810 00							196,330 00	
" " additional land ..	4	500 00								500 00	
<i>Treasurer of institution.</i>											
Ordinary expense fund	6	45,308 52	21,587 80							13,929 72	
Orders	8	23,192 00	23,207 00								
Store	13	22,569 60	20,219 00	2,341 60						2,341 60	\$10 00
Slaughter-house	14	2,500 00	2,212 00	500 00			\$212 00			500 00	
Officers	15	1,000 00				\$2,000 00					
Attendants, male	16	1,500 00				1,500 00					
Attendants, female	17	1,200 00				1,200 00					
Officers kitchen	18	692 72				692 72					
General kitchen	19	5,965 60				5,965 60					
Bakery	20	1,511 04				1,511 04					
Laundry	21	572 40				572 40					
Centre building	22	297 68				297 68					
Superintendent's department ..	23	50 24				50 24					
Officers department	24	106 24				106 24					
Female wards	25	8 64				8 64					
Male wards	26	8 64				8 64					
Boilers and engines	27	1,900 00				1,900 00					
Improvements and repairs	28	350 00				350 00					
Institution, for bedding, etc	29	360 00				360 00					
Furniture	30	50,549 80		48,549 80		1,500 00				48,549 80	
Sewing and clothing rooms	31	2,000 00	2,112 00								
Sale of waste material	32	200 00					62 00				
Farmer	33	100 00	480 00				380 00				
Farm, garden, stock and grounds ..	11	10,000 00	40 00							9,960 00	
Real estate	9	539,500 00								539,500 00	
Cottage No. 1	12	3,620 00								3,620 00	
Patients' ledger	31	2,792 00	1,136 20							1,656 80	
Total		\$912,287 12	\$912,287 12								
To stock—not loss							17,085 20	17,085 20			
						\$17,939 20	\$17,939 20				
To balance, net capital										822,308 92	
Totals								\$89,454 12	\$89,454 12	\$822,378 92	\$822,378 92

Page 42.
Cr.

LOSS AND GAIN.

Dr.	1880	1880		Page 42. Cr.
	Dec. 31 Officers.....	\$2,000 00	Dec. 31 Sewing and clothing rooms.....	30
	" 31 Attendants, male.....	1,500 00	" 31 Slaughter house.....	14
	" 31 Officers, female.....	1,500 00	" 31 Sales of waste material.....	34
	" 31 Officers' kitchen.....	5,652 72	" 31 Farmer.....	380 00
	" 31 General kitchen.....	5,965 60	" 31 Net loss.....	17,085 20
	" 31 Bakery.....	1,511 04		
	" 31 Laundry.....	572 40		
	" 31 Centre building.....	207 68		
	" 31 Superintendent's department.....	56 24		
	" 31 Officers' department.....	106 24		
	" 31 Female wards.....	8 64		
	" 31 Male wards.....	1,900 00		
	" 31 Boilers and engines.....	550 00		
	" 31 Improvements and repairs.....	360 00		
	" 31 Institution (for bedding, etc).....	1,500 00		
	" 31 Furniture and fixtures.....			
		\$17,939 20		\$17,939 20

Page 43.
Cr.

BALANCE.

Dr.	1881	1881	Liabilities.	Page 43. Cr.
	Jan. 1 Appropriation for buildings.....	\$196,830 00	Jan. 1 State of Illinois (stock).....	1
	" " " repairs.....	5,000 00	Orders.....	8
	" " " additional land.....	13,920 72		
	Ordinary expense fund.....	539,500 00		
	Real estate.....	48,549 80		
	Furniture and fixtures.....	3,900 00		
	Farm, garden, etc.....	5,629 00		
	Cottage No. 1.....	2,311 60		
	Store.....	500 00		
	Slaughter house.....	1,657 80		
	Individual and county ledgers.....			
		\$822,378 92		\$82,378 92

FORM No. 6.
Patients' Ledger.

DR.				WILLIAM SMITH.				Page 250.	CR.	
Security, Logan county.				Address, Lincoln.						
1880.				1881.						
Dec. 31	1 pair boots	75	\$2 75	Mar. 31	By county.....	68			\$7 81	
"	31 1 cap.....	75	55							
"	31 1 coat.....	75	4 40							
"	31 1 comb.....	75	11							

DR.				ED. WILLIAMS.				Page 251.	CR.	
Security, Logan county.				Address, Lincoln.						
1880.				1880.						
Dec. 31	1 pair drawers.....	75	44	Mar. 31	By county	68			\$3 87	
"	31 1 handkerchief.....	75	13							
"	31 1 pair shoes.....	75	\$3 30							

DR.				H. J. MURDOCK.				Page 252.	CR.	
Security, M. H. Murdock.				Address, Quincy.						
1880.				1880.						
Dec. 31	1 undershirt.....	75	55	Dec. 31	By cash.....	10			\$20 00	
"	31 1 suit clothes.....	75	\$8 80							
			10 65							
1881.										
Mar. 31	To balance.....		\$20 00						\$20 00	
				1881.						
				April 1	By balance.....				\$10 65	

FORM No. 7.
County Ledger.

DR.				LOGAN COUNTY.				Page 68.	CR.	
				Address, Lincoln.						
1881.										
Mar. 31	William Smith	250	\$7 81							
"	31 Ed. Williams.....	250	3 87							

Ledger
Folio

	Am
250	Willian 1 pa 1 ea 1 co 1 co
251	Ed. Wi 1 pr 1 ha 1 pa
282	H. J. M 1 ur 1 su
260	Sarah l 1 pa 1 co 1 ha 1 ha
281	Laura l 1 pa 10 y Mal
	Female 1 do
	Female 1 do
	Superin 12 y Mal
	Receive

Sundries I
Individual's
Institution, fo

Sewing and a

Form No. 8.

Clothing Day-Book

Inmate Folio	December 31, 1880	Inmate		Institution		Sewing Room		Clothing Room		Commission and Charges for manufac- turing
		Dr.	Cr.	Dr.	Cr.	Dr.	Cr.			
	Amount brought forward	\$1,750 93		\$396 20		\$636 58		\$1,248 08		\$152 97
250	William Smith—									
	1 pair boots		2 55					2 50		25
	1 cap		5					50		05
	1 coat		4 40					4 00		40
	1 comb		11					10		01
251	Ed. Williams—									
	1 pr. drawers		44					40		04
	1 handkerchief		13					12		01
	1 pair shoes		3 30					3 00		30
282	H. J. Murdock—									
	1 undershirt		55					50		05
	1 suit clothes		8 80					8 00		80
290	Sarah McCann—									
	1 pair buskins		1 10			1 00				10
	1 comb		11			10				01
	1 handkerchief		13			12				01
	1 hat		55			50				05
281	Laura Evans—									
	1 pair shoes		1 65			1 50				15
	10 yards dress goods		5 50			5 00				50
	Making dress		1 00							1 00
	Female ward No. 1—									
	1 doz. blankets				19 80		18 00			1 80
	Female ward No. 2—									
	1 doz. blankets				19 80		18 00			1 80
	Superintendent's department—									
	12 yds. table linen				13 20		12 00			1 20
	Making table cloth				50					50
	Received from store during quarter					712 80		1,267 20		
		\$1,782 00		\$399 00		\$712 80		\$1,267 20		\$162 00

Memorandum for Journal entry.

Sundries—	Dr.	To sundries—
Individual's ledger		\$1,782 00
Institution, for bedding, etc.		300 00
Sewing and clothing rooms		\$2,142 00

Statement-Book—Continued.

[illegible]

TREASURER OF THE INSTITUTION—Continued.

[illegible]

Statement-Book—Concluded.

Year.....	Quarter ending—	HOUSEHOLD EXPENSES.						FURNITURE.			
		Stock on hand com- mencing quarter.	Received.	Total to be accounted for.	Issued.	Stock on hand at end of quarter.	Stock on hand com- mencing quarter.	Received.	Total to be accounted for.	Issued.	Stock on hand at end of quarter.
1880	December 31.....	\$4 00	\$40 00	\$44 00	\$36 00	\$8 00	.....	\$49 80	\$49 80	\$49 80	.....
1881	March 31.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1881	June 30.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1881	September 30.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

CLASSIFICATION—Continued.

BUILDINGS, IMPROVEMENTS AND REPAIRS.						
	Stock on hand commen- cing quarter.	Received.	Total to be ac- counted for.	Issued.	Stock on hand at end of quarter.	
		\$1,660 00	\$1,660 00	\$1,660 00		

FORM No. 10.

*Storekeeper's Journal.*Ledger
folio.

OCTOBER 7, 1880.

<i>Classification Dr. to Institution.</i>		\$800 00	
5 lbs. baking power at 20c.....	\$1 00		
10 lbs. baking soda at 5c.....	50		
25 lbs. cracked wheat at 2c.....	50		
50 lbs. crackers at 6c.....	3 00		
20 bbls. flour, wheat, at \$5 00.....	100 00		
5 bu. corn meal at 50c.....	2 50		
25 lbs. yeast at 12c.....	3 00		
1,200 lbs. beef, roasts, at 8c.....	96 00		
1,000 lbs. beef, steaks, at 8c.....	80 00		
150 lbs. mutton at 6c.....	9 00		
150 lbs. sausage at 8c.....	12 00		
700 lbs. salt beef at 5c.....	35 00		
50 lbs. fish, fresh, at 10c.....	5 00		
150 lbs. fish, salt, at 3c.....	4 50		
80 bu. potatoes at 50c.....	40 00		
40 bu. apples at 50c.....	20 00		
800 lbs. butter at 15c.....	120 00		
100 lbs. sugar, granulated, at 12c.....	12 00		
700 lbs. sugar, C at 8c.....	56 00		
6 pair boots at \$2 50.....	15 00		
6 pair buskins at \$1 00.....	6 00		
6 caps at 50c.....	3 00		
6 coats, woolen, at \$4 00.....	24 00		
5 combs at 10c.....	50		
15 pair drawers at 40c.....	6 00		
25 handkerchiefs at 12c.....	3 00		
2 hats, womens at 50c.....	1 00		
2 pair shoes, men's, at \$3 00.....	6 00		
5 pair shoes, women's, at \$1 50.....	7 50		
20 undershirts at 50c.....	10 00		
6 suits, men's, at \$8 00.....	48 00		
2 doz. blankets at \$18 00.....	36 00		
4 yds. table linen at \$1 00.....	4 00		
60 yds. dress goods, woolen, at 50c.....	30 00		
(Classified statement of invoices for the week ending October 7, 1880.)			
<i>Departments (for food), Dr. to Classification.</i>			
Officers' kitchen.....	\$40 84		
General kitchen.....	438 36		
Bakery.....	100 60		
4 lbs. baking powder at 20c.....		80	
8 lbs. baking soda at 5c.....		40	
20 lbs. cracked wheat at 2c.....		40	
45 lbs. crackers at 6c.....		2 70	
19 bbls. flour at \$5 00.....		95 00	
4 bu. corn meal, at 50c.....		2 00	
20 lbs. yeast at 12c.....		2 40	
1,200 lbs. beef, roasts at 8c.....		96 00	
1,000 lbs. beef steak at 8c.....		80 00	
150 lbs. mutton at 6c.....		9 00	
150 lbs. sausage at 8c.....		12 00	
600 lbs. salt beef at 5c.....		32 50	
50 lbs. fish, fresh at 10c.....		5 00	
110 lbs. fish, salt at 3c.....		4 20	
75 bu. potatoes at 50c.....		37 50	
39 bu. apples at 50c.....		19 50	
780 lbs. butter at 15c.....		117 00	
95 lbs. sugar, granulated at 12c.....		11 40	
650 lbs. sugar, C at 8c.....		52 00	
(Journalized from abstract of food issued for the week ending October 7.)			

Storekeeper's Journal.—Continued.

Ledger
folio...

OCTOBER 7, 1880.—Continued.

Departments (for laundry and household supplies), Dr. to Classification.

Laundry.....	\$35 20	
Officers' kitchen.....	25	
General kitchen.....	44	
Bakery.....	32	
Centre building.....	64	
Superintendent's department.....	52	
Officers' department.....	52	
Female wards.....	72	
Male wards.....	72	
80 lbs. soap, hard, at 6c.....		4 80
2,000 lbs. soap, soft, at 1½c.....		30 00
5 lbs starch at 30c.....		1 50
16 lbs. sapolio at 10c.....		1 60
7 lbs. soap, castile, at 20c.....		1 40

(Journalized from abstract of laundry and household supplies issued for the week ending October 7.)

—DECEMBER 31.

Classification Dr. to Institution.

1,000 tons coal, bituminous at \$2 00.....	\$2,000 00	\$4,289 80
1,000 lbs. soap, hard, at 6c.....	60 00	
30,000 lbs. soap, soft, at 1½c.....	450 00	
100 lbs. starch at 30c.....	30 00	
200 lbs. sapolio at 10c.....	20 00	
100 lbs. soap, castile at 20c.....	20 00	
3 chairs at \$1 00.....	3 00	
6 chairs at \$3 00.....	18 00	
6 chairs at \$2 00.....	12 00	
24 bowls at 20c.....	4 80	
2 bowls at 10c.....	20	
22 bowls at 15c.....	3 30	
10 bowls at 25c.....	2 50	
200 M brick at \$6 00.....	1,200 00	
10 M ft. lumber, dressed, at \$16 00.....	160 00	
3,000 lbs. paint, lead, at 10c.....	300 00	

(The foregoing entry is journalized from a statement of additional invoices received by the storekeeper during the quarter ending December 31st, 1880. The items would have been included in the weekly statement on the first page if it had been found convenient to divide them into weekly parcels.)

Boilers and engines Dr. to Classification.

To 800 tons coal, bituminous at \$2 00.....	\$1,600 00	\$1,600 00
---	------------	------------

(Estimated amount consumed during the quarter.)

Furniture and fixtures Dr. to Classification.

21 chairs.....	\$49 80	\$39 00
----------------	---------	---------

58 bowls.....		10 80
---------------	--	-------

(Journalized from abstract of issues for quarter ending December 31.)

Departments Dr. to Classification.

Sewing room.....	\$712 80	
Clothing room.....	1,267 20	
60 pair boots at \$2 50.....		\$150 00
60 pair buskins at \$1 00.....		60 00
60 caps at 50c.....		30 00
60 coats, woolen, at \$4 00.....		240 00
18 combs at 10c.....		1 80
156 pair drawers at 40c.....		62 40
210 handkerchiefs at 12c.....		25 20
24 hats at 50c.....		12 00
24 pair shoes, mens, at \$3 00.....		72 00
48 pair shoes, womens, at \$1 50.....		72 00
216 undershirts at 50 c.....		108 00
60 suits, mens, at \$8 00.....		480 00
18 dozen blankets at \$18 00.....		324 00
36 yards table linen at \$1 00.....		36 00
600 yards dry goods, woolen, at 50c.....		300 00

(Journalized from abstract of issues for the quarter ending December 31.)

Storekeeper's Journal.—Continued.

Ledger folio...	DECEMBER 31, 1880.—Continued.	
	<i>Classification Dr. to Institution...</i>	
Attendance, salaries.....	\$2,000 00	\$7,500 00
wages of employes.....	5,000 00	
labor not on pay-roll.....	500 00	
	<i>Departments for Attendance, Dr. to Classification</i>	
Officers' kitchen.....	\$200 00	
General kitchen.....	700 00	
Bakery.....	300 00	
Laundry.....	150 00	
Centre building.....	200 00	
Superintendent's department.....	50 00	
Officers' department.....	100 00	
Boilers and engines.....	300 00	
Improvements and repairs.....	50 00	
Cottage No. 1.....	450 00	
Sewing and clothing rooms.....	100 00	
Slaughter house.....	100 00	
Farmer.....	100 00	
Officers, salaries.....	2,000 00	
Attendants, male.....	1,500 00	
Attendants, female.....	1,200 00	
Attendance, salaries.....	2,000 00	
wages of employes.....	5,000 00	
labor not on pay-roll.....	500 00	
(The pay-rolls have been combined and journalized for the quarter ending December 31st. When payment is made monthly it will be necessary to journalize each pay-roll separately.)		
	<i>Departments (for building material) Dr. to Classification</i>	
Improvements and repairs.....	\$300 00	
Cottage No. 1.....	1,360 00	
200 M. brick at \$600.....		\$1,200 00
10 M. feet lumber, dressed, at \$16 00.....		160 00
3,000 pounds paint, lead at 10c.....		300 00
(Journalized from abstract of building material issued for the quarter ending December 31.)		
	CLOSING ENTRIES.	
<i>Institution Dr. to Departments...</i>	\$20,219 00	
Officers, attendance.....		\$2,000 00
Attendants, male, attendance.....		1,500 00
female.....		1,200 00
Officers' kitchen.....		200 00
food.....		490 08
laundry and household supplies.....		2 64
General kitchen, attendance.....		700 00
food.....		5,260 32
laundry and household supplies.....		5 28
Bakery, attendance.....		300 00
food.....		1,207 20
laundry and household supplies.....		3 84
Laundry, attendance.....		150 00
and household supplies.....		422 40
Centre building, attendance.....		200 00
laundry and household supplies.....		7 68
Superintendent's department, attendance.....		50 00
laundry and household supplies.....		6 24
Officers' department, attendance.....		100 00
laundry and household supplies.....		6 24
Boilers and engines, attendance.....		300 00
fuel.....		1,600 00
Sewing room, clothing, bedding, etc.....		712 80
Clothing room.....		1,267 20
Sewing and clothing rooms, attendance.....		100 00
Female wards, laundry and household supplies.....		8 64
Male wards.....		8 64
Slaughter-house, attendance.....		100 00
Farmer, attendance.....		100 00
Furniture and fixtures, furniture.....		49 80
Improvements and repairs, attendance.....		50 00
building material.....		300 00
Cottage No. 1, attendance.....		450 00
building material.....		1,360 00

FORM

Insti

Dr.

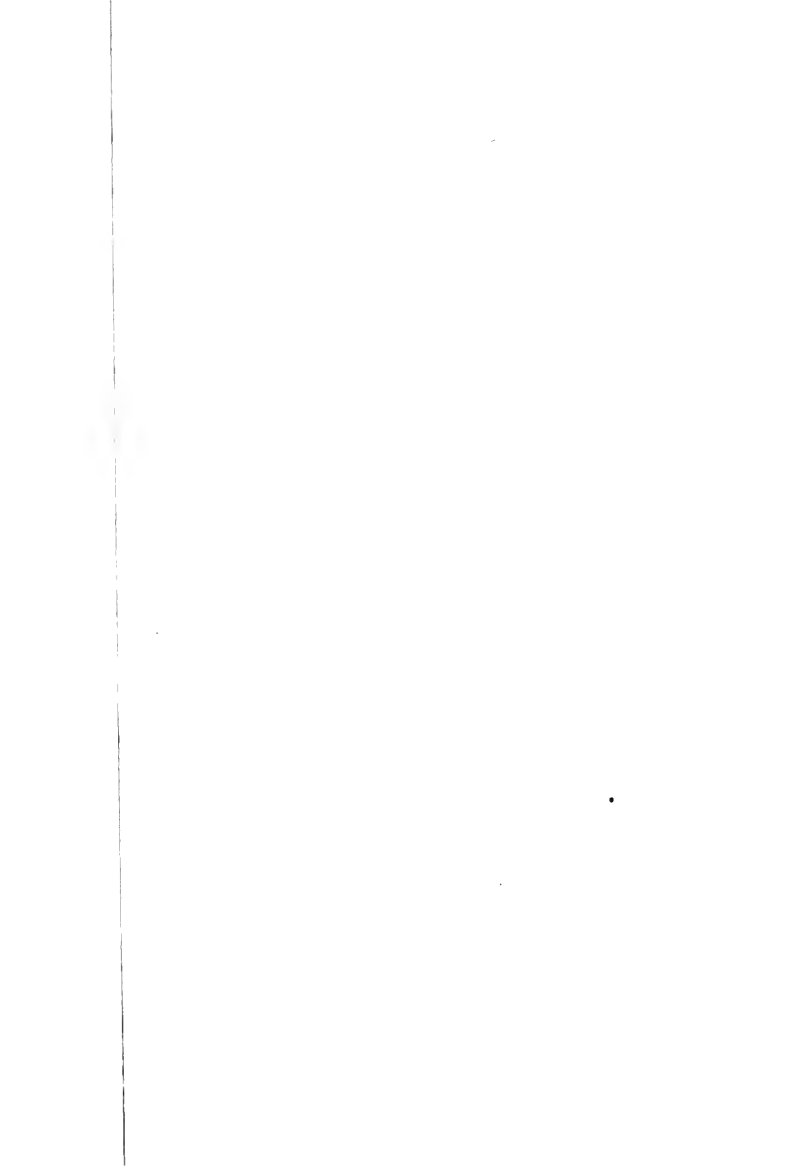
1880.				
December	31.	To officers, attendance.....	10	\$2,000 00
"	31.	Attendants, male, attendance.....	11	1,500 00
"	31.	female,	12	1,200 00
"	31.	Officers' kitchen, attendance.....	13	200 00
"	31.	" food.....	14	490 08
"	31.	" laundry and household supplies.....	15	2 64
"	31.	General kitchen, attendance.....	16	700 00
"	31.	" food.....	17	5,260 32
"	31.	" laundry and household supplies.....	17	5 28
"	31.	Bakery, attendance.....	19	300 00
"	31.	" food.....	20	1,207 20
"	31.	" laundry and household supplies.....	21	3 84
"	31.	Laundry, attendance.....	22	150 00
"	31.	" laundry and household supplies.....	23	422 40
"	31.	Centre building, attendance.....	24	200 00
"	31.	" laundry and household supplies.....	25	7 68
"	31.	Superintendent's department, attendance.....	26	50 00
"	31.	Supt. departm't, laundry and household supplies.....	27	6 24
"	31.	Officers' department, attendance.....	28	100 00
"	31.	Officers' dept., laundry and household supplies.....	29	6 24
"	31.	Female wards,	30	8 64
"	31.	Male	31	8 64
"	31.	Sewing room, clothing, bedding, etc.....	32	712 80
"	31.	Clothing room,	33	1,267 20
"	31.	Sewing and clothing rooms, attendance.....	34	100 00
"	31.	Slaughter house, attendance.....	35	100 00
"	31.	Farmer, attendance.....	36	100 00
"	31.	Furniture and fixtures, furniture.....	37	49 80
"	31.	Cottage No. 1, attendance.....	38	450 00
"	31.	" 1, building material.....	39	1,360 00
"	31.	Improvements and repairs, attendance.....	40	50 00
"	31.	" building material.....	41	300 00
"	31.	Boilers and engines, attendance.....	42	300 00
"	31.	" fuel.....	43	1,600 00
"	31.	Balance as per classified ledger.....		2,341 60
				\$22,560 60

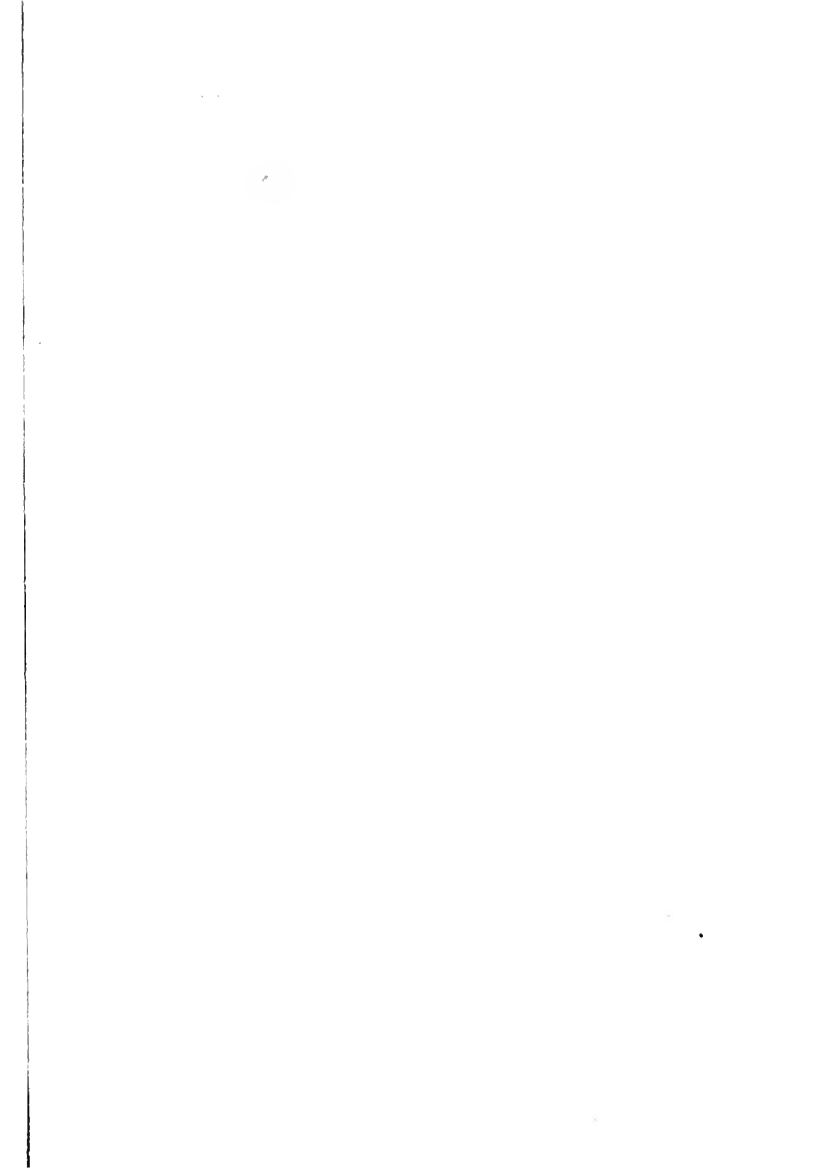
* Posted from storekeeper's journal.

FORM No. 19.

Statement for the week ending October 7, 1880.

Item.		Pre- vious week.	DIFFERENCE.	
			Over.	Less.
<i>Food issued.</i>				
Officers' kitchen	\$40 84	\$37 20	\$3 64	.....
General kitchen.....	428 36	404 28	34 08	.....
Bakery.....	100 60	83 12	17 48	.....
Total.....	\$579 80	\$524 60	\$55 20	.....
Average number of inmates.....	425	427	.....	2
Average number of employes.....	75	75	.....	.....
Total.....	500	502	.....	2
Average cost per head.....	\$1 15	\$1 04	\$0 11	.....





Form No. 15

ABSTRACT of laundry and household supplies issued on the 30th day of May, 1980.

Item	Measure	Price	LAUNDRY		OLDIES KITCHEN		GENERAL KITCHEN		BARLEY		CORN KITCHEN		SOUTHERN KITCHEN		CORN KITCHEN		CORN KITCHEN		CORN KITCHEN	
			Quant.	Amount	Quant.	Amount	Quant.	Amount	Quant.	Amount	Quant.	Amount	Quant.	Amount	Quant.	Amount	Quant.	Amount	Quant.	Amount
<i>Laundry Supplies.</i>																				
Soap, hard.....	Pounds	6	60	\$1.60	2	12	4	20	12	3	24	2	4	12	1	12	1	12	1	12
" soft.....	"	1	2.00	2.00																
Starch.....	"		30	1.50																
Washboards.....	Number																			
Wringers.....	"																			
<i>Household Expenses.</i>																				
Barrels.....	Number																			
Baskets.....	"																			
Bath brick.....	Boxes																			
Blacking.....	"																			
Bootjacks.....	"																			
Bowls, wooden.....	Number																			
Boxes.....	"																			
Brackets, wall.....	"																			
Brooms.....	"																			
Brown, whisk.....	"	10	1	10	1	10	2	20	2	20	2	20	2	20	2	20	2	20	2	20
Sapodilo.....	"																			
Soap, castile.....	Pounds	20																		
" toilet.....	"																			
Totals.....				\$45.20		22		11		22		64								

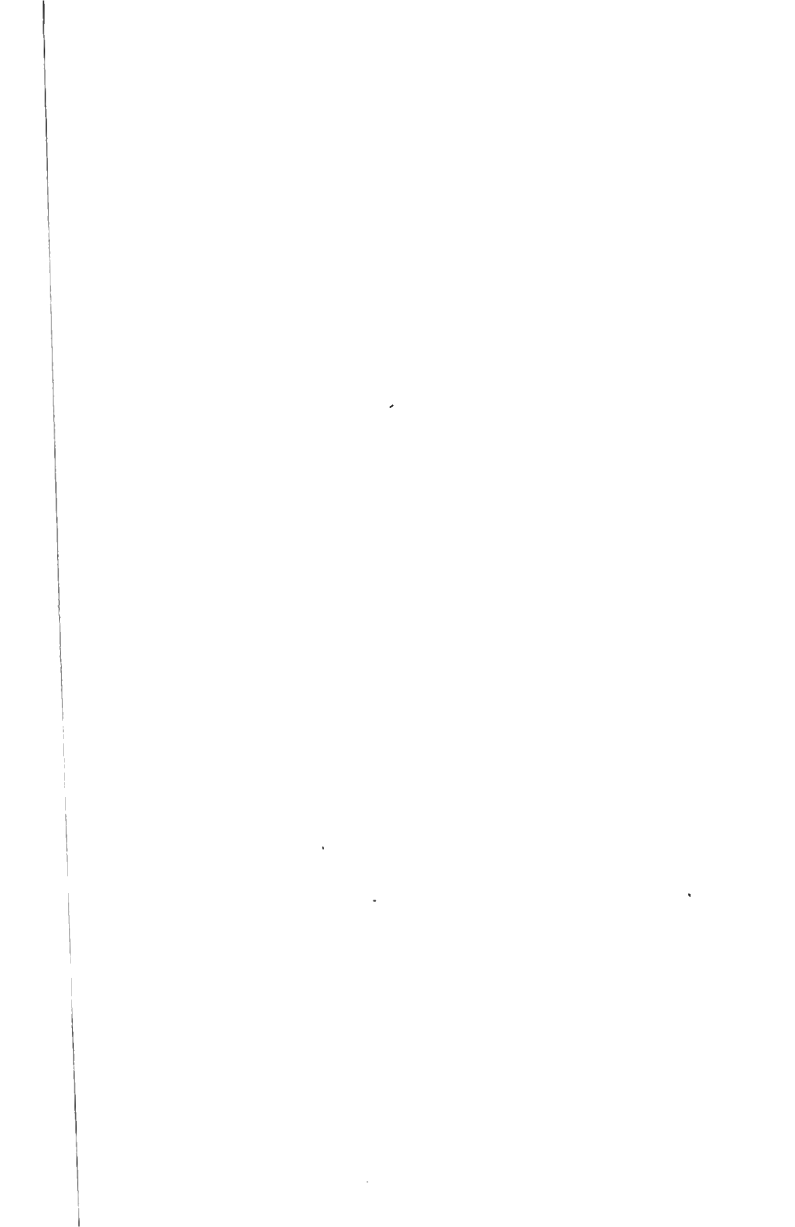
* The amounts under these headings are transferred from an exhibit like the one which follows.

[illegible]

Form No. 16.

DETAILED ABSTRACT of laundry and household supplies issued to female wards, for the week ending October 7, 1880.

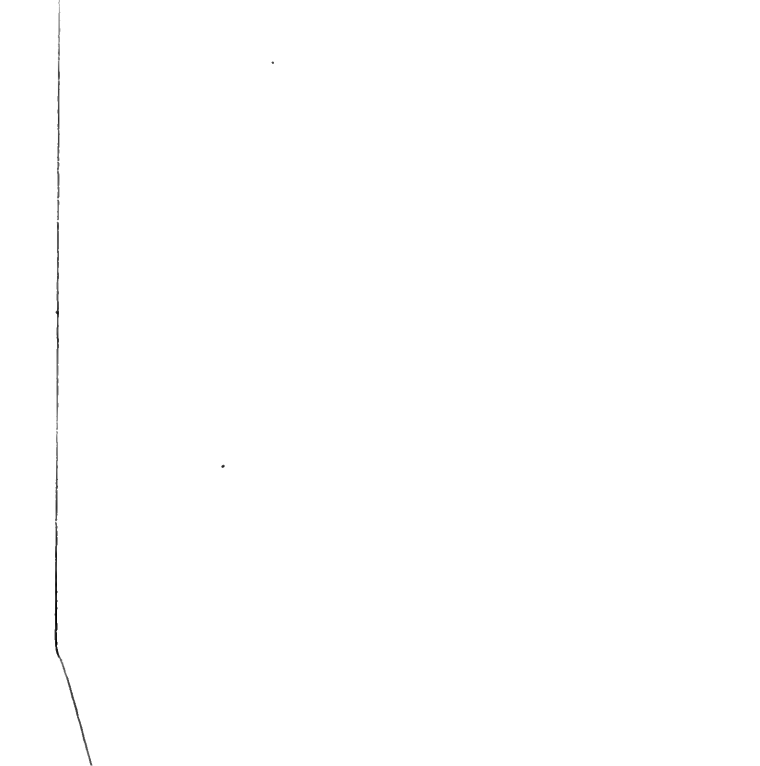
[illegible]



FORM No. 17.

ABSTRACT of supplies issued for the quarter ending December 31, 1880.

Item	Measuring Piece.	IMPROVEMENTS AND REPAIRS.								Grand Total.
		COTTAGE No. 1.	COTTAGE No. 2.	NEW TANK.	ICE HOUSE.					
		Quan. Amount.	Quan. Amount.	Quan. Amount.	Quan. Amount.	Quan. Amount.	Quan. Amount.	Quan. Amount.	Quan. Amount.	
<i>Building, Improvements and Repairs.</i>										
Brick,	M	\$6.00	200	\$1,200.00					200	\$1,200.00
Cement,	Barrels									
Fire brick,	Number									
Fire clay,	Barrels									
Grates,	Number									
Hair,	Busbels									
Lath,	M									
Lime,	Barrels									
Mortar,	Busbels									
Sand,	Cubicks									
Stone, dimension ..	Yards,									
Lumber, dressed ..	Feet ..	16.00	10,000	160.00					10,000	160.00
Lumber, flooring ..	Feet									
Lumber, hard	Feet									
Paints, lead	Pounds	10.00	1,000	4,000.00					1,000	200.00
Totals,				\$1,200.00						\$1,200.00



and of f .

Baking pow
Baking sod
Cracked wh
Crackers ...
Flour, whea
Meal, corn..
Yeast

Beef, roasts
Beef, steaks
Mutton.....
Sausage.....
Salt beef.....
Fish, fresh..
Fish, salt...
Potatoes ...
Apples.....
Butter.....
Sugar, granu
Sugar, C.....

Clothing

Boots

Buskins
Caps

Coats, woole
Combs.....
Drawers, wo
Handkerchie
Hats, women
Shoes, mens
Shoes, wome
Undershirts,
Suits, mens..
Blankets.....
Table linen..
Dress goods,

Coal, bitumin

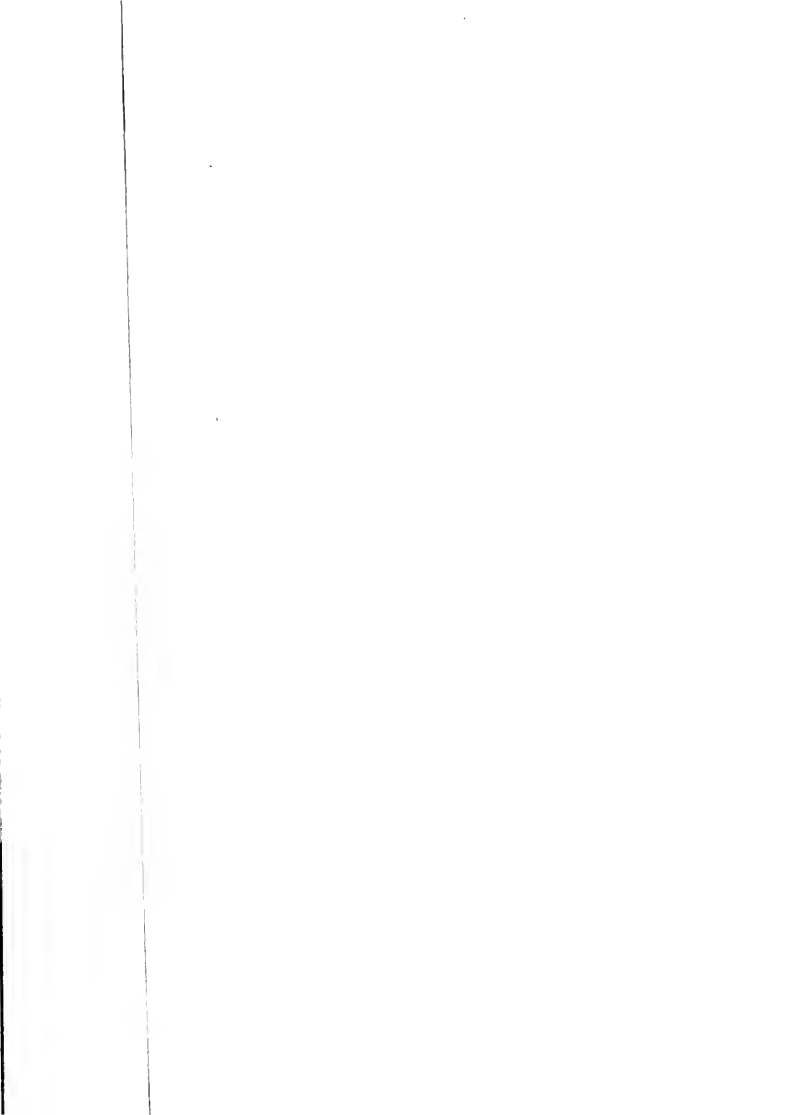
Laundering

Soap, hard..
Soap, soft...
Starch

FORM No. 20.

Storekeeper's itemized statement.

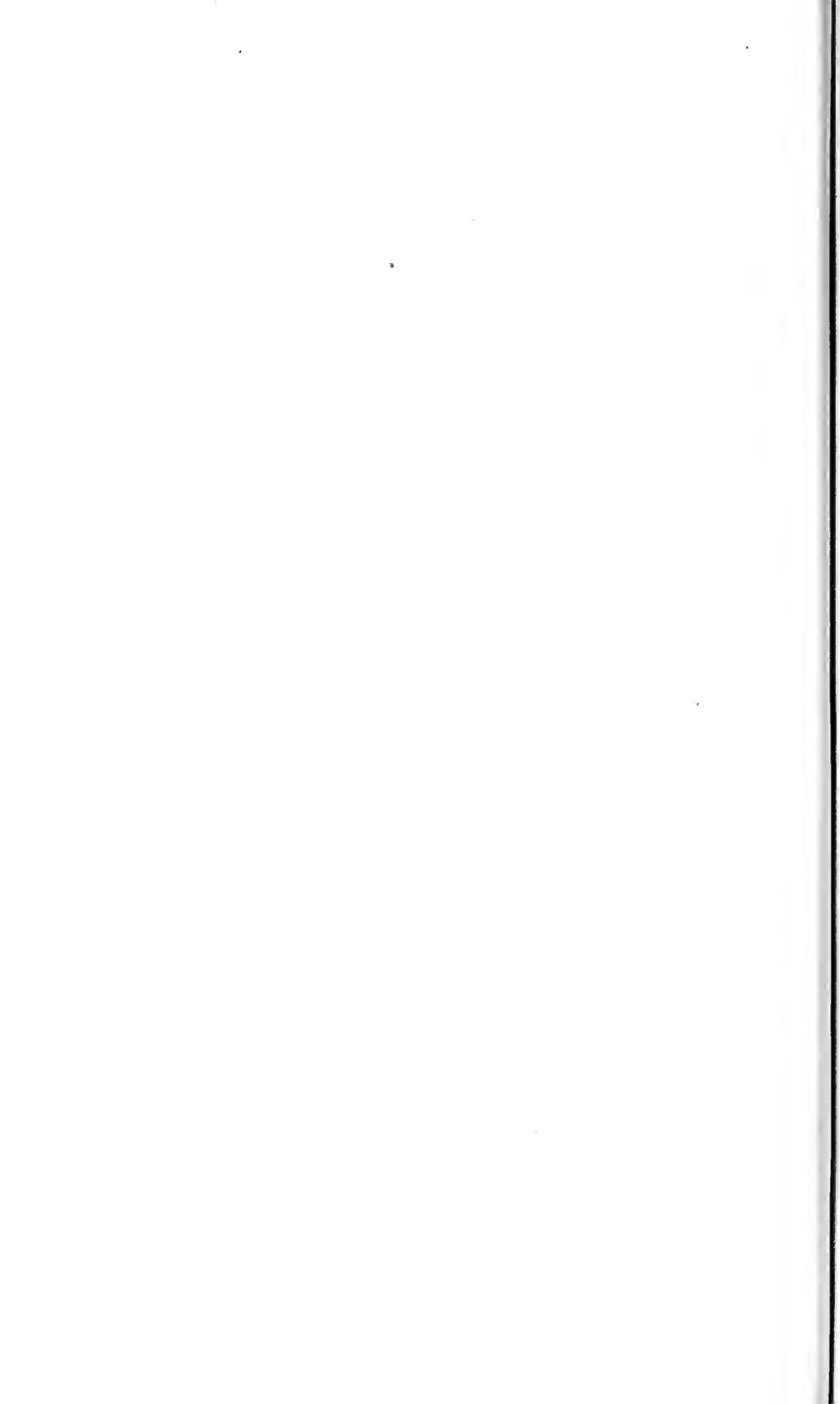
Item	Measure	On hand commencing quarter		Received		Total to be accounted for		Issued		On hand at end of quarter	
		Quantity	Cost	Quantity	Cost	Quantity	Cost	Quantity	Cost	Quantity	Cost
Food											
Baking powder	Pounds	12	\$2.40	60	\$12.00	72	\$14.40	48	\$9.60	24	\$4.80
Baking soda	"	24	1.20	120	6.00	144	7.20	96	4.80	48	2.40
Cracked wheat	"	60	1.20	600	6.00	660	7.20	240	4.80	120	2.40
Corn crackers	"	60	3.60	600	36.00	660	39.60	540	32.40	120	7.20
Flour, wheat	Barrels	12	60.00	240	1,200.00	252	1,260.00	228	1,140.00	24	120.00
Meal, corn	Bushels	12	6.00	60	30.00	72	36.00	48	24.00	24	12.00
Yeast	Pounds	60	7.20	302	36.20	362	43.20	230	28.80	130	14.40
Beef, roasts	"	.....	.....	14,000	1,152.00	14,400	1,152.00	14,400	1,152.00	.....	.....
Beef, steaks	"	.....	.....	12,000	960.00	12,000	960.00	12,000	960.00	.....	.....
Mutton, .....	"	.....	.....	1,800	108.00	1,800	108.00	1,800	108.00	.....	.....
Sausage, .....	"	.....	.....	1,800	144.00	1,800	144.00	1,800	144.00	.....	.....
Kid, beef,	"	600	30.00	8,400	420.00	9,000	450.00	7,800	390.00	1,200	60.00
Fish, fresh, .....	"	.....	.....	140	60.00	600	60.00	600	60.00	.....	.....
Fish, salt	"	120	3.60	1,800	54.00	1,920	57.60	1,680	50.40	240	7.20
Potatoes	"	60	30.00	960	480.00	1,020	510.00	900	450.00	120	60.00
Apples,	Bushels	12	6.00	180	240.00	492	246.00	408	204.00	21	10.50
Butter	"	240	36.00	9,600	1,440.00	9,840	1,476.00	9,360	1,404.00	180	27.00
Sugar, granulated	Pounds	60	7.20	1,200	144.00	1,260	151.20	1,140	136.80	120	14.40
Sugar, C	"	600	48.00	8,400	672.00	9,000	720.00	7,800	624.00	1,200	96.00
		.....	\$24.40	.....	\$7,200.00	.....	\$7,442.40	.....	\$6,357.60	.....	\$184.80
Clothing, bedding, etc.											
Boots,	Pairs	12	\$30.00	72	\$180.00	84	\$210.00	60	\$150.00	24	\$60.00
Huskies,	"	12	12.00	72	72.00	84	84.00	60	60.00	24	24.00
Caps,	Number	12	6.00	72	36.00	84	42.00	60	30.00	24	12.00
Coats, woolen,	"	12	48.00	72	288.00	84	336.00	60	240.00	24	96.00
Coats,	"	12	1.20	60	6.00	72	7.20	48	4.80	24	1.20
Coats,	Pairs	24	9.60	180	72.00	204	81.60	156	62.40	48	19.20
Drawers, woolen,	Number	60	7.20	360	36.00	360	43.20	240	28.80	120	11.00
Handkerchiefs, .....	"	.....	.....	24	12.00	24	12.00	24	12.00	.....	.....
Hats, women's, .....	"	.....	.....	24	72.00	24	72.00	24	72.00	.....	.....
Shoes, women's,	Pairs	12	18.00	60	36.00	72	108.00	48	72.00	24	36.00
Shoes, men's,	"	12	12.00	240	120.00	264	132.00	216	108.00	48	24.00
Undershirts, men's	Number	24	36.00	72	84.00	84	62.40	60	48.00	24	19.20
Suits, men's,	Dozen	6	108.00	24	432.00	30	540.00	18	324.00	12	216.00
Blankets,	"	12	12.00	48	48.00	60	60.00	66	79.20	24	24.00
Table linen,	Yards	120	60.00	720	360.00	840	420.00	600	300.00	240	120.00
Dress goods, woolen, .....	"	.....	\$120.00	.....	\$2,400.00	.....	\$2,820.00	.....	\$1,980.00	.....	\$840.00
		.....	\$120.00	.....	\$2,400.00	.....	\$2,820.00	.....	\$1,980.00	.....	\$840.00
Fuel											
Coal, bituminous,	Tons	200	\$100.00	1,000	\$2,000.00	1,200	\$2,400.00	800	\$1,600.00	400	\$800.00
Laundry supplies											
Soap, hard,	Pounds	40	\$2.40	1,000	\$60.00	1,040	\$62.40	960	\$57.60	80	\$4.80
Soap, soft,	"	6,000	30.00	30,000	150.00	36,000	180.00	24,000	120.00	12,000	60.00
Starch,	"	40	12.00	100	30.00	140	42.00	60	18.00	80	24.00
		.....	\$104.40	.....	\$210.00	.....	\$254.40	.....	\$195.60	.....	\$288.80



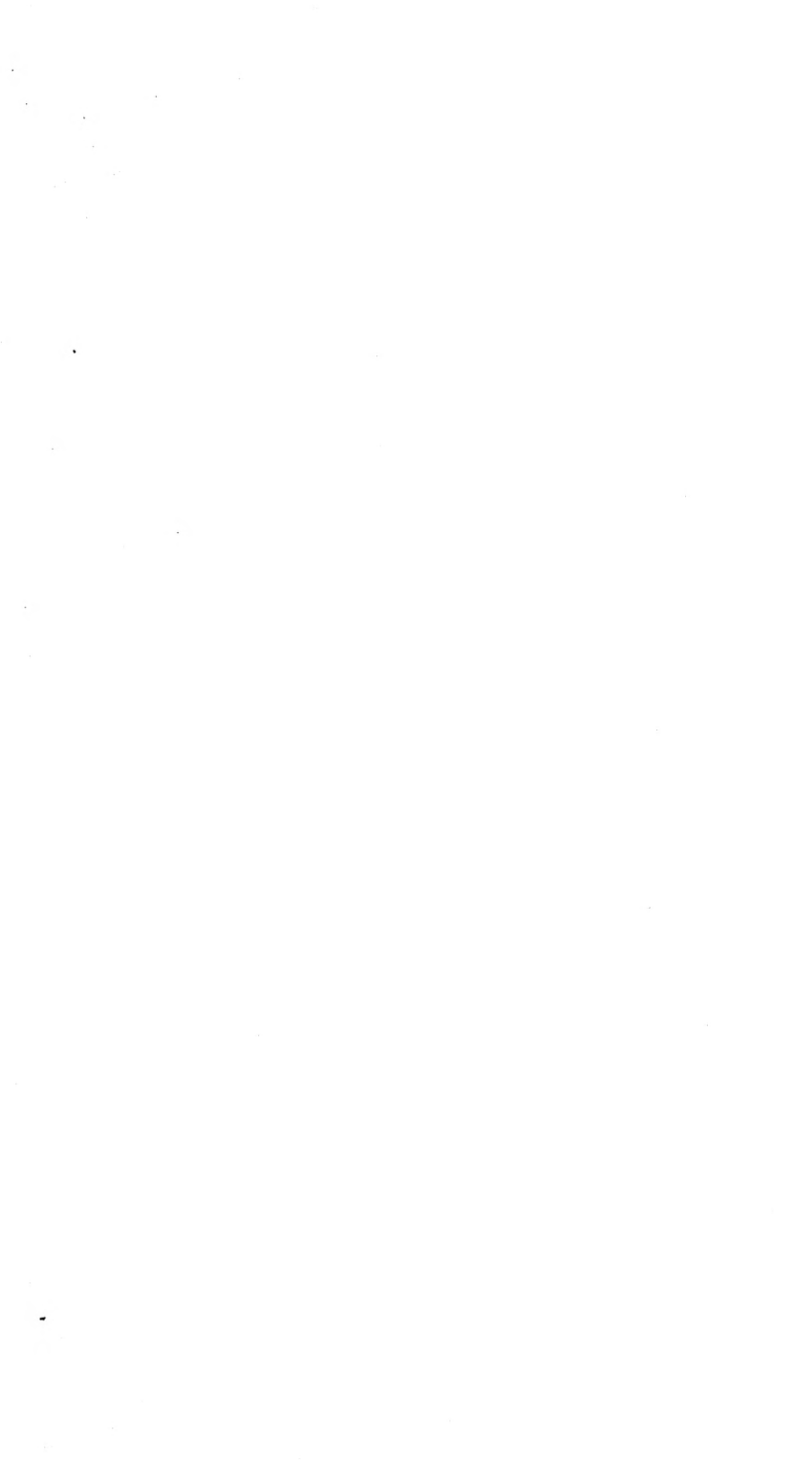
FORM NO. 21.

Storekeeper's Inventory.

Item.	Measure.	LEDGER.				STOCK.			EXCESS.		DEFICIENCY.	
		Quan.	Amount.	Quan.	Amount.	Quan.	Price.	Amount.	Quan.	Amount.	Quan.	Amount.
Sugar, granulated.....	Pounds.	728	\$27.82	.....	.....	656	12	\$78.72	.....	850.00	72	.....
3/4 bleached sheeting.....	Yards.	675	\$1.00	.....	.....	675	12	\$1.00	.....	.....	.....	.....
Gimp.....	"	10	10	..	.....	9	93	27	..	.....	1	63







UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS-URBANA



3 0112 049068254